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ASPECTS OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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*This article highlights the socio-economic importance of increasing employment and reducing unemployment, shows the priorities of overcoming unemployment on the basis of the specific facts and practical examples*

**Keywords:** economics, private business, investment, crisis, export, infrastructure.

Development of production in the conditions of a developed market, introduction of scientific and technical progress in production, creation of new jobs, greater satisfaction of consumer demand and export of our national products are considered as the most urgent requirements of today.

This, in turn, reduces the level of unemployment accordingly, and creates the basis for an increase in the standard of living and well-being of people. In this case, employment is understood as the activity related to meeting personal and social needs of people, which does not contradict the current legislation and brings income to people from their work.

Today, the state is creating a wide range of opportunities for our youth. In particular, every year college graduates are given great benefits, and their employment is becoming an important task. Here are some of the benefits offered to college graduates:

self-employed entrepreneurs who employ a college graduate are exempted from paying the graduate tax for twelve months;

a college graduate is exempt from paying fixed taxes for a period of six months from the date of state registration as an individual entrepreneur;

micro-firms and small enterprises retain their position when they increase the number of their employees to 50% due to college graduates;

Most of the young people see their future in small business and private entrepreneurship. "My business idea" competition is held annually by Kamolot YoIX. College graduates take an active part in this and get preferential loans.

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Table 1

**Creating conditions for college graduates in 2020**

Creating new jobs for graduates	400 thousand
Reservation of quota jobs	55 thousand
Specialized vacancies fair	737
Four-way contract (college-enterprise-graduate-governor)	479 thousand people
Merged enterprise, organizations	200 thousand
Microloans of commercial banks	300 billion soums
A one-stop shop for college graduates to get a job and start a business	386
Establishment of "Microbusiness and family entrepreneurship assessment centers" in large urban centers	20

High-speed and steady growth of the economy and the service sector was the most important priority for us - it created the necessary conditions for employment of the population, first of all, for the employment of graduates of vocational colleges and higher educational institutions.

Diagram 1 shows the number of enterprises and organizations with which a tripartite contract has been concluded for the purpose of organizing production practice and future employment of graduates of vocational colleges in the 2014/2015 academic year.

In 2020, more than 480,000 college graduates were employed.

About 280 billion soums of preferential loans were allocated by commercial banks to them for setting up their own business, and this is 1.3 times more than in 2014.

Entrepreneurs are also given favorable opportunities for job creation and they are effectively running their business. In 2015, entrepreneurs were given the following benefits:

an individual entrepreneur has the right to hire up to three workers on the condition of paying payments to the pension fund in the amount of 50% of the minimum monthly salary and 30% of the specified tax rate;

the number of employees in small enterprises in the direction of light industry, food industry, building materials production is up to 200;

It should be noted that the efforts and measures of the state in the field of ensuring the employment of the able-bodied population are not only related to the creation of jobs, but it is also solved with many social issues and paying special attention to the youth.

It should be said that the reforms being carried out in our country ultimately serve to improve the standard of living and well-being of the population. Based on the above discussion, we can make the following important conclusions:



firstly, since the first days of independence, the country's leadership focused on ensuring employment and improving living conditions and was considered the main priority of all reforms;

secondly, the employment of the population is a global problem, which is solved not only at the state level, but also at the global level, that is, all structures and links of the society participate in it, primarily employers - entrepreneurs, firms, associations and companies.

As a result of the measures taken to encourage the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, more than 20 thousand new small business entities were established last year, excluding farmers and peasant farms, and their total number was more than 195 thousand. This is twice as much as in 2000.

In order to achieve such economic growth, first of all, it is aimed to introduce large-scale market reforms and attract foreign investments, implement deep structural changes in the economy, modernize and update production, establish new branches and enterprises specializing in export, and rapidly develop small business and private entrepreneurship. , the implementation of a well-thought-out policy has become of principle importance.

Today, Uzbekistan has become an enviable country. There is enough reason for this: the appearance of our cities and villages is becoming more beautiful every day, new modern enterprises are being launched, production and social infrastructure are developing, and the economic potential of our country is increasing. Life itself proves that the strategic policy of the leadership of our Republic, which is known all over the world as the "Uzbek model" of gradual development, was chosen correctly.

Reforms in our legislation are also bearing fruit and are creating ample opportunities for entrepreneurs to carry out their activities.

The first head of our state in his book "Let the Motherland be free and prosperous from us": "A high level of legal culture is a characteristic of a legal state. In the conditions of the formation of the market economy, increasing the legal culture is an important task.

At the same time, the level of legal culture is determined not by the number of laws adopted, but by the enforcement of these laws at all levels. In this important work, it is of particular importance to educate people to have a deep respect for laws and regulatory legal documents. After all, legal norms live and come true only if they are absorbed in people's minds and act through them.

Establishing 194 "Single window" centers across the Republic in order to improve and ensure transparency of the quality of providing public services to business entities with the wide use of modern information and communication technologies, as well as the possibilities of using them. , on measures to eliminate obstacles to their rapid development" established by Decree No. PF-4725 of May 15, 2015.

The decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 28, 2015 No. PQ-2412 "On measures to further improve the procedure for providing state services to business entities based on the principle of "Single window" was adopted. This, in turn, consists of supporting entrepreneurs and creating a system of reliable guarantees. With this decision, on the basis of the inspections of registration of business entities under district (city) governments, single centers for providing state services to business entities on the principle of "One-stop shop" began to operate on January 1, 2016.

With the aim of financial support for entrepreneurs, the transactions carried out in the banking system and preferential loans given to entrepreneurs are increasing year by year.

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Table 2

**Loans allocated to business entities**

T/p	Main directions	2020, bln. soum	growth %
<b>I.</b>	<b>Small business lending</b>		
<b>1.</b>	Total credits	<b>12 112,6</b>	<b>132,3</b>
	from which:		
1.1.	Microcredits	2 527,0	129,0
1.2.	To graduates of vocational colleges	277,8	138,2
1.3.	Microfinance services of Mikroreditbank	362,1	122,0
1.4.	To enterprises producing food products	2 104,3	132,1
1.5.	To expand the production of non-food consumer goods	2 287,6	133,9
1.6.	To family business and crafts	275,9	137,6
1.7.	To develop service and service sector	1 633,8	131,2
1.8.	To support women entrepreneurs	1 255,0	130,7
<b>II.</b>	<b>Investment loans</b>	<b>10 252,0</b>	<b>120,0</b>

Due to loans from commercial banks: 293 thousand new jobs were created in 2015.

Here are some suggestions for ensuring stable economic development of Uzbekistan:

to continue the process of liberalization in the economy, attracting foreign investments, as well as stimulating exports for the further development of small business;

introduction of modern innovative technologies, including attracting environmentally friendly and energy-saving technologies in order to increase the competitiveness of local companies and products;

application of new technologies to agricultural sectors in order to save existing water resources and increase the productivity of agricultural crops;

introduction of corporate management mechanisms and modern management systems investment in human capital in the field of education.

It is important to say that those who work in this field take advantage of such privileges, ensure the rule of law while familiarizing themselves with their rights, and fully fulfill the responsibilities assigned to us by the new laws - every entrepreneur works with innovation, constantly seeks to improve it, and most importantly, each requires a new approach, initiative and new thinking.

Therefore, in our country, unemployment, which is contrary to employment, is not as severe as in most other countries of the world, and no negative consequences can be observed. Peace and tranquility, as it is known, is considered a blessing given to people. Appreciating them is our duty and a national task.

Therefore, the state regulates the problems in the spheres of employment and labor activity through the following measures:

formation of new legal documents and revision of old ones;

taking into account the amount of labor resources;  
 recording the changes caused by the natural and mechanical increase of the population;  
 taking into account the possible release of workers as a result of systemic changes in the economy;  
 regulation of intersectoral flows of workers;  
 ensuring the balance of workplaces with available labor resources;  
 implementation of social protection of the unemployed part of the working-age population,  
 etc.

The rational policy conducted in our country opens a wide path for entrepreneurship. To date, 98% of business entities submit their tax reports directly in electronic form, not by filling in paper. Manufacturing enterprises are equipped with high-quality technologies. The chamber of commerce and industry in Uzbekistan makes a great contribution to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. In particular, one of the important steps in this regard was the creation of the Fund for the support of export activities of small businesses and private enterprises under the National Bank of Foreign Economic Activity. Currently, the Foundation has established cooperation with more than a hundred foreign organizations. This serves to further promote the products manufactured in Uzbekistan with the label removed in the world market, to expand the ranks of our enterprises that export their products.

This, in turn, causes annual growth of GDP, which is the country's main macro-economic indicator. Economic growth continues in our republic since 1996. The annual growth of the gross domestic product increased by 9% in 2008, by 8.1% in 2009, by 8.5% in 2010, by 8.1% in 2015, and by 8% in 2020.

In order to achieve such economic growth, first of all, the introduction of large-scale market reforms and the attraction of foreign investments, the implementation of deep structural changes in the economy and the establishment of new sectors and enterprises specializing in export, the rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the implementation of a well-thought-out policy increasing has become of principle importance.

Most importantly, small business and private entrepreneurship has become the most important factor for people to work freely based on their knowledge and skills, to enjoy their products for themselves and members of society, to own property, and to create stable sources of income. The share of income from entrepreneurial activity was 47.1 percent in 2015, and in 2020 this indicator was 52.0 percent.

According to the ranking of the World Economic Forum, which has a great influence at the international level, Uzbekistan is among the five fastest developing countries in the world according to the results of development in 2015-2020 and economic growth forecasts in 2020-2022.

In order to eliminate the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis in our country and to ensure stable and balanced economic development after the crisis, continuous modernization of production for 2015-2020, technical and technological re-equipment, continuous improvement of economic competitiveness, introduction of innovations to increase export potential the program of the most important investment projects for deep structural changes was implemented. Also, the textile, footwear, and food industry sectors, which have high labor capacity and competitive priority, are able to provide high level of employment of the population, are also rapidly developing.



As a result, the export potential of our country will be further developed and strengthened, and the export composition will be diversified.

As a result of the successful implementation of the program of anti-crisis measures in Uzbekistan, high and macroeconomic growth rates are being achieved even in the current conditions of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis.

First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov explained the reasons for the continuation of the global financial and economic crisis in his work entitled "World financial and economic crisis, ways and measures to eliminate it in the conditions of Uzbekistan" as follows:

the fact that the borrowers' insolvency and inability to make payments lead to serious problems in the financial and banking system;

the fact that the central banks of the world's largest countries continue to issue money that is not backed by real assets, as well as the uncontrolled release of artificial financial instruments-derivatives, causing serious concern among many prestigious international analysis centers and experts;

- filling the finance and banking market with excessive liquidity, the continuation of such a policy poses the risk of creating huge speculative "bubbles", devaluation of reserve currencies and national currencies, and the rise of the inflation rate;

- such growing problems indicate that the deep processes caused by the global crisis today cannot be solved only by correcting old tools and principles, and first of all, they do not require the development of a new structure of the financial and banking system, its control and regulatory mechanisms on a multilateral basis. is enough.

Therefore, the adopted strategy of ensuring rapid economic growth in our country and mobilizing all available reserves and opportunities will be continued.

The current situation in the world, including the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, shows that the internal policy of the First President of Uzbekistan I.Kariimov is correct.

We present the following suggestions for ensuring stable economic development of Uzbekistan:

simplifying bureaucratic processes and reducing the number of licensed activities.

ensuring free access to funding sources.

support of industrial enterprises.

supporting the export of products of small businesses and private enterprises.

training of entrepreneurs.

legal protection of small business and private business entities.

In the conditions of market relations, the state, recognizing the right of a person to freely use his labor force, has no choice but to intervene in the processes of managing the use of the working population and the demand for labor force.

Therefore, the state regulates the problems in the spheres of employment and labor activity through the following measures:

formation of new legislative documents and revision of old ones,

taking into account the amount of labor resources,

recording the changes caused by the natural and mechanical increase in the population,

taking into account the possible release of workers as a result of systemic changes in the economy,

not to overlook inter-branch flows of workers, formation of alternative ownership, ensuring the balance of workplaces with existing labor resources,

implementation of social protection of the unemployed part of the working population, etc. All this indicates that, firstly, a highly effective social policy is conducted in our republic, secondly, the state actively participates in solving the employment problem, and thirdly, a comprehensive approach to employment is used. All this is gratifying, of course, especially considering that only 25 years have passed since the independence of Uzbekistan. After all, all problems, including the issue of employment, can be successfully solved at this young age!

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**REGIONAL APPROACHES TO FOOD MARKET RESEARCH AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS**

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations of the regional economy. The author's approaches to the object and subject of regional economics are described. The food market is interpreted as a regulated economic mechanism from the point of view of a systemic approach. Economic-mathematical methods, such as the index of deviation from the average production volume, the coefficient of self-sufficiency of the region, the balance index of agricultural land and gross product in relation to the population, and the coordinated consumption balance aimed at assessing food security, are proposed.

**Key words:** regional economy, food market, region, specialization, concept, legitimacy, systematic analysis.

**Introduction:**

Specialization, potential, solution of socio-economic problems, formation and development of the food market require analysis of research directions of regional economics. In particular, the concept of regional economy was founded by the following classical economists:

the principles of regional specialization and trade were first justified by classical economists such as A. Smid and D. Ricardo through the theories of absolute and relative advantage. This theory defines the necessity of specialization of regions using cheap resources. With the establishment of industrialized production, the doctrines of "standart" (placement) also arose;

I.Tyunen's theory of agricultural settlement is aimed at creating certain concentric circles or regions that are sharply separated around the city. In this case, it is necessary to choose such a crop area that the profit and the transport costs should match each other. The cost of transporting agricultural products from the farm to the market has had a decisive effect;

According to A. Weber's industrial standard, the location factor is the economic benefit associated with where the economic activity is carried out. Or industries should be located in such a way that profits can be increased by reducing transaction and other costs. In this, the connection of standard-forming factors (transportation, labor force, agglomeration) was studied;

And A. Lyosh takes a complex approach to the deployment of a certain network in the region from the point of view of national economy and international trade. In his opinion, the real duty of the economist is not to explain the current situation, but to improve it and solve the problem of rational placement of production. In a free economy, the right location for an individual enterprise is the point that provides the most profit. Also, in the formation of the market region, he paid attention to the



concentration of one of the economic regions and the distribution of the other. He believes that the main factors that create an economic region are not the production sectors, but the sale of goods in the market. It determines the sizes of the market regions with the most extreme distances. By these distances are studied the stratification of prices, railway definitions, natural and political differences, the personal ability of businessmen, and national customs;

V. Kristaller focuses on statistical positioning and determining the hierarchy of the regional market. In the theory of "central place" it is revealed that the development of production depends on the placement of population strongholds. In this case, each settlement must have a hexagonal market zone in its center;

U. Ayzard paid special attention to the research of markets that provide extended reproduction. Estimates market demand by forecasting population and income dynamics. In this case, the demand appears as the first factor ensuring the development of the market and an important condition for the placement and development of productive forces.

In general, the concept of regional economy was formed in the 19th century. I. Tunen, A. Weber, A. Lyosh and V. Kristaller are the founders of regional economics. Although U. Ayzard conducted research in the 50s of the 20th century, he based it on the theoretical views of classical economists.

#### Analysis of literature on the topic

The development of the science of regional economy began in the mid-1950s. The scientific and technical progress of this period, the development of scientific fields in industrial sectors, the transfer of agricultural production to industrial bases (agro-industrial complex), the increase of the share of the service sector in the gross domestic product, the reduction of the dependence of production on transport and raw materials, the improvement of labor relations and international economic relations development has significantly changed the laws of deployment of production forces. As a result, Y. Schumpeter and T. Hagerstrand (diffusion law), E. Heckscher and B. Olin (international distribution of production factors), F. Perrou (poles of growth), V. Leontev (chess balance), V. Bunge (central the concept of "regional economy" was enriched by scientists such as "location market theory" Meanwhile, effective research is being conducted by P. Krugman, M. Fudzita, Ya. Kornai, R. Vernon D. Odrech, Dj. Cantwell, K. Morgan, A. Rodriguez-Poze, A. Saksenyan and others. In these studies, it is scientifically based that socio-economic development of regions is related to innovation and international economic relations.

Scientists of the Russian Federation N.N. Nekrasov, A.E. Probst, N.N. Kolosovsky, V.V. Kistanov, S.A. Nikolaev, E.B. Alaev, V.F. Pavlenko, T.M. Kalashnikova, A.I. Chistobaev and R.I. Shniper's contributions to regional economics are incomparable. The theoretical and methodological foundations of economic zoning were developed by them. Research directions are focused on the territorial division of labor connecting economic regions. These studies are based on the specialization and division of labor of the economy of 15 republics in the conditions of the former Union. During this period, economic regions such as the Central, North-West, Ural, Donetsk-Dnieper region were considered to be developed and industrialized. The Central Asian Economic Region is distinguished by its specialization in the supply of mineral raw materials and agricultural products. The establishment of independent states in 1991 led to a change in the directions of research conducted within the regional economy. For example, in the years of independence, A.G. Granberg, R.I. Shniper, O.G. Dmitrieva, Yu.A. Gadzhiev, G.B. Kleiner, V.K. Lomakin, Ya.D. Lisovolik, B.S.

Dzhikharevych, Yu.V. Savelev and other scientists developed the market principles of deployment of production forces. Economic diagnosis is widely used, especially in the analysis of socio-economic development of regions.

Also in Uzbekistan, research conducted by V. N. Chetirkin, K. N. Bedrintsev, Z. M. Akramov, K. I. Lapkin, I. Iskandarov and Q. N. Abirkulov is related to the settlement of agriculture. Also, M.A. Abdusalyamov, O. Abdullaev, A. Soliev, A. Qayumov, T. M. Akhmedov, Sh. N. Zokirov, F. T. Egamberdiev, A. M. Kadirov, A. M. Sodikov and other scientists developed directions for the deployment and development of production forces. In the years of independence, issues aimed at territorial division of labor, development of interregional economic integration, and ensuring transport independence demanded reconsideration of the problem of economic zoning. Today, some controversial opinions on the borders and composition of the regions can be observed.

### **Research methodology**

Theoretical methods such as deduction, classification, generalization and comparison were used in the research process. It was researched through the collection of regulatory and legal documents and constructive information, typological analysis methods necessary for the research.

### **Analysis and results**

The general theoretical and methodological foundations of the regional economy are reflected in the scientific research of foreign and domestic scientists. In these studies, laws, theories and concepts specific to their time were developed. At the moment, the subject of the regional economy is distinguished by different approaches, and according to the existing theoretical and methodological views, the following directions can be observed: placement of production forces; territorial organization of social production; regional production complexes; the economy of a separate region; economic relations between regions; regional development factors; characteristics of the organization of economic regions; laws of socio-economic development; processes of international economic integration.

In some cases, the subject of regional economics is interpreted as "the mesoeconomic section between the macroeconomic and microeconomic sections of economic theory."

In our opinion, regional economics does not represent a small copy of macroeconomics or is studied as an intermediate discipline. Regional economy as a unique complex socio-economic system differs from macro and micro economy. Because commodity flows move towards regions where there is market demand. If the scale from the place of production to consumer markets is taken into account, a "commodity-region" economic system is formed, or, depending on competition, the coverage of commodity flows to local, regional, national, international and world markets can be observed.

In this regard, the subject of regional economy studies the effective use of socio-economic potential and the deployment of production forces based on market principles.

At the same time, different approaches can be observed within the scope of the regional economy. According to A.G. Granberg, a region is a specific region that differs from other regions in a number of ways and consists of interrelated elements. According to A.S.Marshalova, the region is not only a sub-system of the socio-economic complex of the country, but also a relatively independent part with a completed cycle of reproduction and separate forms, a unique feature of economic processes. According to A. Soliev, the regional economy usually corresponds to the level of economic





regions or regions, which are divided within the country. Therefore, it is wrong to see the economic system of small areas - cities, rural districts in the status of regional economy. According to O. Abdullaev, the hierarchy of regions consists of village, district, city, autonomous republic, region, economic regions, country, Central Asia, Eurasia and economic unions (CIS, SCO) and world economy.

In our opinion, the object of research of the regional economy can be the constituents of the integrated economic system - product, enterprise, district, region, country, international (integrity of national markets) and world economy. For example, interregional commodity flows in product volume, localization and specialization at the enterprise level, villages at the district level, districts at the regional level, regions and economic regions at the national level, Central Asia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the European Union and other continents at the international level, and all countries at the global level are the object of research. is entered. At the specified hierarchical level of the research object, a certain field and sectors are analyzed.

Therefore, the object of the regional economy includes any administrative units in the "commodity-region" system. One of the vertical and horizontal economic relations of the region is selected as an object of research.

In this respect, the use of systematic analysis in research methods of regional economy is of great importance. This approach is a functional type of dividing the object under study into parts. In this case, the task performed by the small parts that make up the region is determined and allows to call it "region". For example, in Uzbekistan, the Fergana region is considered as a single economic system, while it is divided into regions of different stages and numbers. In researching the food market of the Fergana region, Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions are studied. In turn, the diversity of socio-economic indicators of regions requires objective classification. In order to study the causes of regional differences, the internal capabilities of regional districts are analyzed and so on. As a result, it becomes possible to make a comparative assessment of the components of the region.

Also, the method of systematic analysis of the regional economy allows to study the food market at different hierarchical levels. In particular, it is important to achieve the goal set before the research, to fulfill its tasks, to fully analyze the components of the object and to compare the data.

It is known that systematic analysis is a research method necessary to study and describe phenomena and processes of various nature and description, interdisciplinary problems. Systematic analysis is a methodology for studying complex, often not completely clear problems of theory and practice. Systematic analysis applies from general research methodology to complex economic models. Systematic analysis is focused on practice research and ensures the harmony of all research methods.

Also, any system includes a set of elements that are closely related to stable connections and relationships. The connection and relations of the existing elements in the system have different importance. Some elements are central to the existence of the system, while other elements determine the relationships within the system.

In the study of the regional food market, it is also necessary to isolate each part of the system. This gives an opportunity to take into account production costs, value categories and market demand. As a result, the needs of the population are determined and the criteria aimed at ensuring the effective operation of the food market based on regional distribution functions are scientifically based.



Of course, theoretical methods such as deduction, induction, classification, generalization and comparison are widely used in the process of regional research. At the same time, the complex research methods of the food market research by sector and region are important. These research methods are aimed at placing production forces on the basis of market principles and determine the directions of specialization based on the natural and socio-economic resources of the region.

Within the region, retrospective, statistical, sociological survey and aerospace research methods are widely used and the following results can be achieved:

through retrospective analysis, the current development trends of the region can be divided into different stages. The method of retrospective analysis is important in the study of the stages of economic processes, their distribution, and the formation of a certain whole and system. This method is evaluated as a methodology for forecasting regional development and by analyzing the division of labor covering a period of 10-30 years, it determines the directions of development in the near and distant future. This provides an opportunity to draw reasonable conclusions about the history, current situation and development prospects of food production;

it is possible to study the complex data system within regions by statistical method. Statistical information necessary for research is collected. Statistics are summarized and grouped according to their common and typical characteristics. For example, if the gross food product of the country is a general indicator, the place of the regions is the reason for dividing them into different groups;

sociological survey method allows to get more information from sellers and buyers. As a result, important information necessary to study the situation in various forms of food production and population supply, to determine the complex of existing problems in the region will be collected;

the method of aerospace research is aimed at constantly analyzing the complex of natural resources and allows obtaining accurate and new information about the state of natural resources. Because the production of agricultural products depends on natural resources, the level of productivity of plains, hills, foothills and mountain areas differs sharply.

Although the above research methods focus on regional studies, they are strongly linked to systematic analysis. Also, a systematic analysis of the food market requires the use of the following research methods:

the method of comparison allows to reveal the specific features of the formation and development of the food market in each region;

the method of fact analysis forms the necessary information for generalization and modeling of many phenomena in the food market;

through the balance method, the balance of constantly changing economic indicators in the "region-population-consumption" chain is represented;

the forecasting method is aimed at determining future population growth, and the possibilities of providing food products are scientifically based.

Economic-mathematical methods play an important role in the systematic analysis of the food market. In this, the processes and economic problems in the regional food market are translated into mathematical language. A general assessment can be made by creating an economic-mathematical model based on indicators representing the state and activity of the food market.

It is important to calculate the index of deviation from the average of the production volume of food products in the region through economic-mathematical methods. It reveals disparities in the

location of agriculture and food industry in terms of cost, price, productivity, and profitability indicators. This process can be represented by the following mathematical equation (Formula 1):

$$I = \frac{q_i}{\bar{q}} = \frac{n q_i}{\sum q_i} \quad (1)$$

In this

$I$  – index of deviation from the mean;

$q_i$  –  $i$ -product production indicator of the region;

$n$  is the total number of regions.

Comparison of existing areas of food production based on the principle of "relative advantage" also ensures the reliability of scientific conclusions. In this case, the development of the self-sufficiency coefficient for the region is of great importance. Through this approach, it is possible to determine the production potential and actual consumption per capita. It also calculates the export potential and import demand of the region. It becomes possible to analyze the factors directly and indirectly related to the production of food products.

The coefficient of self-sufficiency ( $K_s$ ) for the region that imports and exports certain types of products is calculated as follows (formula 2):

$$K_c = \frac{O}{AP_n} \times 1000 \quad (2)$$

In this

$O$  – volume of product production;

$A$  – population;

$P_n$  –  $n$ - demand for the product according to the norm.

If the coefficient indicator is equal to 1, the region is fully self-sufficient in food products, a coefficient below 1 means that the product is insufficient, and above 1 means that the product is overproduced. The practical value of such an approach is that it serves as a guide in the development of forecasts for the development of the food market at the national and interregional levels.

In practice, measures are developed to ensure the proportions of economic sectors through the balance method. In the food market, the balance method serves to connect the needs of the population with resources. Because all balance sheets consist of two sections, the first section shows resources and their sources, and the second section provides information on needs or distribution of resources.

Of course, in this case, the overall balance of the regional food market, which corresponds to the standard consumption, should be taken as a strategy for the future.

At this point, taking into account the importance of food supply and its direct dependence on the state of agriculture, the development of the balance index ( $I$ ) of agricultural land and gross product to the population is of urgent importance (formula 3).

$$I = \frac{S_i}{A_i} = \frac{Y_i}{A_i} \quad (3)$$

In this

$S_i$  – share of  $i$ -region in total agricultural land;

$Y_i$  – share of  $i$ -region in gross product;

$A_i$  – share of region  $i$  in the total population.

Specific indicators of the functioning mechanism of the regional food market allow for the formation of food security indicators. In our opinion, indicators based on the determination of the nutritional standards of the population are necessary to assess the state and limits of food security. In particular, methodological approaches based on adequate or coordinated balance of consumption taking into account the age and place of residence of the population are more acceptable. In this case, the nutritional calories (D) that an adult person should consume in 1 day, or the value of food products amounting to 3000-3500 kcal, is calculated using the following formula (formula 4):

$$DP = (K \times M \times B_n) \times P \quad (4)$$

In this

K – energy consumption of 1 kg of body mass, 50 kcal;

M – adult body mass, kg.;

B<sub>n</sub> – n- time period of the day;

R is the price.

Through the above economic-mathematical methods, a set of indicators on the activity of the food market is analyzed and quantitatively assessed. As a result, individual regions or rural districts that make up the region are grouped according to their specific characteristics and preferences. On the basis of grouping of regions, opportunities for synergistic (cooperation) effects are revealed. The accuracy of the model depends on the level and size of the collected data.

### Conclusions and suggestions

When assessing the socio-economic development of the region, the range of indicators should cover all levels of regional development, should be closer to the current system of indicators for forecasting the national economy, and should be based on existing statistical reports. Each indicator should provide a detailed assessment of individual components of the regional economy, and at the same time, the number of these indicators should not be large. Because it is not appropriate to use a large number of indicators that often repeat each other and make calculations difficult.

The variability of the current situation in the region does not always lend itself to methodological comparative assessment. Regional development indicators are usually evaluated by gross domestic product. A single method of assessing the level of economic development is not perfect. Evaluation of the efficiency of the use of material and labor resources and the placement of production networks is practically not used in practice.

In our opinion, existing problems in the conditions of the market economy are formed by the influence of natural, socio-economic and demographic conditions in the region. The natural, socio-economic and demographic differences between the regions make it necessary to take into account the characteristics of each region. Therefore, it is necessary to aggregate analytical indicators in the process of assessing the situation in the region.

It is of scientific and practical importance to assess the socio-economic situation in the region on the basis of integrated indicators and to determine the stratification between them. In this respect, the need to make an economic diagnosis of the region is being realized at the moment.

Economic diagnosis is important in calculating indicators describing selected criteria and improving research methods. For this, first of all, it is necessary to determine the indicators that are

important for the region and to form an integrated system of indicators based on them. By carrying out economic diagnostics, it is possible to analyze, assess and develop practical recommendations for a specific situation in the region.

In general, food market research methods are aimed at solving socio-economic problems in the region, and several analytical results can be obtained. In particular, research methods such as systematic analysis, economic-mathematical and economic-statistical analysis, comparison have a special place. In the modern approach, economic diagnosis is distinguished by several advantages. Such methods allow to research and draw conclusions about the specific characteristics of the phenomena and processes studied in the region.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP QUALITIES IN INCREASE YOUTH ACTIVITY

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**Abstract:** human life, the inviolability of the human person, his will are values recognized by the world. Modern social, especially scientific and technical development requires studying the factors affecting the physical and spiritual appearance, psyche and professional skills of a person as a whole, integrated phenomenon.

**Keywords:** the task of the youth, a prosperous and free homeland, a prosperous life, human life - the highest value, regardless of nationality, gender, language, religion, belief and social origin

It is an age-old problem for young people to clearly know their life purpose and to strive towards it, and today it is becoming more important. Because the foundation for the future can be strong only if the young people clearly know the goal of leadership and their activities to achieve it. After all, the reforms implemented in all areas of our country are aimed at laying the foundation for the future. The task of today's youth is to carry out purposeful activities to achieve a prosperous and free country and a prosperous life, which our ancestors started and our contemporaries are improving with their activities aimed at the renewal of society.

Only a person who clearly knows what his purpose in life is will consciously react to the changes taking place in society, will look around with a watchful eye, and will not follow the thoughts and ideas he comes across. Therefore, we try to study the issues of forming a life goal in young people, increasing the influence of national and universal values on it. Life, especially human life, is the highest value.

Both national and universal values are combined in it as a positive constructive phenomenon. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 2-3) states that everyone, regardless of nationality, sex, language, religion, belief and social origin, has the right to life, liberty and personal integrity.

Therefore, human life, the inviolability of the human personality, and his will are among the values recognized by the world. Modern social, especially scientific and technical development requires studying the factors affecting the physical and spiritual appearance, psyche and professional skills of a person as a whole, integrated phenomenon.

The life purpose of the person was derived from the purpose of the social system, as a result, the spirituality and life of the person was turned into a secondary thing. A person follows and obeys ready-made patterns, ready-made norms and values. He spends his life to strengthen these values.

Therefore, the complete adherence to social values forces a person to live according to these values and carefully preserve them within the framework of ready-made norms, concepts and lifestyle. As a result, universal human values are considered higher than national symbols, and the contribution and share to universal human development determines which values peoples and nations





live according to. A person's life purpose is also measured from a social anthropological point of view and ultimately by universal human characteristics.

One of the important tasks of today is to create a sense of independence and loyalty in everyone, to strengthen the sense of citizenship, and to honor our national values.

It is a positive thing that education, culture, and enlightenment centers today focus on the formation of skills and desire to respect national values and enrich them. It is felt that they have a high level of pride in their homeland, its history, and the heritage left by their great ancestors.

Formation of leadership skills in young people is one of the important conditions for training specialists who will contribute to the development of our country and society. Leadership is the process of efforts to direct and inspire the creative energy and energy of everyone in the team to achieve goals and objectives. The word "Leader" is a translation of the English word "leader" and means "leader".

"Leadership and leadership are different, leadership is a top-down form of authority that represents an individual or a group of individuals rather than a majority. Although the leader differs from the leader because he does not have power in his hands, he becomes a leader because of his activity in the group.

By developing leadership skills, in addition to developing management and leadership in young people, it is possible to create a foundation for them to become a good person who will contribute to the development of our country, including a person who will benefit the society.

President Shavkat Mirziyoev in his holiday greetings to the youth of Uzbekistan on June 30, 2019 - Youth Day, states the following:

"We should pay special attention to the active participation of young people in the democratic processes in the life of our country, to increase their political and social potential. This will be a great contribution to ensuring the interests of not only the young generation, but also our entire nation."

Famous diplomat J. Ball proposes the formula of a powerful state as follows: "The continental scale of resources and population with a high degree of internal cohesion and stability are strong leaders."

The development of leadership among today's and tomorrow's youth of our developing country is one of the tasks before us. A person who can see the future, sets a clear goal for himself, and is constantly moving and searching for his goal can become a leader.

Today, a person who has a sound mind based on our national values, who loves our Motherland and serves it wholeheartedly can become a real leader. The Chinese sage Confucius advised his emperor 2700 years ago: "Master, if you want to conquer a country and rule it for a long time, first deprive the people living there of their historical culture, strengthen spiritual slander, deprive them of their culture.", the people in a state of spiritual poverty will not unite, will be wrapped in a vortex of internal conflicts, will not be able to resist you. It will not be difficult to manage a nation and a country that has become like this."

People who have developed leadership skills are superior to others in any situation due to their strong interest in life, the ability to find different ways to solve problems, and the ability to follow others around them. They have a strong inner strength. and helps them achieve their future life goals.

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Leadership is a life force that strives for perfection. Every one of us young people has particles of this power, and putting the particles into motion brings perfection. The development of a targeted work system for the activation of leadership potential in young people and the organization of the development process is relevant today.

The main task of such a system is to demonstrate the vital forces of young people to do, to develop and to help them consciously put their leadership potential into practice. Today, of course, through the media

such things are being carried out, that is, information about young people who are achieving success with their leadership skills, highlighting their successes and their contributions to the development of our country, serves as a motivation for young people who have not yet demonstrated their talent.

In order to develop leadership skills, young people need fluent speech and a wealth of vocabulary. With their words, they should arouse enthusiasm in the people around them, be able to transfer their energy to them and bring out their hidden feelings. To do this, knowledge, skills and effective leadership skills are necessary. The mass media can be a great teacher in this regard.

We all know that the media informs our youth about the news happening in our country and in the world. In fact, leadership skills are needed in every job, in every field. At work, at home, finding one's place in life, and even going out into the world, leadership skills are very necessary.

When studying the role of the mass media in the formation of leadership skills among young people, we must pay attention to all aspects of it, the current aspirations, general mentality and goals of our youth, as well as the actions, achievements and shortcomings of the mass media in this regard.

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## GLOBALIZATION PROCESS AND INTEGRATION OF SPIRITUAL-CULTURAL RELATIONS

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**Abstract:** In Uzbekistan, society is being democratized and modernized, the country is being reformed and modernized, and the moral image, that is, social qualities, life position, and faith of citizens are changing. The spiritual image of our compatriots today is characterized, first of all, by the primacy of the spirit of devotion to universal values, the emergence of a culture of compliance with international legal norms, the feeling of glorifying a person, especially civic feelings, which is increasing day by day.

**Keywords:** state policy regarding youth, educating them in the spirit of love and loyalty to the ideals of independence, realizing their talents and abilities, noble aspirations

There are many ways, methods and factors to increase the social activity of young people in the process of civil society development. In our opinion, the example of people who understood the essence of inspiration and spirituality and devoted themselves to increase the people's happiness and well-being is one of the highlighted methods. By the way, where there is life and people, there is also inspiration. Everyone encounters it during their lifetime knowingly or unknowingly. When he encounters, he completely forgets existence and is filled with such pleasure that only new things are born and discovered from this pleasure very easily.

From now on, we will resolutely continue the great work we have started to educate our young people in the spirit of love and loyalty to our Motherland, to the ideas of independence, to realize their talents, abilities, and noble aspirations."

In order to increase youth activity, the President's Decree No. PF-6017 dated June 30, 2020 "On measures to fundamentally reform and bring the state policy regarding youth to a new stage in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "On the organization of the activities of the Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 2020 It was developed in accordance with the decision of June 30 PQ-4768.

The main tasks and areas of activity of the agency are as follows:

- development and implementation of a unified state policy, strategic directions and state programs in the fields and areas related to youth;
- preparation of proposals for improving normative legal documents aimed at supporting young people in our country, protecting their legal rights and interests;
- implementation of state control over compliance with legislation in the field of youth policy;
- educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, wide involvement of the growing young generation in science and innovation;
- protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of young people, active participation in the elimination of offenses and crimes among young people;
- distribution of state grants and subsidies allocated in the form of a social order for financing youth programs, projects and scientific research works, ensuring their purposeful and effective use;

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- organization of socio-legal protection and employment of orphans who have graduated from educational institutions and young people deprived of their parents' care.

In a democratic society, social activism is a means of self-realization of citizens. An important condition for the success of the democratic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is to rely on the social activity of our people, every citizen. It should be emphasized that democratic reform processes in the field of education, national spiritual and educational potential of citizens, social activities, despite being in different districts, lead to the prioritization of universal values

It is necessary to recognize this as an objective law of universal development.

After all, the integration and globalization of spiritual and cultural relations in the world leads to the universalization of universal moral norms and principles in social relations. In such a situation, the social activity of young people and the high level of spiritual and moral guarantee of this activity play an important role in protecting the whole society from the negative consequences of "mass culture", "philosophy of immorality", cosmopolitanism and other destructive ideas.

It is known from the experience of international social, economic, political and other relations that socio-political processes have changed in every society due to the historical period. The struggle of good and evil was manifested in the struggle of overt or secret interests in the world political space. Therefore, the history of humanity consists of the process of continuous improvement of spiritual and moral norms and principles, methods and means of their implementation in life, which stabilize socio-political relations.

Thus, it is an objective law that spirituality is becoming the dominant force among the alternative forces that preserve human civilization. That is, "Like any social phenomenon, national values have their own development law. Forgetting this truth, trying to one-sidedly, artificially glorify and idealize national values, and using them for political purposes has been proven many times in life. Especially in a multi-ethnic, multi-confessional country like Uzbekistan, such actions can ultimately lead to unpleasant situations such as inter-ethnic conflict, nationalism, national and religious intolerance."

Another important issue at the center of the reforms implemented in our republic is the policy of educating young personnel. An important aspect of this policy is that it gives young personnel the opportunity to fully demonstrate their activity in management areas. However, this policy cannot be a monopoly of the state, only it should be legally and morally guaranteed. This can be achieved by creating a legal framework for the personnel selection and placement system, and by improving implementation mechanisms, methods and tools.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop a system of specific criteria, with a differential approach to the "quality of personnel" elected and appointed to management based on certain moral and ethical requirements. Because it is possible to think about the criteria for determining the spiritual and moral qualities of the leader only when the institutional system of the state, which can implement the personnel policy, is fully formed and specific mechanisms are created.

Since the conscious independent participation of every person in the life of society, the action aimed at solving the problems arising in the socio-spiritual sphere is considered social activism, the organization of this action on the basis of spiritual values and moral principles serves as a guarantee of protecting our present and future life from spiritual and moral crises.

In summary,

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firstly, the fact that social activity is determined by spiritual and moral factors requires certain conditions;

secondly, it is necessary to develop spiritual and moral principles of social activity, and these principles should be based on national and universal values;

thirdly, the general humanitarian criterion of moral norms and principles is characterized by the stabilization of the social activity of all mankind;

fourthly, achieving the harmony of social activity with the formation of spiritual and moral principles in young people is an important factor in the formation of a well-rounded generation.

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THE BASIS OF MODERN EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** The article presents the basis of the PISA international assessment system in the textbooks created for modern schools and their comparative analysis with the PISA tasks. Important points are made that the founders of the first educational standards are also Jadids.

**Keywords:** PISA International Assessment System, Educational Standards, Jadidism, Abdurauf Fitrat, Textbook, Text, Exercise, Assignment, Education Optimization, Competence.

All changes in the educational system, new innovative pedagogical technologies are required to serve the development of socio-economic and political spheres of society. For this purpose, the PISA international evaluation system was introduced to modernize the education system, i.e. to optimize teaching, increase student competence, expand cognitive knowledge, and teach creative thinking.

The main task of PISA is to analyze the achievements and shortcomings of the educational system of a particular state or institution, to implement educational monitoring and to propose programs for improving the quality of education. PISA is to demonstrate the dynamics of formation of skills to apply theoretical issues of science in practice, taking into account the age characteristics of students. Since 2000, PISA tests have been held every three years. Uzbekistan also became a member of this international program based on the decision No. PQ-997 of December 8, 2018. School graduates aged 15-16 will test their knowledge for the first time in the PISA tests to be held in 2022. That is, in 2022, a total of about 300 schools and more than 12,000 students from Uzbekistan are expected to participate.

A legitimate question arises as to how students' knowledge of reading literacy is tested in the PISA program. Text is the main material used in the PISA test of reading literacy. Texts can be in different forms: text, map, table, diagram, pictures on various topics. They apply to all branches of science. For example, some texts relate to the student's knowledge of geography and economics, while some may require the student's thoughts on politics and history.

Although today PISA is recognized as the latest innovation in the educational system, we can see the first roots of this program in the history of our national pedagogy. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Jadidism movement appeared in order to prevent socio-economic and political decline. They raised the issue of reforming the education system as a guarantee of national independence and development. The organization of new-style schools, the creation of modern textbooks, the organization of programs and examinations in the section of classes is directly related to the name of modernity. Thoughts and considerations logically close to the PISA test mentioned above are reflected in modern pedagogy.

For example, Abdurauf Fitrat's "Textbook intended for the last grades of elementary schools" in the modern method focuses on the aspects related to the development of the student's oral and written speech, the practice of making logical conclusions based on the written text. The important aspect of this textbook is that it is not limited to religious texts and hadiths that glorify human

qualities. a wide opportunity was created for them to learn from worldly subjects such as geography, physics, mathematics. Here, let's focus on a text from the textbook:

**HOW TURSUN GOT RICH**

My son, work will not look for you, you look for work.

Tursun was a fifteen years old boy. He graduated from school. He came home for three or four days. He saw that his father could not do it. His sister is sick. It is difficult for four people to make ends meet with the little money that a single mother earns by doing this and that.

Tursun was not one of the unsophisticated scoundrels. Should a young man like a mountain stare at his mother's barely earned bread? He could not agree to that. He left the house to find a job. He went to his shops and looked. Someone did not say: "Come, my son, do this work, get your money." Tursun got up in a hurry and came back crying. He said to go home, he couldn't lift his feet from the ground because he was ashamed. He sat leaning against a wall. He sat and thought... thought. He was suddenly happy. He remembered Ergashboy's factory. He ran towards the factory. He went straight to Ergashboy and greeted him. Ergashboy answered:

- Yes, my son, what are you doing? - he said.

- Tursun said: - I came to work at your factory, rich grandfather.

Ergashboy needed a lot of workers:

- Well done, my son! Take the fluffy sacks from these carts and take them to the warehouse. "I will give you as much money as I give to these workers in the evening," he said.

Tursun was happy. He ran to the carts. He carried the sacks and took them to the warehouse. He worked more than other workers. It's evening. Ergashboy gave two more coins to Tursun. Tursun came home very happy and gave the money to his mother. After that, he went to the factory every morning and brought back his daily wages every evening. Money increased. He called a doctor for his sick sister and treated him. He got well immediately.

One day Ergashboy called Tursun and said:

- My son! You are a very honest and reliable guy. I will give you a suitable job. After that, put the shipping. Take this notebook, calculate the wages of workers in the factory.

Tursun accepted. Today, Tursun is the accountant of this factory.

The language of the work is understandable, simple and, most importantly, can provide something new for the reader. At the beginning of the 20th century, production areas expanded in Turkestan, and factories specializing in the production of various products were launched. The main goal of the Jadid schools was to invite the Muslims of Turkestan to keep up with the times in every way. To introduce them to the latest achievements of science and technology, to develop development trends together with the world, to have a worthy place in the world community, first of all, it is necessary to learn, even when learning, to memorize as in old schools not only in the method, but also the formation of competencies related to the practical application of the learned knowledge, the improvement of the study process was defined as the main goal. This goal has not lost its relevance even in the current education system. Reforms of Jadids in the educational system were partially implemented, the repression policy was an obstacle to such views of Turkestan Muslims, their desire to realize national identity, and especially the achievements of Jadid schools. As a result, Jadid schools and intellectuals supporting it were persecuted by the government and Jadidism was abolished.



Regarding the text "How Tursun became rich", the author addresses the students with 4 tasks. In the textbook, the term "training" is used instead of the term "task".

1. How was Tursun?
2. Why did he start looking for a job?
3. How did he get a job?
4. What is the reason for becoming an accountant?

Comprehending, Using, Reflecting, and Responding to Text in Reading Literacy [1.13] the central concepts are listed. While reading the above text, the reader is required to understand the idea and main content presented in the text. He will get detailed information about Tursun's identity, character, family situation, his goals, how he got out of poverty and was promoted to the position of the head of a large factory. The most important thing is that the textbook is written in the native language, so it is not difficult for the child to understand the texts. Considering that Arabic and Persian textbooks were mainly used in the old schools, it can be said that this was a real innovation in the field of textbook creation at that time.

Use means being able to draw logical conclusions from the text we read, and having the ability to apply words and terms in practice. In addition, one of the important aspects of modern PISA tests is that it is focused on practical application of acquired knowledge. In the text mentioned above, hard work, honesty, diligence, learning are glorified as high human qualities. According to the purpose of nature, modern people should have good qualities. So, the text focuses on educational and educational aspects in parallel. From the text, the reader learns how important science is in human development, and it awakens an incentive to learn.

Tursun is depicted as a representative of the poor, ordinary people, who made up the majority of Muslims of Turkestan at that time. As we read the text, we realize that the issue raised by Fitrat is relevant even today. That is, how many young people, when they finish school and step on the threshold of an independent life, face an obstacle like Tursun. Some tests and experiments are required for them to demonstrate their knowledge in practice. While reading the text, the reader compares his situation with Tursun's situation, makes a comparative analysis, and reflects on the benefits of gaining knowledge.

Both the Jadids and the PISA program emphasize response to the text as the most important aspect. Because a person feels that he is a part of society, reacts to the changes taking place in society and gives them a subjective assessment is the most important factor for any space and time. So, even today, it is appropriate that the devotees of education educate students based on these ideas.

In the old-style schools, lessons were mostly focused on studying and memorizing, and each teacher introduced his own internal procedures in the school. In modern schools, textbooks are created and taught based on modern science programs. For example, in the schools of the new method, it was necessary to strictly observe the following:

1. The number of children in the class (school) should not exceed 30 people.
2. Children can be admitted only twice - in summer and early winter.
3. Each reception should be one class regardless of how many there are.
4. Each teacher should have a maximum of 3-4 classes.
5. If the school consists of three classes, the lessons should be taught consecutively, in a certain harmony.

6. A child of 7-9 years old cannot study for 7-8 hours continuously. 5 hours is enough for him. A 10-minute break is required after each lesson.
7. Fridays and holidays are rest days.
8. After studying for ten months, it is appropriate to have a vacation in the hot summer days.
9. The lesson should not be boring. It's not difficult to study five different subjects for five hours, but to study only one lesson for five hours will cool the child's heart from the lesson.
10. There is no need to hit or scold students.
11. At the end of each week, the student should be given a weekly assessment. Pupils who mastered the lessons well during the week should be given an excellent grade.
12. It is important that the windows of the classroom are large, and the interior is spacious and bright... Teaching in a cold room is like punishing an innocent child...

It can be seen that the educational standards developed by the Jadids regulate the student-teacher interaction in the classroom, from the students' admission to the school, the interior of the classroom, the arrangement of the desks, from the state of reflection of the subjects in the lesson schedule. World experience has been studied, and new methods have been developed that serve the development of our national pedagogy and are aimed at achieving the effectiveness of the quality of education. Special importance is given to interdisciplinary integration. Jadids taught students not only to read the text, but also to understand its essence, draw relevant conclusions, and apply the acquired knowledge in practice.

In conclusion, there was no doubt that we would be among the most developed countries in the world if the modern intellectuals, who laid the foundation stone for the development of our national pedagogy, had not been subjected to the repression policy. It is appropriate to make good use of the rich scientific heritage of modern scientists in reforming the education system. We would recommend creating a translation of the texts given in Fitrat's "Textbook intended for the last grades of elementary schools" in the current Uzbek literary language and using them in the extracurricular reading classes of the school curriculum.

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**Introductory parts of the sentences in non related languages and their translational problems**

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**Annotation:** This scientific article mainly presents the problems in translation and information on the history of translation.

**Keywords:** translation, philosophical translation, interpret, world literature, scientifically based translations.

Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the word “translation” was used only in relation to the turning of historical, philosophical, literary and artistic works. In relation to the oral translator, the terms “tilmoch” were used in the Turkic peoples, “dolmetechen” in German, and “interpret” in English and French. The opinions expressed about the theory of translation also acquired a common meaning in this way.

The first studies devoted to the theory of translation began to occur in the 20-30s of the last century. In the books Amos, Postget, Finkel, Alekseev published during this period, and in the Treatise Of Sanjar Siddiq “the art of translation of literature” (1936), we find theses in which the theory of translation is recognized as a science. In the 50s, after the publication of articles by the famous translator Ivan Kashkin and linguist Reformatsky on the theory of translation, discussions began in this area. Professor Reformatsky had come up with the idea that “although the practice of translation serves for all Sciences, the theory of translation cannot be an independent science, but only a branch of linguistics.” After that, a number of studies, articles were published that approved and criticized them. 1953 the International Association of translators (FIT) was founded. Since 1955, his body began to publish the magazine “Babel” (Babel).

Later, the research of World Scientists on the problems of translation theory and translation criticism was printed one after another. This determined the development of scientific research by scientists. By the 70<sup>s</sup> of the last century, an independent science was formed in the science of World philology, which was called Translation Studies.

In the development of translation Science in Uzbekistan, the service of such scientists as Jumaniyoz Sharipov, Ninel Vladimirova, Giybulla Salomov, Najmiddin Komilov, Gudrat Musaev was great. To date, the Uzbek School of translation has been recognized in the science of World Translation Studies.

Over the past twenty-two years after Uzbekistan gained its independence, as in all areas of artistic creation, there have been changes and updates in the theory and practice of translation. - At the initiative of our president, the magazine “world literature” (1997) was founded and started its activities in minbar of translation and translation specialists. Under the leadership of the outstanding literary scientist and translator Azad Sharafiddinov, the most famous works of world literature were translated and printed in Uzbek. Most importantly, the editorial office of the magazine gave a wide way from the original to the practice of translation. At the moment, the publication of meaningful articles and conversations on translation theory and criticism in the Journal” World Literature ” appeals to the people of creativity and science.



The training of good translators, specialists whose translation gives an in-depth analysis of Works has both theoretical and practical sides. Large-scale work is being carried out in our country in this regard. Great importance is attached to the training of translator personnel at the translation Faculty of Uzbek State University of World Languages, The Master's degree of Translation Department of the Faculty of foreign Philology of the National University of Uzbekistan and the Samarkand Institute of foreign languages. The scientific and theoretical side of the preparation of translators directly dictates textbooks, teaching aids and various dictionaries related to the field. Unfortunately, there is still no textbook on the theory of translation that fits the spirit of the Times, meets the demand of today. So far, not all aspects of translation studies have been covered in the tutorials being used. Recognizing the merit of our scientists who are active in the creation of educational literature on the theory of translation, it should be noted that at the same time there are very few studies that will give a scientific basis for translation criticism, which will give impetus to its development. And this is one of the reasons that directly causes lethargy in the criticism of translation. However, today, when the field of translation is developing in full swing, the criticism of translation is active in all respects, becoming one of the most intense aspects of the current, literary process.

As a result of the slowness in translation criticism, many translation works that are turning from foreign languages today do not receive their assessment. When printing in the form of a book, it is sometimes not indicated even from which language it is translated. From this one can come to the opinion that most translations are based on the works on its translation into Russian. The translation of the work by the editor of the publishing house is not edited by analogy with either the original or the Russian version. Reading the translation of some examples of world literature, you will see neither the style nor the skills of the famous writer. Such translation works should be analyzed in a timely manner and receive an appropriate assessment. Otherwise, the ranks of those who have turned translation into poverty will continue to expand.

That is why we are talking with enthusiasm that scientific research and manuals on translation theory and criticism are needed - the current situation of translation criticism is not in demand. Newspapers and magazines, editorial offices provide translation of works by the hands of those who reach the reader: do the editors who prepared them for publication know a foreign language in which that work was written, or are they based only on their trust in the translator? Translated from English (German, French), the editors who prepare the translation of the printed works for publication by analogy with the original are in literary and artistic publications, publishing houses? It is certainly alarming that the pen of a qualified editor has not touched, how he turned, the number of translation works coming out in this is growing.

Another issue. Translation works printed in newspapers and magazines, publishing houses, books do not provide any information on where, when, in what language this work was carried out on the basis of the book of a foreign writer or poet. It is impossible to justify non-compliance with this simple requirement of the culture of publication. Because of this, the work of a foreign writer can have several printed, filled, abbreviated, processed editions of various levels.

**A quarter of a century ago, I could not believe that in the coming years it was possible to switch from foreign languages to direct translation. Look, today we have reached such days. Many works translated from foreign languages can be seen in our bookstores. I look at them in three categories. The first, though somewhat different from the original, is a readable, artistic**



preserved intermediary language made through translation works. The latter, referred to by the label "direct translation", is, in fact, a translation made through the intermediary language of works. The third is translated works, which are really turned from the original. At this point, I'm a little bit inclined to add the word "artistic" to the beginning of the third series of works on this list. The reason is that I have not yet caught my eye on works worthy of being recognized as "artistic" translation directly in the translation industry. But "direct translations" are being pressed one after another. As long as this work has been started, it is necessary to combine the strength and efforts of translation scientists, who are trained translators and specialists of higher educational institutions and the "schools of young translators" established under them and are truly passionate in this field. Then it will be possible to achieve significant success.

Of course, in order to improve the practice of direct literary translation, as Abduzohur said, first of all, it is necessary to update textbooks and manuals related to this area. For this, perhaps, it will be necessary to establish a methodological Council of translation scientists, which will be able to read and recommend before publishing manuals on this area. The reason would be the work that would be expedient for the development of the educational system if errors and omissions were indicated by giving the pre-publication review, rather than criticizing the published manual in exchange for hard work and funds after publication.

To prepare translators of the level of demand of the time, it is required to create not only an excellent textbook on the theory and practice of translation, but also teaching aids, two -, three- and multilingual dictionaries, corresponding to the artistic, scientific and technical, office work style. So far, it is worth saying that the published English-Uzbek, German-Uzbek, French-Uzbek dictionaries do not underestimate the useful aspects, since these dictionaries do not yet satisfy the demand of translators. Now a large explanatory synonymous and encyclopedic dictionaries are needed, it is even necessary to think over the preparation of an Explanatory Dictionary on the practice of translation theory. Because many issues related to the theory and practice of translation have not been resolved clearly enough. In particular, it is not well studied why and in what case it occurs to change or replace the order of words in translation, add or drop words, and call them all transformation (lexical, grammatical and stylistic) in translation with a common name.

The translation is known to be "twin" with comparative linguistics. However, without independent scientific research of grammatical, lexical and stylistic problems of translation, one cannot but study its relationship with pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics and semiotics. According to the famous linguist, translator Roman Jakobson, there are three types of ability to give a character in one language with a character in another: the first is to translate a character in the language of the work being translated using another character or give it a different name; the second is the translation of semiotic characters from one language to another; the third is the inter-semiotic Inter-systemic translation: the ability to give language characters with music, dance, cinema, painting. We are still far from studying such translation problems. A deeper study of studies on translation studies abroad is very useful for future translators.

The books of famous scientists John Ketford or Yudzhin Nayda dedicated to the theory of translation have not yet lost their scientific significance. It is necessary to teach students to analyze such works in seminar classes, without in-depth study of the theory of translation translation \it is superfluous to talk about the analysis of the work.





It is gratifying that there are more translators now, but we need to think about the quality of the translations being carried out. Translation books are being printed not only in Tashkent, but also in the regions. But who is reading and editing these translations, who is guaranteed that the translation will be in demand? These translations turned not only from Russian, but also from other foreign languages. There are master translators who can brilliantly translate from Russian into Uzbek. Sometimes they also give a review of translations from the English language, and even dissertations, which should now be refrained from such work. What can a person who does not know the language of the translated work say about him?! In any case, a work overturned from one language is useful if it is considered by a specialist who knows the same language. A specialist, a translator, did not give a review translation should not rush to publish the work.

Already, since the most important feature of fiction is nationality, it means that the preservation of nationality in literary translation, in other words, its re-creation, is the main indicator, the main factor in the success of translation.

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NEW UZBEKISTAN-NEW CONSTITUTION

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**Annotation:** That is, the main body is a document that was able to bring to life its strict norms, first of all putting the rights and interests of our people in the highest place. These strict norms raised the need for consolidation as the legal foundation of New Uzbekistan by 2022. So, this is not just a necessity, but a time of great changes that began in our country has come. There was a need to update the Constitution of Uzbekistan in accordance with modern views of the development of society.

**Keywords:** law, state achievement, human rights, freedoms.

According to the legislation, the introduction of amendments to the Constitution could also be carried out through the country's Parliament. However, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, due to being a wise, far-sighted politician, put forward an initiative to hold a nationwide referendum. This, in turn, gave the people of Uzbekistan the opportunity to participate in the nationwide discussion and express their opinion on constitutional reforms.

The Constitution provides a solid legal basis in the field of decentralization of the public administration system, increasing the independence of territories, including the promotion of domestic and foreign investments. One of the decisive factors in the establishment of a new Uzbekistan is its openness to the world. In subsequent years, significant work was done on the formation and implementation of the country's updated foreign policy.

At the moment, the situation in the region and around the world is changing rapidly, which necessitates the improvement of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. It is important to ensure the existing positive trends in the region, the strengthening of mutual trust in Central Asia and the continuous development of cooperation. The main task in this regard is to make the region a safe, sustainable development, good neighborliness and a mutually beneficial sphere of cooperation.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of Uzbekistan reflect the progress of the reforms carried out by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in recent years, and also imply the strengthening of new directions of reforms.

I believe that the main focus in the amendments is to further strengthen such concepts as "human rights", "social policy" and "civil society" from the legal side and continue the reform policy of the leader of Uzbekistan. I am sure that these reforms will further strengthen the image of Uzbekistan in the international arena, will serve as a guarantee of human rights and freedoms within the country.

Noting the importance of the current Constitution and the fact that it was a solid legal document in the reforms prior to this period, the president of Uzbekistan noted that the updated



constitution should create a solid legal basis and a reliable guarantee for the long – term development strategies of the country, the prosperous life of our country and people as a whole, especially the

Based on this, the head of Uzbekistan touched upon the need to carry out constitutional reforms for the development of society and the state, and touched upon topical issues that should be paid attention to in the process of these changes.

In particular, the president said that the norms on the issue of man, his life, freedom, dignity, inviolable rights and interests should be enshrined in the Constitution. From this it was made clear that for the new Uzbekistan being built, the value of Man and the benefit of the people will be above all else. In the process of constitutional reforms, a proposal was expressed to raise human dignity, to establish the condition that it really should be a constitutional duty and priority task of state authorities.

Draft constitutional laws on amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, prepared by a group of Deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as by the Zhukorgi Kengesi of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, were considered by the legislative chamber on June 24 of the current year on the basis of more than 60

Draft constitutional laws were adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the first reading and combined into a single draft Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The draft constitutional law provides for the introduction of more than 200 amendments to 64 articles of our general committee. In addition, 16 new norms are introduced with 6 new substances.

Many of them, in essence, are aimed at sealing the principles of "Man-society — state", "New Uzbekistan — social state" as a constitutional rule, establishing a nationalistic state, strengthening the protection and social protection of human rights, and ensuring the full rights and interests of young people.

The amendments are also related to the establishment of quality and qualified medical services, the development of education, the guarantee of the inviolability of private property, the strengthening of the status of civil society institutions and issues such as environmental protection at the constitutional level.

Including scientifically analyzed the development of small business and business, and the legal basis, at this time financially support small business and business, the latter is amended and the rules for this branch of national legislation are added.<sup>1</sup>

At the same time, the draft law also included issues of improving the system of state power and management, including expanding the powers of Parliament, improving the presidential institution, separating representative and executive authorities on the ground, further strengthening

<sup>1</sup> TOLIBJONOVICH, M. T., & OGLI, G. O. R. (2020). Lombard Microcredit Organization Its Concept and Its Importance Today. *JournalNX*, 6(10), 109-111.





the constitutional framework for the socio-economic and political development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Now studying scientific heritage, socio-political activities and acquaintance youth charity of our above-stated ancestors is considered one of the main urgent objectives of the modern intellectuals.<sup>2</sup>

The essence of the concept of a spiritually mature person leads young people to righteousness, honesty, purity, patriotism and humanity, goodness, high morality, and such concepts are discussed.<sup>3</sup>

According to its results, the draft Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is put on the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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**PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONCEPT OF HAPPINESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH**

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**Abstract.** The presented article analyses the philosophical and cultural features of phraseological units reflecting the concept of happiness of non-related languages. The main focus has been done on the similarity and identity of ideas about happiness reinforced in phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages based on dictionaries.

**Keywords.** Phraseology, Value, Philosophical, Concept Of Happiness, Approach, Expression, Idea

**Introduction.** Happiness is one of the most widely used expressions of human emotions in English and Uzbek. The creation of a comprehensive and philosophically sound concept happiness sought by a great number of scientists at all times. First known theories about happiness dates back to ancient times. However, in science there is no unambiguous definition of this concept due to the complexity of the notion.

**Methods and analyses.** There is a large amount of philosophical literature on the problem of this concept. Great Asian philosopher Abu Nasr Forobi in his book “The city of good People” expresses his spiritual and ethical views on the notion of happiness which determines Asian outlook clearly. However, different kinds of literature , primarily linguistic, in which the reflection in the language of the concept of happiness is analyzed and considered assessment of happiness as the highest value, absolutely little. It should be noted that among these works, the monograph by S.G. Vorkachev “The concept of happiness in the Russian language consciousness: the experience of linguoculturological analysis” is of great interest.[1,28]

The highest value for a person - happiness - is reflected in the phraseology of English and Uzbek languages. In linguistic material which reflects the existing in society and philosophically meaningful views are as followings:

The happiness of a person does not depend on him: it is given to him by fate or is conditioned favorable set of circumstances.[1,29] View of happiness is independent

from a person, the phenomenon is expressed, for example, in such proverbs and sayings:

English: The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places .

Uzbek: Yugurganniki emas buyurganniki

**Discussion.** In English and Uzbek phraseology, there is another idea which assures that happiness is given to a person from divine power. Russians, British and some other nations associate

it with the observation of a baby born in a shirt - be born with a caul/on one's head while Uzbek people say: boshiga baxt qushi qo`ndi or peshonasi yarqiragan.

However, phraseology also reflects national identity in terms of expressing happiness. So, according to the ideas of the British, to be born happy is to be born into a wealthy family: be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. In some of the Uzbek fraseological units having material property is considered to be happiness. Uzbek: Qo`yi mingga yetdi. The given example refers to husbandry life of the nation.

Myths and legends are also reflected in the dreams of human happiness. For example, Uzbek people say about a happy person that he was born with a ring of happiness: Baxt yozuvi bilan tug`ilgan. This phraseological unit etymologically goes back to the myth of the prophet Suleiman, who became fabulously rich because of a magical ring that had the power to subdue spirits, birds, all animals, winds and waters.

The above phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages reveal a person's understanding of happiness in an objective sense as a fortunate combination of circumstances, as favorable living conditions, happy happening.

The subjective understanding of happiness is demonstrated by phraseological units expressing pleasant experiences, intense joy, exultation, bliss.

Analyses show that in both languages particularly in English, the feeling and experience of happiness are conveyed by phraseological units, in which there is a component indicating celestial bodies:

-be /sit on a cloud

-on cloud nine ( It is believed to originate from a type of thunder cloud which can rise to over 12,000 meters above the ground ), in seventh heaven, over the moon, walking on air.

Uzbek: boshi osmon(ko`k)ga yetmoq,O`zini yettinchi falakda deb bilmoq.

Moreover, in phraseological units of the English language a person who feels happy is assimilated to a lark: (as) happy as a lark; a possum on a eucalyptus tree: (as) happy as a possum up a gum-tree; or a clam: as happy as a clam (The complete version of this idiom is 'as happy as a clam at high tide'. Clams are a type of shellfish and when the clams are open, they look like they are smiling)

In Uzbek phraseology, extreme joy is presented by original images - the image of the laughing sun of happiness: baxt quyoshi kulib boqmoq; Another examples include the lexeme ear-quloq:qulog`iga moydek yoqmoq,o`g`zi qulog`ida. Similarity is seen with the usage of the lexeme time-vaqt in both languages. English: have a whale of a time.[2,68] Uzbek: vaqti chog` bo`lmoq.

Additionally, most people understand happiness linking with the concept of luck. Almost all ancient philosophers: Aristotle, Boethius, Herodotus, and others understood happiness as the highest

blessing to man, but they invested in this concept different meanings: it is both in terms of moral and ambition of life. For Uzbek people, this is a dream come true: murod/maqsadiga yetmoq; children:bolalar bizning baxtimiz, marriage: avvalgi baxtim — gul baxtim, Keyingi baxtim — suvga oqdim. Good mood: Baxt kulgu bor uyga kirar.

Philosophers of different times have argued that the person who does not only possesses the highest blessings, but also appreciates the good and thus has "positive life balance".

This balance of a happy person's life is created and the special wise behavior of a person who has such positive character traits such as: generosity, conscientiousness, patience, etc.

The idea of the English of a happy life is significantly associated with the image of a downy bed: a bed of down or with a bed of roses: a bed of roses .The expression goes back to the custom of the rich in ancient Rome to cover their bed with rose petals.

Of the character traits that accompany happiness, the British note courage:

fortune favors the bold / the brave- happiness accompanies the brave

**Results and Conclusion.** Proceeding from the above points, it should be noted that even though there are a lot of works defining the concept of happiness, there is lack of analyses and assessment of happiness as the highest value in terms of linguistics. It is possible to consider main approaches to the study of the concept of 'happiness' as a value in philosophy and phraseology.

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## HUMAN PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract.** Human development is an event that is inextricably linked with the processes of spiritual renewal of society and the state. Spiritual renewal is very important and relevant not only for one person, but for all mankind, for the people and the nation, and for the development of society. This article is devoted to the analysis of human criteria in the process of spiritual renewal in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** philosophy, nation, reform, development, Global Goals, humanity, spiritual renewal, Strategy, HDI, GDI, human factor.

### Introduction

The question of the human criterion in the indicators of spiritual renewal has been one of the age-old topics of discussion in social philosophy. The emergence of mankind on earth, its differences from other living beings, its place in existence, its human qualities and personal characteristics have always been the subject of debate among philosophers. Therefore, today the main criteria of human development, including the main indicators of human well-being, which are inextricably linked with its socio-economic and spiritual maturity, are leading as one of the main objects of research and observation of social philosophy. The development of a society, state, people and nation will increase only when the socio-economic and political development of human development is combined with cultural, spiritual, enlightenment change and development. For this reason, the most developed democracies in the world have paid great attention to the issues of human performance in the turning points of spiritual renewal, in which society has taken the path of raising its cultural potential, spirituality and culture.

### Main part

If we summarize the path of independent development and progress of Uzbekistan, we see a dialectical fit to the idea of “Reform - not for the reform, but for the people”. At the same time, the fact that man is at the center of all reforms in Uzbekistan, is considered as a criterion for all changes, and the work done to create a decent lifestyle for the people. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev says that all spheres of public life are intertwined primarily with the human factor: “To drastically improve the life of the people, we will accelerate large-scale social reforms that over the past three years have been carried out on the basis of the principle “Human interests first”. First, improving the well-being of people and strengthening their social protection will remain among our most critical goals”[1]. Starting from 2013 the experiences of child and forced labour was stopped due to the high awareness of civil society, citizens and the commitment of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Here the main partners were Uzbekistan, EC, Switzerland and International Labour Organization, World Bank Group[2]. This collaboration ended the practice of child labour and forced labour, created the decent working conditions positively affecting on the value

chain worldwide. In other words, it is no coincidence that today Shavkat Mirziyoyev has defined the development of the human factor, the spiritual and physical formation of man as one of the urgent tasks of the state and society. The importance of the factor of human development in the process of spiritual renewal of the life of a society is so important that it can never be secondary. It is also a complete mistake to think that the human criterion will be taken into account once other issues of public life have been resolved. Like other factors that accelerate society, the human criterion in the process of spiritual renewal is one of the most important factors in accelerating and enhancing the development of society. It is a fact of socio-philosophical life that every state in the world, regardless of its size, pays attention to the human factor and goes on the path of its development. Today, human development issues can be seen in research conducted by international rating agencies and organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, UNESCO, ISESCO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Economic Forum, International Budget Cooperation, INSEAD International Business School and the Economist Intelligence Unit. In particular, on September 25, 2015, the leaders of all countries agreed at the “Rio+20” Conference to adopt a program of sustainable development until 2030 in order to address the various challenges facing poverty, inequality and climate change in the world. After that, a meeting was held at the UN Headquarters in New York to move from these demands to concrete action, and the new development program was formally adopted at the historic UN Summit in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals[3]. This program of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 consists of 17 new Sustainable Development Goals, or Global Goals, which are considered a program that determines the direction of universal policies and investments in the next 15 years, in which the leaders of the countries of the world are supposed to completely eradicate poverty – in all points of the world.

**The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and**

169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet[4].

**THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

These goals are expected to be addressed by 2030 and to serve the capital of human development. Uzbekistan is not excluded from these global processes. On September 25, 2015, Uzbekistan joined the international agreement “Sustainable Development Goals” with 193 countries[5].

Today, the state policy in the field of human development in the spiritual renewal of Uzbekistan is in line with these goals and is recognized by foreign experts. In particular, the strategic goals set out in the Strategy Actions of Uzbekistan are in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. In

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the concept of development of the national idea at a new stage of development of Uzbekistan, one of the main tasks of the idea of national development is to make Uzbekistan one of the 50 most developed democracies in the world by 2030[6]. After all, these goals open the door to the development of our state, its wide and huge opportunities for its development, the well-being of the people, the stability of Uzbekistan.

**Results.** President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that “Our efforts to ensure human rights are fully consistent with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals”[7]. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2018 “On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021”[8], Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2018 “On measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030”[9] and the joint resolution of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of February 27, 2020 “On the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission to monitor the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”[10] are one of the important steps to confirm that Uzbekistan is in line with the above-mentioned broad goals until 2030.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it should be noted that the greatest wealth of Uzbekistan is the human factor. At the heart of the large-scale reforms being carried out by our state is the goal of raising the living standards of the population, ensuring the well-being of every citizen, creating all conditions for their happy life. In this sense, all the processes of spiritual renewal taking place in Uzbekistan within the framework of the Strategy of Actions serve the interests of the people. In this regard, the successful implementation of a number of important strategic measures for the future will ensure reaching the higher Human Development Index in Uzbekistan to the level envisaged.

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**Characteristics and cultivation methods of sweet brain plant.**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the main characteristics of Shirinmia, its composition, territorial distribution in nature, the ways of reproduction, its use in medicine, what diseases it is used for, production of decision projects on the organization of plantations, and other information are fully presented.

**Keywords:** Plantation, to the family of the corner family, essential oils, vegetation, glycyrrhizin substance, red licorice.

Licorice or licorice (*Glerrhizza glabra* in Latin) is a perennial plant belonging to the family of sedges. It grows mainly on mountain slopes, groves, riverbanks, stream banks, salty and sandy lands, sometimes among crops. Licorice has been known as a medicinal plant since ancient times. In Chinese folk medicine, this plant was used to treat various diseases before 3000 BC. Its root is an arrow root, it forms underground rhizomes and penetrates to a depth of 5-6 meters. The stem is erect, branched or unbranched, covered with hairs, and reaches a height of 50 to 200 centimeters. The leaves are complex vine-like, green in color. The flowers are bisexual, yellow in color, forming a simple umbel inflorescence in the leaf axils. The fruit is a legume that does not open when ripe, with 3-7 seeds. The seed is hard, smooth, green. Licorice blooms from late April to May. The fruit ripens in August and September. On the territory of our republic, licorice is considered a typical forest plant and is found mainly in the lower parts of Syrdarya and Amudarya. Also, there is information about the healing properties of the licorice plant in Indian and Tibetan medicine. Our great-grandfather Abu Ali Ibn Sina, a famous scientist and healer of the Middle Ages, used the underground parts of licorice on a very large scale in his treatment practice. In particular, it was used in the treatment of stomach and intestinal ulcers, lung and respiratory diseases, and also as a diuretic. Shirinmia contains useful medicinal substances that cure various diseases. In particular, it contains a large amount of glycyrrhizin substance with a sweet taste, essential oils, 27 types of flavonoids, glucose, sugar, starch, ascorbic acid, protein and other useful substances. In medicine, glycyrrhizin has been found to regulate the amount of water and salt in the body, protect against colds, and treat various allergic and skin diseases such as itching, scabies, and urticaria. Juices prepared from the root have an expectorant, pain-relieving and soothing effect on inflammation of the respiratory tract. In folk medicine, decoctions made from the root are used as a diaphoretic, mild expectorant, and in the treatment of shortness of breath, cough, stomach and duodenal ulcers. That's probably why many people consume the tincture of the root of the plant. Licorice has medicinal properties such as refreshing, rejuvenating and normal vision. After 20-30 minutes after eating nutritious and high-quality food, after drinking the tincture 2 or 3 times a day for a month, its beneficial properties will be manifested. The role of this plant is incomparable in modern medicine, and it is processed in the pharmaceutical industry to produce various medicines. At the same time, it is one of the main components of many medicinal preparations. After our country gained independence, special attention was paid to the cultivation of

medicinal plants, and today raw materials from our Republic are exported to a number of developed countries: USA, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Korea and other countries.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Supplement on the effective organization of cultivation and industrial processing of licorice and other medicinal plants, increasing the attractiveness of the industry for business entities, as well as increasing the volume of production of exportable products with high added value A decision was made on measures: The main tasks of the Association of Cultivation and Processing of Licorice and Other Medicinal Plants (hereinafter referred to as the Association):

formation of comprehensive development programs for the cultivation and processing of licorice and other medicinal plants and participation in coordinating their implementation, assisting in conducting a unified scientific-technical, technological, investment and export policy in this field;

establishment of special plantations in favorable areas for the growth of licorice and other medicinal plants, including by introducing intensive cultivation technologies and gradually increasing the volume of their cultivation by rationally using natural growing areas;

establishment of plantations, as well as industrial deep processing of licorice and other medicinal plants and production of exportable products with high added value, to assist in effective organization of cooperation of business entities with state administration bodies, local state authorities at all levels;

participation in the development of drafts of regulatory legal documents related to the development of the cultivation and processing of licorice and other medicinal plants, as well as the implementation of public environmental control;

participation in coordinating the implementation of investment programs and projects in the field of cultivation and processing of licorice and other medicinal plants;

active involvement of foreign investments, foreign experts and consultants in the processes of establishment of new facilities for cultivation and processing of licorice and other medicinal plants and development of existing ones, introduction of advanced technologies in this field;

the task of participating in training and retraining of specialists for this field, effective organization and coordination of higher and secondary special, vocational education institutions, as well as abroad, and monitoring the implementation of several other decisions was developed.

In the conditions of our republic, the licorice plant is propagated mainly in three different ways: from seeds, rhizomes and seedlings. The first method is done by sowing seeds. For this, it is necessary to select the areas with proper agrotechnics, well plowed in the fall, cleaned of weeds, ground, chiseled, and leveled. 70 cm spacing is taken on the prepared areas and the seeds are sown 1-3 cm deep. Seed sowing can be done by mechanization in autumn and early spring. 4-5 kg of seeds are planted per hectare. After the seed is planted, the field is irrigated and the topsoil is required to be kept moist until the turf is established. As soon as the soil temperature exceeds 100C, germination of grasses is observed. Grasses are mainly cultivated between the rows when they reach 20-25 cm. During vegetation, the plant area is watered 8-10 times. Cultivation is carried out after every 2-3 waterings, and the rows are hoed and maintained. However, taking into account the low fertility of seeds in saline soils (1.5-2.0%), it is impossible to establish cultivated areas of industrial value by growing sweet potato seeds.

The second method is propagated from rhizomes. In this method, plant raw materials, i.e. rhizomes, are dug up from the fields. Cuttings of rhizomes 10-15 cm long are prepared using sharp tools. It is

recommended to use 2000-3000 kg of rhizomes per hectare. On the pre-prepared and agrotechnical areas, the spacing is 90 cm, and the rhizomes are planted at a depth of 5-8 cm with the help of mechanization. This process is also carried out in autumn and early spring. Taking into account the soil moisture, it is effective to water the rhizome planted area frequently and maintain moisture in the soil. Agrotechnical measures are carried out in the planted areas depending on the state of the plants, and they are watered and cared for 6-8 times in the first year (during the growing season). From the 2nd year of plant vegetation, the rate of watering is reduced depending on the soil conditions. This method is mainly effective in the establishment of large cultivated areas of industrial importance. However, when propagated by this method, 2000-3000 kg of valuable raw materials are used per 1 ha.

The third method is to plant seeds in gray soil, grow seedlings from them, and then transplant them to saline soils. For example, when seedlings that have passed one vegetation period are transplanted to saline soils, their growth and preservation is 70-80%. Raw materials are used from the 4-5th year of vegetation. The industrially important raw material consists of roots and rhizomes, the bark is brown, the inside is orange, it has a characteristic smell and a very sweet taste. It is possible to grow 8-10t per hectare of the underground part of the ground that meets the requirements of the state standard, and 20-25t of nutritious fodder in the wet state. The underground part of the plant is dug from a depth of 0-50 cm, cleaned of soil and dried. Currently, sweet brain plant plantations are widely established in our country, and on this basis, practical work is being carried out for the production of natural medicine.

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LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORTS INDUSTRY IN  
UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** this article presents the legal foundations of the development of the sports sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan and scientific foundations on reforms in the field of physical education and sports in our country.

**Keywords:** “President's Cup”, concept, “sprouts of hope”, “the perfect generation”, “Universiade”, Olympic seats, session.

In order to raise the popularity of physical education and sports in the Republic to a higher level, to develop the movement of Physical Culture, to restore the national games of the people, to form a healthy lifestyle, to train talented athletes in modern sports and to improve their sports skills, numerous decrees and decisions made by the first president of our country Islam Karimov have Since the first days of independence, our country has formed a legal framework of a certain appearance in the field of implementation of reforms. In particular, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the organization of the activities of the children's Sports Development Fund of Uzbekistan”, the order of the Minister of people's education of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on improving the staffing of children's and youth sports schools", the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on approval, The adoption of official regulatory documents such as the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers” on the organization of the activities of the foundation for the development of Physical Culture and sports under the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan“, the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on measures for the further development of physical The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in order to introduce Uzbekistan and Uzbek sports to the world in the first years of independence, one of his first works was the opening of the International Tournament “President's Cup” in Tashkent on August 29, 1995. On March 5, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted a decree “on measures to radically improve the system of Public Administration in the field of Physical Education and sports.” In accordance with the decree, on the basis of the previous state committee and its territorial divisions, the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created and its functions and powers were expanded. On September 20, 2018, a meeting dedicated to the issues of development of the physical education and sports sphere was held by our President. It was noted that the introduction of a new system for improving the selection and selection work of athletes gave the first results. We are proud of our athletes who have made a significant contribution to increasing the prestige and prestige of Uzbekistan in international sports fields. At the same time, we should pay great attention to mass sports, not limited to achievements in higher Sports, [1] – said the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at this meeting. Until independence, Uzbekistan was oldly closed to the international sports community. International competitions were practically not held in our country, not to mention tournaments in football and tennis among juniors with the participation of athletes from former socialist countries. The despotic





policy also left its complications in the field of physical education and sports, and these were especially manifested in:

1. Physical education and sports work in Uzbekistan was established at a low level in relation to the central republics, the local population was not massively involved in the sports movement, and specific and targeted work was not carried out on the training of highly qualified athletes from among them.

2. The development of sports networks, the construction of sports facilities, the expansion and financing of the material and technical base of sports in general were carried out only with the consent of the center, in a limited way.

3. Although training of personnel with higher and secondary education was established for the industry, at competitions, national athlete personnel were forced to undergo various artificial barriers and qualifiers. As soon as Independence was achieved, in January 1992, the law “on Physical Education and sports” was adopted, the legal basis for the development of Physical Culture and sports in the country. In the short term: - the organizational foundations of physical education and sports management have been improved; - the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan, federations on sports have been established; national types of physical education, wellness, mass sports and sports have been developed; - the material and technical base of physical education and Sports has been strengthened; according to the National Educational Program, training and re-education of personnel in the field of physical education and sports is carried out[2]. In order to ensure the physical and spiritual perfection of the younger generation in our country, to develop a healthy lifestyle and love for sports, to create a material base of children's sports in places, to create a material base of children's sports in places of population, and to further activate the work of providing sports equipment and equipment, in 2002 The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected chairman of the board of Trustees of the foundation. The chairman of the Zhukori Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the mayors of the regions and the city of Tashkent were appointed as the chairmen of the regional branches of the boards of raw materials. In order to organize mass, uninterrupted involvement of students in sports training, a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in 2003 “on the organization of a system of continuous sports competitions aimed at attracting students and students to sports”. On the basis of this decision, the plan of holding the Republican final stages of the competitions “sprouts of Hope”, “perfect generation”, “Universiade” of students of secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges and higher educational institutions in the country was determined. Particular attention is paid to this area, considering that regular physical education and sports activities occupy an important place in strengthening the health of our population, first of all, the younger generation. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev is carrying out a number of measures and measures for the development of the sports sphere in our state, as a result of which the national teams of Uzbekistan occupy high positions in competitions held at Asian and world level. On February 15, 2017, a decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan was published on measures to further improve the management system in the field of Culture and sports. According to the first paragraph of this decree, the Ministry of Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be liquidated, and on its basis:





– the Ministry of culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan; – the state committee for Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be established[3].

According to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main tasks and directions of activity of the State Committee for Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan were determined. On October 31, 2017, under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a meeting was held on the issues of improving the management system in the field of Physical Culture and sports, the development of mass sports, the selection and upbringing of talented athletes, strengthening the industry with qualified personnel, and building modern sports facilities. At this meeting, the president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev made a speech and said in his speeches that during the years of independence, large-scale work was carried out on this issue. The necessary conditions have been created for the regular practice of physical education and mass sports by the population, especially the younger generation. Modern sports complexes were built in cities and villages. Competitions” sprouts of hope“,” harmonious generation “and” Universiade ” have become a means of making youth a mass sport, a healthy lifestyle. A continuous system was created for the selection of talented children and training of professional athletes. The ability of boys and girls in training in general education schools and children's sports complexes is taken to children's and youth sports schools, sports colleges and is brought up on the basis of professional approaches. As a result of this, Athletes of our country win high victories in prestigious World competitions and show the potential of our people to the whole world. In particular, our athletes won 13 medals at the 2016 Olympic Games in Brazil and 31 at the Paralympic Games, achieving the highest results in the history of the sport of our country[4]. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 3, 2017 “on measures for the further development of Physical Culture and mass Sports”[5]was another important document in the field. With this decision, a program for the further development of Physical Culture and mass sports was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The program provides for the expenditure of more than 995.2 billion soums for the further development of physical education and mass sports in 2017-2021, the construction of 167 sports facilities, including 90 sports complexes and 77 swimming pools, reconstruction, capital repair, equipment and re - equipment in order to strengthen the material and technical base of sports schools. As part of the program, 153 children's playgrounds were renovated this year, 232 modern playgrounds, a specialized sports complex for Olympic and national sports in Nukus was commissioned. The meeting also pointed out the shortcomings in this regard. In particular, it was criticized that at the expense of the fund for the development of children's sports, the construction and reconstruction of 39 sports facilities lagged behind the schedule, and the equipment of swimming pools with modern equipment was delayed. Tasks were given to eliminate these shortcomings, to complete construction work by the end of the year. It was noted that it is necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of sports complexes, to attract young people to them more widely. It was criticized that the cooperation of sports schools, schools of higher sports skills of the Republic and sports federations on the discovery of talented youth, selection work was not established at the required level. In this regard, instructions were given to create a clear transparent mechanism and cover all regions.

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**THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TRAINING IN THE RESTORATION OF WOMEN'S HEALTH**

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**Annotation:** this article describes the problems of women's sports and the laws of physical activity in order to optimize the educational process of the educational direction "Physical Culture".

**Keywords:** women's sports, Emancipation, physical activity, physical activity, exercise vision, athletics, hyperandrogeny, adaptation.

In order to radically improve the system of Public Administration in the field of physical education and sports, to widely promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially among young people, as well as to focus on the problems of women's sports among the tasks set in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and Since the Times of the distant past, women have somehow fought with men for their equality, freedom and independence. The degree of freedom of women, their participation in social life, has historically been perceived in the form of a qualitative indicator of the development of society. The contribution of scientists, philosophers, poets and women who have left an indelible mark on the world arena over the past 100 years with unique sporting achievements is a significant qualitative indicator of the development of this very society, nation. As a result of the positive "explosion effect" of the women's phenomenon, men were able to achieve equality not only in their field of expertise and the spiritual sphere, but also in the pursuit of great sports achievements.

In psychology, there are concepts of" ideal "woman and" ideal " man, each of which has a special set of characteristics. Different from the conclusion of the science of psychology, the German psychologist O. According to Weininger's research, it has been proven that neither the "ideal" woman nor the "ideal" man in the pure sense can be found in nature. In the true nature of a person, there is bipolarity, on which side the general image of a person is formed as a result of most manifestations in life. In the modern manifestations of human society, one can observe the absence of a purely male sport. Women around the world are engaged in sports that did not fit into the imagination in previous periods, such as Solo Wrestling, Weightlifting. The need to study the problems inherent in women's sports, to develop methodologies based on scientific investigations, does not give room for doubt. Although until now there are no unanimous views on the topic of women-specific sports activities, fundamentally different approaches can be outlined on this issue, consisting of two directions. Professor V. According to Platonov's confession, scientists and practitioners of the first direction recommend adapting the ovarian-menstrual cycle changes of women to training mesocycles, and in the second direction, organizing the training of athletes on the basis of the General Laws of athletes. In the current period, there are such global problems as the pursuit of most unparalleled high results by women, necessitating scientific research that cannot be delayed in the direction of Science: 1. The need for a comprehensive and complete study of the mechanisms of action of training loads on the female body. 2. Development of methodologies in the direction of achieving optimal high sports achievements that have no negative impact on the female body. According to retrospective data,

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among the general requirements equally relevant to men and women in the theory and practice of sports training, it was the parties characteristic of women that took place. Separate sports that allow you to describe the functional characteristics of the female organism are determined by a thorough study of the features of the rejection of various adaptation processes arising from their specific requirements and taking place in the body. 3. In the direction of women's sports as the next important problem the need to create sociopsychological, pedagogical foundations. There are literally requirements for strict adherence to a sports lifestyle by abandoning the natural needs inherent in the organism of athletic women. Even on the social page of the human being, it is important to consciously limit the joys of ordinary life, relationships. The fact that women who regularly play sports experience extremely high loads may not pass without consequences on the female body and its influence on reproductive health. In order for women to actively engage in sports activities in the complex of Real causes and consequences, they require a conscious attitude, both physical and mental readiness. Although it is difficult to predict whether men will be able to repeat the sports records shown by women in the sport of great achievements, or they will be surpassed, some specific trends can be observed in this matter. Today, the Emancipation adaptation of women expects high results from them year to year in sports. An example is the world record for women's swimming sports, which has been repeating the men's record for quite a long time. It can be recognized that in the form of modern trends, the specificity of the athletic form in the female body is developing. In the sense of the term "athleticism", a decrease in the difference in the form of women's and men's women's clothing is considered. In the 80s of the last century, it is possible to observe a reduction in the difference between the records shown by women and men in running competitions at a distance of 100 and 1500 meters, and the situation continues to this day. As stated in scientific language-according to this described trend can be explained by a decrease in the manifestations of sexual difference or sexual "diformism". According to the results of a study conducted in foreign countries (Russia), the phenotype of intersexuality (masculinity, athleticism) was identified in most women athletes. This phenomenon-75% of athletes not related to sports specialization, at this point 98% were observed in gymnasts, 70-90% of those involved in athletics-in women, 71% in skiing, 67% in players and 44% in women athletes in swimming. The problem identified in the sports direction is jotin-girls "hyperandrogeny", as explained in the sources [3]. According to the definition of the term cited, negative clinical changes that are conditioned under the influence of more than normal androgen secretions that can be experienced in the women's body have been considered. In simple language, as a result of excessive physical exertion, masculinity in the body leads to a change in adrenal activity and a state of tremendous stress with an increase in the salinity of sexual Harmons.

According to the opinions of gynecologists, in the essence of the problem of "hyperandrogeny", an athlete is the chief cause of infertility or similar negative threats in the pathology of the Post-Sports pregnancy period of women. In the system of Higher Education, the theory and methodology of physical education are taught as both educational and scientific disciplines. The opening of "Sports of wives" groups in the field of Physical Culture Education indicates that in society, undoubtedly, the need for female physical education teachers, sports coaches, instructors - Methodists increases from year to year. Physical culture the direction of education the specialty taught in the curriculum is the main condition for optimizing the content of disciplines in the requirements of the problems and laws

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of women's sports, revising the methodology of Education-a high - quality provision of the demand of our society. The science of Physical Culture theory and methodology as a scientific science has several centuries of history. Through a retrospective study of the scientific work studied in the field of science, it is required to reasonably consider some significant laws. Women's physical workaholism is 60-80% in the proportion of men. Workaholism-as an organism possibility, actually represents the aspects of the athlete's special physical fitness, in the process of preliminary study it will be possible to base on specific details of the special endurance characteristic of cyclic sports. When the phrase “workaholism” (conditional sign, P) is used, which is found in most sources, thoughts and relationships that are prinstipial in reflections on the essence of some phenomena of this direction are observed scattered. This situation has an undoubted negative impact on the creation of developments aimed at standardizing individual methodologies, evaluation criteria and workaholism parameters for women's and men's sports. Scientific considerations note that the criteria for evaluating all existing expressions (variations) in practice associated with this issue are contrary to formal logic and apply only to certain situations, in most cases, instead of a working expression, pedagogical phenomena are analyzed through the expressions preparation, athlete's condition, exercise vision (or, wholeness with exercise) - a specific state of the organism, indicating changes The true essence of the definitions of exercise vision and physical fitness can be formed only by comparing the parameters of the athlete's all-complex medical examination with those that represent the functional state of his organism. Workaholism is the ability to cope with work, function, characteristic of an organism and its individual organs and systems, and the assessment procedure and comparative characteristics based on its measurements acquire practical and scientific significance.

In all specialists of the sports industry, the phrase “workaholism” is firmly entrenched in the analysis of problem situations with its clear, obvious meaning, and after that there is no need to reissue its main features. Features characteristic of the effect of maximum voltage activity of the organism, which occurs as a result of training, which occurs in quantitative and qualitative parameters with a limit intensity or duration of time, are precisely the main distinguishing targets of workaholism. Returning to the main problem, the process of adaptation (adaptation) to the effects of physical load on women is characterized by the tension of the body's functions and their resumption at a very slow pace. Extremely sensitive to some adverse environmental conditions and psychically excitable. Although the range of functionality naturally expands with the growing level of vision of the exercise, and even approaches men in a number of parameters, today it is clear that there is no opportunity, insignificant, to grow in terms of basic mobility capabilities. The physical, psychic and adaptive-adaptive characteristics of the organism of females only necessitate the practice of certain sports, making the process of achieving results in others difficult, and most importantly, can cause a situation contrary to the qualities of a harmonious personality. Views and opinions against the problem that women are inappropriate to engage in sports such as wrestling, judo, football, weightlifting, powerlifting, hockey, football, boxing are causing controversy.

So far, it is recognized that a unanimous approach cannot be achieved due to the lack of research results based on a dynamic picture of the term process, comparative observations on the problems of women's sports in the direction of neither fundamental nor academic science. On the basis of opposing opinions, the difference in the possibilities of developing endurance abilities in women and men is

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not so great, sometimes there are those who believe that they are approximately the same. Because there is a slight similarity in the mechanisms of the circulation apparatus and the aerobic power supply system in them. Through systematic, regular training, it is possible to bring closer the potential opportunities of women at the male level. There are also scientific facts about the resilience of women towards men. For example, women are able to withstand running loads well over long periods and distances compared to men. Namely, a long swimming record was recorded by women. Under the influence of physical load, sweat excretion is only low and begins only under high temperature conditions of the external environment. On the topic of women's sports, one can understand the two-way problem based on scientific facts that are sharply opposed among themselves. On the one hand, supporters of the rehabilitation of women's Sports, on the other hand, sports, are problems aimed at preventing patalogic complications of hyperandrogeny in the early initiation periods by introducing diagnostic methods of training. Of the recognized independent opinions, only one issue is clear that it is impossible to limit the desire of wives to engage in this or that sport, since there is also a difference in their relationship to sports in relation to men.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORTS INDUSTRY IN  
UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation.** This article provides information about the legal framework for the development of sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan and reforms in the field of physical culture and sports in our country.

**Keywords:** “President's Cup”, the concept, “Umid Nihollari” (Sprouts of hope), “Harmonious generation”, “Universiade”, Olympia, session.

In order to raise the popularity of physical education and sports in the Republic to a higher level, to develop the movement of Physical Culture, to restore the national games of the people, to form a healthy lifestyle, to train talented athletes in modern sports and to improve their sports skills, numerous decrees and decisions made by the first president of our country Islam Karimov have Since the first days of independence, our country has formed a legal framework of a certain appearance in the field of implementation of reforms. In particular, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the organization of the activities of the children's Sports Development Fund of Uzbekistan”, the order of the Minister of people's education of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on improving the staffing of children's and youth sports schools", the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on approval,

The adoption of official regulatory documents such as the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers” on the organization of the activities of the foundation for the development of Physical Culture and sports under the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan“, the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on measures for the further development of physical The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in order to introduce Uzbekistan and Uzbek sports to the world in the first years of independence, one of his first works was the opening of the International Tournament “President's Cup” in Tashkent on August 29, 1995. On March 5, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev adopted a decree “on measures to radically improve the system of Public Administration in the field of Physical Education and sports.” In accordance with the decree, on the basis of the previous state committee and its territorial divisions, the Ministry of Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created and its functions and powers were expanded. On September 20, 2018, a meeting dedicated to the issues of development of the physical education and sports sphere was held by our President.

It was noted that the introduction of a new system for improving the selection and selection work of athletes gave the first results. We are proud of our athletes who have made a significant contribution to increasing the prestige and prestige of Uzbekistan in international sports fields. At the same time, we should pay great attention to mass sports, not limited to achievements in higher Sports, [1] – said the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at this meeting. Until independence, Uzbekistan was oldly closed to the international sports community. International



competitions were practically not held in our country, not to mention tournaments in football and tennis among juniors with the participation of athletes from former socialist countries. The despotic policy also left its complications in the field of physical education and sports, and these were especially manifested in the following: 1. Physical education and sports work in Uzbekistan was established at a low level in relation to the central republics, the local population was not massively involved in the sports movement, and specific and targeted work was not carried out on the training of highly qualified athletes from among them. 2. The development of sports networks, the construction of sports facilities, the expansion and financing of the material and technical base of sports in general were carried out only with the consent of the center, in a limited way.

3. Although training of personnel with higher and secondary education was established for the industry, at competitions, national athlete personnel were forced to undergo various artificial barriers and qualifiers. As soon as Independence was achieved, in January 1992, the law “on Physical Education and sports” was adopted, the legal basis for the development of Physical Culture and sports in the country. In the short term: - the organizational foundations of physical education and sports management have been improved; - the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan, federations on sports have been established; national types of physical education, wellness, mass sports and sports have been developed; - the material and technical base of physical education and Sports has been strengthened; according to the National Educational Program, training and re-education of personnel in the field of physical education and sports is carried out[2].

In order to ensure the physical and spiritual perfection of the younger generation in our country, to develop a healthy lifestyle and love for sports, to create a material base of children's sports in places, to create a material base of children's sports in places of population, and to further activate the work of providing sports equipment and equipment, in 2002 The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected chairman of the board of Trustees of the foundation. The chairman of the Zhukori Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the mayors of the regions and the city of Tashkent were appointed as the chairmen of the regional branches of the boards of raw materials. In order to organize mass, uninterrupted involvement of students in sports training, a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in 2003 “on the organization of a system of continuous sports competitions aimed at attracting students and students to sports”. On the basis of this decision, the plan of holding the Republican final stages of the competitions “sprouts of Hope”, “perfect generation”, “Universiade” of students of secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges and higher educational institutions in the country was determined. Particular attention is paid to this area, considering that regular physical education and sports activities occupy an important place in strengthening the health of our population, first of all, the younger generation. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev is carrying out a number of measures and measures for the development of the sports sphere in our state, as a result of which the national teams of Uzbekistan occupy high positions in competitions held at Asian and world level.

On February 15, 2017, a decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan was published on measures to further improve the management system in the field of Culture and sports. According to the first paragraph of this decree, the Ministry of Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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shall be liquidated, and on its basis: – the Ministry of culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan; – the state committee for Physical Culture and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be established[3].

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THE PATH OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK FOLK MUSIC CREATIVITY

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Abstract: in this article the local styles of the people of Uzbekistan preserve several millennia of traditions in the oral form of the people, admire the world of music and leave a miraculous Foundation in the form of a symbol of the leader of the culture of today the article reflects on these issues.

Keywords: folk oral creativity, tradition, "Zafarnoma", "Shashmaqom", "Navruz", folklore, legends and anecdotes. In the ethno-culture of the Uzbek people, Bukhara ancestral art, folk epics, epics, myths and anecdotes are often found. Study of the musical heritage of the peoples of Central Asia.

Oral traditions and forms of self-expression are the essence of folk oral creativity in our understanding. Language plays an important role in folk oral creativity. Because language serves as the most basic tool in expressing this heritage and delivering it to the next generation. The types and genres of his creativity in it are quite wide. It includes myths, legends, narratives, fairy tales, Proverbs, matals, epics, parables, sayings, quick sayings and other genres, in short, all types and genres of folk heritage that are expressed verbally.

1. Referring to the historical cultural ties of the peoples of the middle and Middle East, the charm and power of influence of attractive Oriental melodies, as well as the commonality of Uzbek music with the musical traditions of the peoples of the foreign East, the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov emphasized: "the sounds of Music Express the most noble, highly vanosic human experiences, The famous historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi in his book" Zafarnoma "touched upon the musical conferences held during the reign of Amir Timur, saying: "starting to sing good voice singers, gazalu pattern. And everyone who is turku Mongolian, Chinu arab and novice will say Nagma with his picture." Continuing such traditions of our great-grandfathers during the years of independence, programs and plans are being implemented in our country aimed at the widespread development of musical art. In particular, in order to preserve and study our classical musical heritage, to bring it to the younger generations, numerous contests and prestigious international conferences are regularly held"

2. Consequently, I.It is not for nothing that Karimov rightly noted that "we all need to understand well that the situation in other spheres of our life, the effectiveness of our reforms carried out are inextricably linked primarily with the restoration of the spirituality of the people, the study of our rich historical heritage, the preservation of our traditions, the development of culture and art, science and of course.! The earliest examples of folklore appeared long before writing occurred and made an important contribution to the founding of written literature. Even those that have not reached or reached us in their original form are creatively worked in the process of passing from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation. On this issue, the study of the musical heritage of the peoples

of Central Asia was carried out by musicologist scientists I.Rajabov, F.Garamatli, A.Matyagubov, A.Nazarov, R.Abdullaev, A.Ibrahimov, S.Saidi, R.Noteworthy is the research of the yunusovs on the study of the musical heritage of our ancestors. Existed during the time of the Great Army Empire: 1.Bukhara ancestral art today "Shashmaqom" 2. Musical instruments and Hafiz; 3. Dancers; 4. Actors and masquerades; 5.Collectors; 6. Guard mehtars, which consists of 3. According to the data cited by Abu Rayhon Beruni, during this period in Central Asia, the indigenous people widely celebrated 7 types of holidays during the year, from which "Navruz" was supposedly celebrated as the day of the birth of the King. Especially the same holiday, as well as other urphodates of this hue, rituals, in turn, led to the formation of new traditions. During this period, such types of percussion instruments as qifara, flute (flute), harp (dust), hailstone, large rez Drum, military drum, small drum, doyra (daff), tablak, Indian tablag, Kos, tabira were the leaders of the time. The identity of Bukhara musical culture is composed of darbori (Palace) music, that is, Bukhara classical art (later Shashmaqom series), religious traditions of modern music, types of military music, music of pahlavons, urban craft music direction, Rustoy and Dehat, that is, samples of FOL'klor's creativity. On the soil of the countries of Central Asia and the Middle East, musical culture and Fine Arts developed much earlier than in Europe and some Eastern countries. During the Zoroastrian period, the palace had a high level of practice of performing ritual music. Archaeological finds of samples of musical art are also associated with the culture of general performance. Chunonchi, the Riton [Buddha statue] minbari in the staged state refers to the 4th-5th centuries BC. N.In Hakimov's studies, the styles of musical art of the main sphere of influence are classified as follows: 1. Palace ceremonial styles, i.e. harem and Palace styles; 2.Palace military styles-a) warning order [salutes, meeting marches]; B) military orchestral styles; 3. Styles in cultural style-a) vocal culture. b) musicians culture. 4. Koshon musicians culture-a) urban style, b) rural style, v) vocal and instrumental style, g) military style [urban reviewers], d) ceremonial styles 4 .

The similarity of the musical traditions of the peoples of Central Asia was the basis for their further improvement. This was especially led by the influence of Palace musical art of that time. Especially in the practice of execution, the Dabiristan school was rich in traditions. In the musical culture of the city are the following; Darbori music develops a certain professional higher professional school of professional performance, concentrating skillful and popular performers at that time in the palace. Religious-ritual music, on the other hand, is from every person the 21st Book of Avesto, that is, it requires re-knowledge of the "Gathos" in special traditions. 5 military music was performed under the guidance of Master sozanda - mehtar and studied in the teacher-disciple system. The pahlavanites did not have separate music schools, they were mostly educated in religious and darbori schools. In Bukhara, the professional music of the city master was much more developed, from which the sazanda, singers of other regions and states also received education in the manner of teachers and disciples.[2.30.89-90] the oldest folkloric samples of the peoples of Central Asia have been preserved only in some historical monuments, memorials, scientific works. They are made up of myths, legends in the form of a warrior, epics of heroism and pahlavanism, songs and proverbs. The peoples of Central Asia have experienced in history a huge number of conquerors, movements of invasions. For example: Achaemenid, Sassanid, Alexander of Makidonia (334), Chin Hakan (IV century), Arab Caliphate (VII century. 665), Mongolian talent (XII century. 1219), the period of totalitarianism from the end of the XVIII to the 90s of the XX century. During these periods, many areas of Bukhara,





Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Fergana Valley became ruins. Currently, many monuments found as a result of archaeological excavations in the territory of Khorezm, Afrosiyab, Kholchayon, Termezm, Varakhsha, Baliktepa, Dalivarzintepa on the territory of Uzbekistan belong to the field of literature, art and culture, and copies of paintings depicting the remains of many musical instruments, singers and musicians are found.

Only in the time of Amir Timur, Turkestan was liberated from the Mongol invaders. Movarounnahr was captured and Samarkand declared its capital. In addition to him, he traveled to the Golden Horde and occupied the North Caucasus, Astrakhan, the Black Sea coast 1399, Iran, North India, Turkey 1402, then Iraq, Syria and many other countries. During this period, culture, literature, art forms developed in Movarounnahr. In Central Asia, the period from the VI to the XX century was a period of socio-economic complexity. This period is considered to be the period when the procedures of the nomadic life of the Uzbek people with sedentary farming lived side by side for a long time. Looking at examples of the rich and colorful oral creativity of the Uzbek people during this period, we see that traces of positive-political processes, ancient visions and views have found their expression in them. Because the works of FOL'klor, inextricably linked with social progress, in their characteristic features, have changed with historical changes in the life of the people, in which several periods have left their mark. Such variability and multi-layering inherent in folklore works makes it difficult to verify many of their samples by linking them with certain derived periods. That is why reflections on the state and progress of one or another genre at a certain period are approximate in most cases, of course. Leaning on the currently available checks, it can be said that in the most ancient times, legends, sayings, traditions, seasons and rituals, labor songs about myths, seeds, tribes were common in most peoples. During the formation of the early States, heroic epics were created, then Thek epic, lyrical and historical songs, oral drama appeared. Traditional examples of folklor, recorded in later times, are works created mainly in the VI-XX centuries. Some examples of FOL'kloric works can be studied, linking the further progress and status of certain genres with specific periods. For example, written information about the ancient manifestations of Uzbek epic, about several generations of folk characters who passed it down from generation to generation, and about the epics performed by them, has practically not been preserved. For example, the book "Abo' Muslim", written in a form close to folk epics, in which Amir Timur instructed his travels to sing as an epic to the Bakhshis, there were zhirovs like Kamolzadeh and World Mirzo at the Tokhtamysh Palace, was created in the 12th century. Oral information leads us to the 18th century. One of the descendants of the son of the following Dzhumanbulbul Yodgor Bakhshi lived in the second half of the 17th century and at the beginning of the 15th century. Considering that seven ancestral epics of the follow-up poet passed, let's say that information about the epochist poets who lived in the late 16th century also reached the beginning of the 17th century. We can conclude that the very complex ethnogenesis and ethnogenetic development of the Uzbek people, the migration that lasted from the 6th to the 8th centuries, that is, the migration, settlement of Turkic tribes and seeds to the territories of Central Asia before and after, as well as the processes of mixing with local, non-Turkic grasslands, also began, During the XVII-XVIII centuries, there were very serious ups and downs in the development of epics. The 19th century became widely spread among the people as its most prosperous period. An important place in folk epics is occupied by the idea of a centralized, independent, prosperous homeland and the fight against foreign invaders. Epics such as "siege of





Chambil", " Basil arab", " Bektosh arab " describe the fight against arab invaders, and these epics were created during the period when the Arabs attacked Central Asia. The idea of a centralized state, the struggle for the peace and independence of the motherland, el-yurt was an extremely important positive phenomenon during the formation of various seeds and elates as a single people during this long period, when we can say that these ideas were permeated with the blood of the Uzbek epic. Just as well as the works that reflected the attacks of the Mughal invaders, the struggles of the local population against them, are anchagina. The Legend of "Guldursun" also tells about the events of that time, the epic of the same name. And the folk attitude towards the Mughal conquerors is preserved in symbolic expressions, in general, in a statement of popular hatred for foreign invaders, in the image of mythical and mythological negative symbols. Epics, legends and anecdotes associated with certain historical events and the name of individuals are often found in the Uzbek folk folklore of this period. For example: there are several epics such as " Tulumbi "(15th century), " Shaybanikhan", " Aychinor "(16th century), " Tulganoy " (19th century) that are recorded long after their creation period, which means that, despite having undergone several changes, to some extent reflect the events of their time. Also, many legends and legends were created, which are associated with the names of famous historical figures Abu Ali ibn Sina, Amir Timur, Alisher Navoi, Ulugbek, Mashrab. Among the people at the beginning of the XIX century samples of written literature began to be widely disseminated by some persons, the process of processing Uzbek folkloric works in a spirit close to written literature or "folklorization" of written samples intensified. This resulted in short stories ("folk books") of different character and content. Even in the creative activity of some Bakhshis, for example, samples of written literature began to be seen in the repertoire of RAM Sagan sagas during this period, the professionalization of folk artists in certain genres began to grow and the epicenter, storyteller, singer, askiyaboz, masharaboz began to stand out. This became important in the aesthetic independence of folklorus, his separation from mythology and primitive irim-sirim, as well as rituals. This period has been preserved for a long time in Uzbek folk art with some variations of certain genres that came to the field at the advanced stages of the development of folk art, in particular, season-ritual songs. And in riddles with fairy tales, some changes took place: their connection with totemistic views became much less, and a more allegorical character began to acquire. A number of new genres (lyrical and historical songs, anecdotes and lofs, Askia and oral drama) appeared. Thus, during this period, many works were created in almost all genres of Uzbek folk oral creativity. These works are firmly associated with huge ups and downs, important historical events in the cultural life of our people. The historical path traveled by our people, the socio-political processes that have gone through it, has become an important ground for the prosperity of the folkloric. The Uzbek people have a historical basis in the ethnic way of life, wedding, ritual ceremonies, traditions associated with their occurrence. In the process from matriarchy to patriarchy, in connection with the emergence of marriage and family forms, the development of the household, wedding ceremonies in the emergence, formation and social significance of the monotonous family form, traditions of material interest in the introduction of the bride and groom order appeared. The wedding has long been a ceremony of both official and symbolic importance, in the composition of which several traditions and traditions have arisen, in which ritual songs, dances, games, irims and udums associated with the emergence of a new family, there is a lot of ethnographic information about the transformation of a mass event into a tantulum, the end result of which The bright gazelle in the ethnocultural heritage of the wedding is a tradition, and at the wedding ceremonies of each nation, its internal culture, spiritual and moral



values have found expression. The origin of the wedding “khatna”, “Sunnat” in the ethnocultural Society of the Uzbek people also has a long history.. The true essence of the weddings” khatna“,” Sunnat " is one, they have their own conduct procedures in ethnic groups of the Uzbek population. “Khatna” pre-wedding “counseling soup” then “Kazan Kurar” and then “Khatmi Quran” will be given a charitable soup, and finally the main wedding party, the hospitality of the wedding ceremony, the cooking of various dishes, the traditional “earlobe” played by children, “White bone” and “multi – character” played by adults, “Capricorn”, “struggle” will be presented by the parents, uncle and uncles of the child the ritual of hatna is organized. In addition to the closest ones of the child, yoru-friends, guests who are close to this family will take part in this ceremony. Wedding ceremonies characteristic of the Uzbek Ethnos are conditionally divided into such types as the tradition associated with the construction of a family, the preservation of the heads of two young people, the tradition associated with the birth of a baby, the tradition associated with the celebration of human personal life and the successes achieved in the process of domestic marriage, the tradition associated Of particular importance are the rituals “Godly”, “donation”, ”pilgrimage”, “Mushkulkushot”, “Mavlud” ”Bibi Tuesday”, “Padar oshi”, “Momo oshi”(Oshibi biyon), which are held in connection with the death of a person, their spiritual and educational significance, socio-spiritual aspects.The activities of the neighborhood Citizens ' Assembly and the Council of elders also play an important role in the conduct of modern mahraka ceremonies.

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**OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS IN SPORTS  
(FOOTBALL) LAW IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation:** this article covers the legal basis for the implementation of contractual relations (employment contracts concluded between football clubs and coaches) in Sports (Football) law, as well as the obligations arising from it, and the fact that the creation of these grounds is relevant for the development of a football sport.

**Keywords:** contract, commitment, coach, assistant coach, goalkeeping coach, coaching license, football club, season, training, sports competition, tournament.

The phrase commitment is as frequent in the sports field as in all areas. But this term has a legal and non-legal meaning. An obligation that does not have a legal content is between the subjects involved in the sports sector, which does not generate a specific legal relationship, while in an obligation that has a legal meaning, a certain legal relationship arises mainly between the subjects in the sports field. In both cases, the subjects of the obligation require the fulfillment or self-preservation of the action provided for in it, but the difference is that if a legal meaning, that is, a non-essential obligation, is not fulfilled, no legal consequence, that is, liability, such a consequence can occur only if the obligation of legal importance is not fulfilled. Hence, obligation is the sum of property and non-property relations regulated by the norms of civil law, due to which the obligation has a form of legal relationship. In such a relationship, two parties take part, one of which is the debtor, the other is called the creditor. The debtor is obliged to perform certain actions in favor of the creditor, the creditor will have the right to demand the execution of this action.

Obligations in the field of Sports also arise as a result of the occurrence of certain legal facts in other areas, that is, like all civil legal relations. As a basis for the emergence of civil legal obligations, Part 2 of Article 8 of the Civil Code provides for the following legal facts: 1) from contracts and other agreements provided for by law, as well as contracts and other agreements that, although not provided for by law, but do not contradict it; 2) from the documents of state bodies or self-government bodies of citizens, provided by law as the basis for the emergence of civil rights and duties; 3) from the court's decision to establish civil rights and duties; 4) as a result of obtaining property on the grounds imposed by the law; 5) as a result of the creation of works of science, literature, ; 9) as a result of phenomena that link legislation with the origin of civil law consequences.

We can see that obligations arising from contractual relations in Sports (Football) law can also be vacated from contracts and other agreements provided for by law, as well as from contracts and other agreements that, although not provided for by law, but do not contradict it, "as indicated in Paragraph 1 of Article 8 of the civil code.

Because, although contracts between football clubs and football coaches in the field of sports are theoretically included in the type of employment contracts in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in



practice there is no understanding of this type of contract in labor legislation. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the obligations arising from the agreements concluded between the football club and the coach, taking into account the inclusion of this agreement in the category “although not provided for by law, but contracts and other agreements that do not contradict it”, as well as the fact that the obligations arising from these agreements are considered. At this point, considering that the role of football coaches in the development of football and the involvement of young people in football in our country is immeasurable, we should pay special attention to what document is required to become a coach in the first place.

As we know, to engage in coaching activities, first of all, a coaching license is required. Persons with special knowledge and skills in the Republic of Uzbekistan are admitted to the “coaching courses” of the Football Association of Uzbekistan, and specialists who complete this course are given the license types “A”, “B”, “C”, “PRO”. Specialists who have these licenses will be able to directly engage in coaching activities. With a professional who has a coaching license, the football club enters into an employment contract, that is, the parties enter into a mutual employment relationship through a contract. The contract between a professional with a coaching license and a football club imposes certain rights and obligations on both parties. Based on this, referring to the obligations of the parties arising from the charter between the football club and the coach, first of all, the coach is responsible for the following: a) fulfillment of the terms of the contract; b) conscientiously fulfill the task entrusted to him; c) comply with the rules of the internal order of the club; d) respect the “image” of the club; e) carry out the work stipulated by the contract at the proper level; f) maintain an atmosphere of solidarity in the team; g) comply with the requirements of performance, labor and technological discipline; h) plan, control and coordinate; k) in order to fulfill the duties assigned to the club, it is necessary to carry out all reasonable actions within the framework of the requirements of the law; at this point, if we dwell on the obligations of the football club as the second side of the sharnoma, the Football Club is obliged before the coach to the following: a) comply with the terms; d) not to interfere or hinder the activities of the coach in connection with the performance of his obligations; e) to properly fulfill the requirements that the coach sets for the club in connection with the fulfillment of his obligations; f) to treat the coach in case of injury in connection with labor activity; g) the contract shall make the compensation payment specified in These listed obligations are those arising from contracts between the football club as well as the head coach of the club. At the same time, the parties have mutual rights and obligations in the agreements between the football club and the assistant coach, the football club and the coach in charge of physical training, as well as the football club and the goalkeeper coach. In contrast to the head coach, these responsibilities include an assistant coach, a coach in charge of physical training, and a goalkeeping coach who is not considered directly responsible for the collective results.

In addition, the employer must provide compulsory insurance of all employees of the Republic of Uzbekistan for damage in connection with labor activity in order to ensure the implementation of Law No. 210 “on compulsory insurance of civil liability of the employer”. As we know, today in Uzbekistan there are many disputes over contractual relations in the field of sports. And the main reason for this lies in the fact that it is not fully covered by national legislation on issues of responsibility for non-fulfillment of obligations arising from sports contracts. One example, if we see



the agreement between a football club and a professional player as an “employment contract”, as noted above, the current Labor Code does not contain any rules about sports contracts, and also this code does not establish any privileges based on the specificity of sports. At this point, if we dwell on the fulfillment of the obligations of the parties arising from the contractual relationship, then the fulfillment of the obligation consists of the most basic and finalizing stage, which, in its significance, is necessary to achieve the main goal during the emergence and development of contractual relations. With the fulfillment of the obligation, the implementation of the jointly expressed wishes of the parties to the contract, the satisfaction of their mutual alternative interests, the achievement of the result put forward from the adoption of the obligation is ensured. The time of the end of the rights and duties of the parties arising in accordance with the contract is also determined by the fulfillment of obligations. Depending on the extent to which the obligation is fulfilled, an assessment is made of the actions of the persons involved in football activities, it becomes clear that they are honest (dishonest), reasonable, in the performance of their duties, adhere to the principles of fairness without deviations, which determines the specific tasks and preferences of the parties in sports law. In the field of Sports, It is said that the obligation is fulfilled – the exercise of a certain action (or from action to self-preservation) by the subject of sports law, while in sports law the second party is perceived from the first side as the fulfillment of obligations by these actions. The fulfillment of the obligation will consist in the realization of a certain action by the one who undertakes to perform a certain task through the contract, as well as in the preservation of oneself from the implementation of one or another action. In this case, the obligation is considered fulfilled if the parties to the contract, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the contract or based on the nature of the obligation, have kept themselves from carrying out a certain action for the specified period or taking into account the nature of the subject of the obligation. For example, in a contract between the club and the coach, the club is considered to have fulfilled its obligation by carrying out a certain behavior by fulfilling the obligation to pay the salaries of the coach specified in the contract in time. It is also considered that the club has fulfilled its obligations by not interfering in the activities of the coach related to the performance of its obligations, as well as not committing certain behaviors by not hindering it.

Hence, the implementation of a particular action or self-preservation from the implementation of one or another action is considered the subject of fulfillment of the obligation. The fulfillment of the obligation can be carried out by making active actions, paying monthly salaries. Maintaining oneself from fulfilling an obligation is an additional action aimed at performing actions that have an active character, although they do not consist of active actions, that is, of a separate independent obligation of the club. Such protection from the action, which is considered the subject of fulfillment of the obligation, cannot be considered a negative obligation, since the avoidance of the action on the obligation will be agreed in advance by the parties in their interests, as a result of the preservation, certain rights and obligations provided for by the parties will arise. It can be said that it is a passive meaningful obligation to avoid doing a certain action on an obligation. In conclusion, the attention paid to sports today, as well as the development trend of sports in our country, feel the need to create legal grounds in this area that can ensure the timely fulfillment of the obligations of the parties. The fact that in recent years our country considers sports activities as a separate branch of law points to the fact that the foundations of this sphere will be fully created in the coming years





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**MEDIA PEDAGOGY-A SEPARATE AREA OF PEDAGOGY**

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**Annotation.** This article analyzes mediapedagogy as a separate area of pedagogy.

**Keywords:** pedagogy, media, Media, book publishing houses.

In the XXI century, he is well versed in the concept of the media. From the point of view of sociology, the media are social institutions that are engaged in the collection, processing, analysis and distribution of information on a large scale. From the point of view of political science, the media is also a way of political propaganda, propaganda and political manipulation of the population.

The first media appeared in ancient times, when the Herald went to the central square to announce the new royal decree and the last events of the kingdom.

With the development of modern technologies, the media also developed. In the classical Press (Newspapers, Magazines and other periodicals) there were competitors - radio, television, then the internet.

Types of media.

The types of media are as follows:

- press (newspapers, magazines);
- book publishers;
- press agencies;
- broadcast;
- TV;
- cinema, video, sound recording;
- Internet.

From the point of view of some researchers, the development of some social networks (Facebook, Odnoklassniki, Twitter) allows you to add them as another media.

The essence of the media is that their information is intended not for one person, but for the whole society. Functions of the media. In some functions of the media, their political component is clearly observed:

The information function is the collection and transmission to the population of any information related to any area of \ u200b \ u200bThe life of society (economic, social, political, spiritual).

The function of forming public opinion about various phenomena in any area of society (here elements of the introduction of a point of view have already begun to be observed).

The educational function is the transmission of knowledge, the expansion of a person's cognitive abilities (for example, programs "History Channel", by the way, can also include some ideological component).

"Replication" of models of behavior of government bodies, politicians, political parties and other subjects of the political sphere.

The management function is a means of mobilizing the masses to solve certain social, economic and political problems. An example is programs and articles on the topic: " pay taxes and live peacefully", " do not litter the Forest", " do not walk by car on the roads " and others. The task of

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political marketing is to "sell" political goods ,publish political ideas, political programs of candidates for elections.

The direction of the educational process largely depends on the teacher, who immerses students in the information field and gives them the necessary tools for a critical understanding of the press, images, stereotypes and models of behavior, situations, etc. A modern teacher, as a rule, finds ways to use gadgets in a lesson, focused on the creative assimilation of the technically equipped generation of the information age in the educational age and extracurricular times.

The work used an empirical method of collecting and systematizing materials related to media literacy and the study of media education based on the media qualifications of the teacher and student. In the process of terminological analysis, we clarify the definition of a number of terms: media competence, media literacy, media education, media pedagogy and media teacher.

Priority tasks for a modern teacher are the professional development of the specifics of the media, which are part of the educational process, at the software and technical level, work with content resources, support for communication with students, parents. , the implementation of programs of colleagues, education and extracurricular activities; the teacher is required to understand and accept the functional importance of the media within the framework of the subject being taught.

The skills that are formed and developing for both the teacher and the student continue the traditional traditions of Education, based on the principles of communicative communication, communication, multiculturalism and a practice-oriented approach, but taking into account the actual tasks before education. XXI century and socio-cultural characteristics. Today, project activities are the most popular teaching methods. The media in this case is a universal tool for both the teacher himself and the reader, since it allows the formation of competence in the media, including thoughts about the real world, conventions that authors observe when writing media texts, about media production networks. , their origin, evolution, economic basis, etc.are given about the structure, contexts, the impact of the media on the individual and the environment.At the level of the individual result, M.V. As Jijina noted, the qualifications of the media are manifested:

- in the perception of reality by each subject in the process of forming (adequate) social ideas about the world, including the world of media;
- mastering new forms of behavior and behavior (including your own);
- mastering behavioral models through conformism, imitation, infection, mechanisms of expression and identification of "oneself through action"; - the subject's attitude in the form of socialization and individualization, protection of personal identity, tolerance and immunity to negative or manipulative influences of the media world is shown.

By Media education, we understand a set of educational measures aimed at obtaining knowledge in the field of the media, mastering the basics of media literacy and the formation of media competence. A person with Media information is a person who is responsible for transmitted information and models of behavior, having the ability to reveal himself and develop himself through the media and in the media, to show conscious activity and creativity.

The consideration and analysis of the functions of any system of social activity is the main point of its theory. Because, the processes that take place in each system of social activity are ultimately determined by the implementation of a certain function in a broader whole.



Are there so many functions in completely different areas in the media? For Example, E.P. Prokhorov, considering the journalism of a multifunctional system, identifies the following six functions of journalism:

1. the communicative function of communication, communication, which the author calls the original function of journalism;
2. The most obvious is the direct organization; - the role of journalism as the "fourth power" in society;
3. An ideological social direction associated with the desire to deeply influence the philosophical principles and values of the audience, the consciousness of people, their ideals and aspirations, including the motives of behavior actions;
4. Cultural and educational, according to the author, is one of the cultural institutions of society, participation in the promotion and dissemination of the cult of high values in society, models of world culture of people, thereby contributing to the comprehensive development of man;
5. Link to advertising related to the satisfaction of utilitarian demands of the world of various layers of the audience (garden vegetable garden, tourist, gathering, chess hobbies);
6. rest is fun, stress relief, pleasure.

For Example, S. G. Korkonosenko distinguishes such 4 areas: economic, political, spiritual, ideological and social.

In each of these areas, the media plays a social role:

- production and economic,
- \* regulatory,
- \* spiritual and ideological,
- \* information and communication.

Thus, in the economic sphere, it becomes part of the production system, acquires the quality of products. The social aspect is mainly the collection, collection, storage, processing and dissemination of information. In the spiritual world, the press performs cognitive and educational functions inherent in all ideological institutions. The author believes that a role-playing approach allows you to describe the complex activity of the media. Maybe, but the author believes that being a commodity is a function of journalism - and it seems an exaggeration, because a product is a product of Labor capable of satisfying any human need and intended for exchange, but how can journalism serve? exchange product? In this case, it is not a function of journalism and is not a function of information that is processed in journalism.

As data collection, storage, it greatly limits the function in the social sphere. The author also defines topics that influence the formation of media functions.

A common topic related to journalism is society. To meet the needs of society, it is intended to consolidate the knowledge carried out in journalism. A separate social structure, as actors, is the acquisition of power to define the functions of journalism, such as propaganda, propaganda, organization, and the needs for advocacy. Personality determines the tasks of orientation, moral and psychological satisfaction. For specific social actors such as journalists, journalism takes on professional and creative tasks. We are talking only about the separation of topics, because a journalist can perform not only creative and professional tasks, but also use the press in his own interests. According to the author, it is possible to distinguish the social purpose of journalism or its general function, which, in accordance with existing social interests, regulates and modifies its

influence on social practice. But the author does not associate this function with any topic. However, different types of media are outside journalism, for example, any Congress or parliamentary meetings are broadcast directly on television, ballet on a TV show or radio (performance, variety concert), legislation, resolutions and regulations of other government bodies, English (or any other) information flow (publications), meteorological reports, other product advertising. That is, the concept of "journalism" may appear, and only then, when evaluating the current event. Only under these conditions will the commentator become a journalist and become an element of the commentary of the journalist's activities.

Therefore, different authors look at the tasks of the media in different ways. But modern research shows that there is the simplest division of media functions:

- humanitarian functions of the media-information, education, entertainment and others;
- The political ideological function of the media that shape the mass consciousness or the influence directed to certain groups of the population.-

Currently, there is no universal concept of mass information education in the world. Famous Russian media teacher A.V. Fedorov names more than a dozen theoretical approaches in this area. Let's describe some of them, following the following plan in the description: we indicate supporters of media education, a theoretical basis, the main purpose in the context of the activities of media teachers-supporters of a particular theory. The main goal of Media education, according to supporters of this theory, is to mitigate the negative effects of excessive media enthusiasm (primarily in relation to children, adolescents and young people). Teachers should be focused on helping students understand the difference between real life and media text by showing the negative effects of the media (such as the Internet, television, etc.) through examples that the target audience understands. This theory of Media education (in its classical version) has a sufficient number of opponents both in Europe and in the world.

The main goal of Media education is to help the target audience get the maximum benefit from the media in accordance with the wishes and inclinations of the information consumer. Media teachers are mainly based on the "positive" aspects of the media. The main goal: to teach schoolchildren, students, teachers to use technical educational tools. The focus will be on the study of technical devices and the formation of practical skills in the educational process and the use of TCO necessary for everyday life, teaching you how to create your own media texts. Theoretical basis: cultural theory of the media. Media teachers are sure that the media offer to interpret the texts of the text. The audience is in a state of communication with media texts. He not only accepts information, perhaps independently analyzes various media texts. The main goal of Media education is to help viewers understand the basic laws and language of media texts related to art, create conditions for the development of artistic perception and taste, the ability to conduct competent artistic analysis. Particular attention is paid to the study of the language of Media culture, its history, the author's world of the creator of artistic media text. The main attention is paid to the implementation of a critical analysis of literary media texts, their understanding, interpretation and competent assessment.

Media teachers pay special attention to the development of media didactics, they distinguish the following.

- \* classical concepts of the use of the media as a means of education, teaching aids, means of organizing a new learning environment;



•the concept of web didactics, which implies the study of the use of network resources and products;

\* the concept of project-oriented media didactics, which implies that readers create their own media products;

• the concept of joint education.

At this point it can be said that the main objective of media education is to help students understand the mechanism by which they enrich the imagination and knowledge of the audience through the application of the media.

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**MECHANISMS OF USE OF EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN TEACHING THE  
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE SUBJECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

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**Annotation.** The word method-derived from the Greek word “methodos”, means the meaning of the path, method. The teaching method is a working method that the teacher uses regularly with students, allowing students to develop their mental abilities and interests, acquire knowledge and skills, and also use them in practice. It is a set of regulated methods for organizing the interaction of educators and educators in achieving the established educational goal. The method of conversation is this - in the formation of the personality of the student in the form of the non-spiritual, moral aspect, the Living Word of the teacher is considered one of the most influential methods. When choosing a topic for conversation, its comprehensive compatibility, relevance for students of this class is important. The conversation can be organized on the following topics.

**Keywords:** education, upbringing, methods, technology, narrative method, incentive method

The word method-derived from the Greek word “methodos”, means the meaning of the path, method. The teaching method is a working method that the teacher uses regularly with students, allowing students to develop their mental abilities and interests, acquire knowledge and skills, and also use them in practice. It is a set of regulated methods for organizing the interaction of educators and educators in achieving the established educational goal. The method of conversation is this - in the formation of the personality of the student in the form of the non-spiritual, moral aspect, the Living Word of the teacher is considered one of the most influential methods. When choosing a topic for conversation, its comprehensive compatibility, relevance for students of this class is important. The conversation can be organized on the following topics. 1. Ethical topics (social, spiritual, moral, law of behavior among the Team) 2. Aesthetic themes (nature beauty, human beauty, interpersonal relationships) 3. Political topics (domestic and foreign policy of the state, world events, international relations). 4. Organizing a conversation on topics such as topics related to education and knowledge (the universe and the animal world, etc.) gives a creative result. During the conversation, it is very important to approach students with questions that allow them to freely express themselves and think independently. The debate is also of great importance in this regard. Narrative methodology in which readers are usually interested in stories enriched with various examples and Tinker in love with them. They can be told about the people's past, about the life of the heroes of fairy tales, about the courage shown by them. Also, information from the media, newspapers, magazines, radiotelevidekiye will not leave readers indifferent at all. Conversation or the selection of the topic of the story by readers, ensuring their meaningful and interesting passage. As a result of this, students will not be neglected by the bumavzu being put forward. Can freely express their opinions. This leads to the development of their thoughts. In this regard, our first president I.Karimov also expressed the opinion that” if children do not learn to think freely, then the education given is inevitable for the sake of effect.” Therefore, we need to encourage children to think freely, enrich their worldview. The method of self-education is an effective means of self - administration of students and ensuring active participation in the activities of various organs of students, increasing their social status. The method of self-





assessment is a type of activity aimed at analyzing one's behavior, qualities, behavior, on the basis of which an assessment of one's personality is carried out. The reader is difficult to self-assess, but they can be prepared enough for this. To do this, the student must understand his duty, have a causal basis for education and upbringing, that is, want to be brought up, strive for self - improvement. This method will help them stand up to themselves from the outside and give an objective assessment. The method of encouragement is a way to give a positive assessment of students ' activities, behavior, express confidence in him on the basis, cheer up and support them. The teacher will have to constantly monitor changes in his students, be attentive to them. Only then, readers do not see themselves as neglected. They try to develop, move forward, thinking that they are always noticed. The teacher should be fair in the team in relation to all his students. Then their readers respect their teacher, believe that they can correctly assess knowledge. This is how mentors find their place in their team. Below we will talk about the emerging new pedagogy. 1) artificial intelligence in education. The term "artificial intelligence" (SA) is used to describe computer systems. Artificial intelligence education systems are rapidly entering schools, colleges and universities. While most people imagine artificial intelligence as robotic teachers, it also has its benefits. Applications created for students include a smart learning system, a dialogue-based learning system, a research-based learning environment, automatic writing assessment, and conversation agents. Although the programs designed for teachers are poorly developed, they are also a utility for teachers to improve their knowledge. It is worth noting that it is necessary to take into account such abilities of students and teachers as critical thinking, creativity, communication and cooperation. Teachers, learning scientists and other stakeholders would have an excellent light on the light if both sides were engaged in the development of both artificial intelligence applications and teaching and learning methods. 2) study through open data. More than 250 national, local and municipal authorities and organizations of a global scale are sharing information with each other, creating and using it in their work. These organizations seek to see the information used by the people, with many mature services providing resources to explore open data. Later initiatives brought them to innovative education. So the question arises-What does open data offer as material? What is its importance in learning and teaching? The main factor is authenticity. The information used together appears as a result of real processes taking place within large organizations. The information that is often used in professional work has a real impact on our life and the world around us. The second factor is the importance of information in increasing the potential of students. It can be a very strong mental impact. Students will be able to compare what is happening in their cities, villages, but also in their classes with what is happening near and far away. Perhaps in the process they can also identify problems and attract the attention of local or entire society to this problem. In one example, high school students were awarded for construction projects in the process of studying data on public funding in Italy. From this it can be seen that open data linked readers to each other, social movements arose for greater incentive as a result of data literacy, transparency and evidence-based actions. 3) to deal with the ethics of using information. The use of digital technologies in growing education is accompanied by a constant increase in ethical questions. Moral problems here are a lot of information, for example, who owns it, how to interpret the data, how should the personal life of students and professors be protected? There have also been cases of criticism of people who are not aware of themselves. Maybe it's just a matter of time. To avoid such problems, it is necessary to develop policies related to data ethics in educational institutions, obtain consent from students for the use of information, analyze any data from their interaction, familiarize themselves



with their opinions about the education management system, create an effective training system, and also take into account the issues of student and employee support. There is currently no official training. To do this, teachers should provide students with opportunities. In the current digital world, the exchange of information between institutions and universities has shown their effectiveness in yanad, when asked how your students can improve the Russian language, what advice would you give them? Teachers often advise the following: listening to many Russian languages, often rethinking words, learning a language and understanding how grammar affects meaning. The teacher can help a lot, but there is not enough time spent in the classroom so that students can really move forward; they need a lot of exercise even in extracurricular times. It is very important for the teacher to consider what students are doing in extracurricular times and give instructions on how to improve the Russian language. It goes beyond homework assignment and should include tools and resources that students can use every day to develop their skills in the Russian language. From smartphones that offer a wide variety of applications through app stores that help students of intermediate and higher levels in many situations around the world have access to. In fact, there are a lot of them; search for "learn Russian" in the Apple App Store or Google Play and you will encounter so many options that it is difficult to know where to start. One of the good places is, of course, the world-famous programs developed by the British Council, written by teachers and experts in mobile education. In summary, these rules, techniques are some of the important factors that will be needed between the teacher and The Apprentice. These methods teranize students ' thoughts, help them to freely express their personal thoughts without being harassed.

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STAGES OF REJECTION OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN EDUCATION

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**Annotation.** At the moment, serious changes are being made in the national policy in the field of education in our country. This is due to the transition to a personality-oriented pedagogical pose. One of the tasks of the modern school is to open up the possibilities of all participants in the pedagogical process, to give the opportunity to show their creative abilities. Solving these problems is impossible without the implementation of the variability of educational processes, in connection with this, there are educational institutions of various innovative types and types that require deep scientific and practical understanding. This article analyzes the stages of innovative processes in education.

**Keywords:** innovation, innovation process, modernization of the educational process, technology, pedagogical technology, technologization, technologization of the educational process, educational innovation process, stages of the educational innovation process.

The modern Uzbek school is the result of huge changes in the national education system in recent years. The development of the educational system occurs due to the creation, distribution and assimilation of innovations. The innovative process in the field of education is an update and change in the concepts of education, the content of educational programs, methods and methods, methods of teaching and upbringing. The purpose of the innovation process in education is to radically change the existing traditional elements of the educational system or their interaction and achieve a new qualitative state of the system. Reforms taking place in education deep changes democratization and humanization of the educational system renewal of the educational management system the objective requirement for the quality of Education indicates the need to prepare educators for innovative activities.

Also, a number of scientists expressed their opinion on the orientation of the individual to pedagogical activity, including "the interest of the individual in the pedagogical profession and his passion for engaging in this type of activity", "attitude towards children, passion for pedagogical work, the ability to pedagogical observation". Hence, the orientation of a person to pedagogical activity is determined by his worldview, interest in the pedagogical profession, the ability to deal with it.

Currently, a teacher who has not studied the nature of innovative movements in education, does not understand the essence of innovative activity in the field of Education, does not widely master innovative educational technologies, cannot be considered a modern educator, a mature specialist.

Innovation in the research of innovative processes in education and related to the creative activity of the teacher (innovation assessment sermons, traditions and innovations, features of the innovation cycle, the teacher's attitude to innovations, etc.).k.) a number of problems of a theoretical-

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methodological nature are being put forward. Often, scientists in their research were engaged in a certain aspect of preparing teachers (educators) for innovative activities:

For example:

- \* Problems of implementing innovations in the field of Education;
- \* The role of research components in the innovative activity of the teacher (educator • ;
- \* Highlighting socio-cultural problems in the innovative activity of the teacher, the transition of mass and personal culture to each other, the harmony of individual and collective;
- the main motives of the teacher's attitude to the innovations introduced, the preparation and motivational problems of the educator in the educational process for the use of new technologies;
- \* Interaction between the innovative activity of the teacher and reflection;
- \* Psychological problems of introducing pedagogical innovations into the educational system;
- \* Theoretical and methodological foundations of the essence, composition and evaluation criteria of pedagogical innovations.

Within the research on the preparation of educators for innovative activities M.V. Clarin's work occupies a special place. In his work, he connects innovative activities with the need for Continuing Education, organized through the development and implementation of socio-cultural projects. This approach lies in the orientation of the individual to the possibility of free choice, in which reading activity occupies one of the leading positions and can be an important, leading tool in the development of the individual and a way of involving the individual in the educational process.

The organization of innovative activities of educational institutions and changes in its content, the training of educators in the innovative direction are inextricably linked with methodological and technological changes. But this process remains a stixial character due to the lack of recommendations for the preparation, perfection of educators for innovative activities.

The process of preparing the educator for innovative activities proceeds as follows, including: predicting the success of the intended novelty gross and its individual stages, comparing the novelty with other innovations, choosing its effectiveness from them, determining the degree of their most significant and accuracy, checking the degree of success of the implementation of the novelty and assessing the ability of the organization

Preparation of the teacher for innovative activities should be carried out in two directions:

- \* formation of innovative preparation for the perception of novelty;
- \* teach to be able to act in a new way.



T.M Davidenko noted that in order to master any pedagogical innovation, three necessary conditions must be "understanding, reflection and readiness of the individual."

In innovative activities, the educator should be an advanced, productive creative person, a comprehensive interest, rich inner world, revenge on pedagogical innovation. Innovative activity consists of motivational, technologicality and reflective parts. Of particular importance in the organization of innovative activities is the cognitive activity of students and its management.

We can see the problems and obstacles in the process of preparing educators for innovative activities in the following ways:

1. Understanding the need for innovative activity, commitment to attracting creative activities to introduce innovations into an educational institution, the belief that efforts to introduce innovations will bring results.
2. Compatibility and compatibility of personal goals with innovative activities, the ability to Saboatfully overcome creative failure.
3. To prepare the educator for the perception of innovation (innovation) in order to direct him to innovative activities and to form the skill of being able to act in a new way.

Scientific and methodological research in various fields is, of course, necessary and important, but the problem of how in what form it is possible to organize and manage the preparation of future teachers and educators for innovative activities remains one of the main problems that are waiting for a solution before all pedagogical scientists.

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**ACTUAL ISSUES OF THE SPHERE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)**

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**Annotation.** The article states special attention to preschooling organizations in the field of social psychological characteristics of psychological services to preschool education today, which has been discussed in effective methods of psychological services.

**Keywords:** preschool organization, psychological methods, healthy lifestyle, lifelong learning, group, small group, educator, foster child

**Introduction**

The main goal and driving force of the reforms being carried out in the republic is the creation of conditions and effective mechanisms for the realization of the interests of the individual, his harmonious development and well-being in all respects. An important condition for the development of Uzbekistan is the formation of a perfect system of training on the basis of the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, the achievements of modern culture, economy, science and technology.

Preschool education ensures the formation of a healthy, well-rounded child, instills in him a desire to learn, prepares him for regular education. Communities, public and charitable organizations, and international foundations take an active part in achieving the goals and objectives of preschool education.

In order to develop preschool education, it is necessary to do the following:

- Priority training of qualified educators and teachers;
- Search and introduction of effective psychological and pedagogical methods of preschool education;
- Organizational, psychological, pedagogical and methodological support of family upbringing of children;
- Development and production of modern teaching aids, technical aids, toys and games;
- Creating conditions for the spiritual and moral upbringing of preschool children on the basis of the rich cultural and historical heritage of the people and universal values;
- Selection of different programs for different types of preschool education, the possibility of providing qualified consulting services on all issues of preschool education;





- Targets tasks such as developing a mechanism to support and develop the network of preschool education and health facilities.

Also, the Regulation on Preschool Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasizes preschool education, preschool education is the primary type of continuing education, and is organized in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "National Training Program". Pre-school education is provided in the family until the child reaches the age of 6-7, as well as in state and non-state pre-school educational institutions.

The main tasks of preschool education are defined as follows:

- Intellectual, spiritual and moral upbringing of children on the basis of the rich
- Development of children's thinking, the formation of skills of independent and free expression of their opinions.
- Preschool children's health organization, where priority is given to sanitary- hygienic, preventive and health-improving measures and procedures;
- Mixed preschool; Types of preschool education institutions are chosen by parents. The procedure for admission of children to preschool educational institutions, their transfer from one institution to another, expulsion from public institutions shall be determined by the Ministry of Public Education in accordance with the procedure established by the Ministry of Public Education, and in non-state preschool educational institutions.

The establishment of special preschools or groups for children with intellectual and physical disabilities is also specified in the Regulations on Preschool Education. As in any field, in the system of preschool education, individuals with knowledge of pre-school education, professional training and high moral qualities have the right to engage in pedagogical activities. Competence in the management of education is provided by state bodies for the training, retraining and advanced training of teachers, maintaining the quality of the profession at a competitive level. Provides conditions for the introduction of advanced pedagogical and information technologies, new programs, methodical manuals, didactic materials recommended by experts. The interaction of pedagogical staff is based on the pedagogy of cooperation, democracy, respect, recognition of the individual's self-worth.

The main goals and objectives set out in the Concept of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be defined until the implementation of the content of new programs written for preschool education institutions. Based on the psychological and ethnopsychological features of the child's development in preschool education, in the system of education it is necessary to prioritize aesthetic, musical-artistic, physical education, not to teach grammar so compulsorily. In this way, tasks and methods are defined and developed on the basis of purpose. After gaining independence, our state has carried out radical reforms in all spheres. Of course, it has been shown that it is expedient to carry out these good deeds from the family, the preschool, which is the first link in education. Therefore, we must first of all pay attention to the pre-school education system, enriching them with



highly qualified specialists. It is our highest goal to bring up our children in a well-rounded and well-mannered manner.

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**PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNITY AND ITS SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

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**Annotation:** In this article, an attempt was made to shed light on the psychological characteristics of the pedagogical community, the healthy socio-psychological environment and its basic concepts and the factors that ensure harmony and harmony in the pedagogical community.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical team, management methods, requirements for, psychological characteristics of the team, a healthy socio-psychological environment, harmony, harmony, human qualities.

The psychological characteristics of the pedagogical team should be specific management ethics and pedagogical qualities in the pedagogical team are of leading importance in teaching and students in healthy psyche, interest in learning, love of profession and confidence in the future. Virtue is a positive trait is a good quality or trait. It is appreciated in experience that the variety of qualities in people and behavior largely depend on the liquid substances circulating in the human body. It is not for nothing that a major manifestation of ancient medicine is the opinion of Hippocrates that when blood occupies the main place in the human body, such a person becomes mobile light, quickly gets used to the exchange of impressions, immediately and passionately interferes with what happens around him. This is what these people called Hippocratic sangvinics. It comes from the Latin word “sangvinik”, that is, “blood”. Sangvinics are characterized by sensory characteristics.

Sanguinics quickly get along with new people; who quickly get used to the second type of work from one type of work; who do not like the work they do in one type; who easily get used to new conditions; cheerful; whose actions are intense; whose speech is fast; who look to the future with confidence; are those who speak the word clearly and meaningfully

Requirements for the pedagogical team:

- spiritual maturity;
- moral maturity;
- being kind and considerate towards people;
- ability to support initiative and prowess;
- be able to establish discipline among the team.

All methods used in the management of the pedagogical team are inextricably linked, they complement each other.

Methods of managing a pedagogical team according to its description :

- a) economic management method;
- b) organizational and administrative;
- C) socio-psychological;
- g) political management;
- d) democratic governance;
- y) are authoritarian management methods.



Now let's win a word about a healthy socio-psychological environment in the pedagogical team and its basic concepts. The concept of the psychological environment is one of the important expressions that is used a lot in the life of a team. Through this phrase, the state of mind, mood of a particular work Collective is expressed. In fact, any team and group has a stable emotional state, that is, a mood, which is unique, just like a separate person. It is appropriate that we confirm this emphasis through the following example. For example, if you go to visit a family, you will feel this or that feeling in your soul as soon as you enter the door. Sincerity and an open face in the face of Mezmon will seem to you a cherished gift and you will begin to feel light and free. And when you enter a certain apartment, on the contrary, there will be some kind of awkwardness, "excess" control and the same as if something is squeezing your body. This bias is also expressed in the host's gaze on you, in the relationship of family members and in the "excess" of attention towards some of your behavior. At such a moment, a person cannot even find a word to state it, let alone determine the cause of the existing unpleasant sensation. When we imagine a similar situation in a team, it seems that this is a very difficult mental process. In this sense, each team, group will have its own, mental state, source of mood, just like an individual person. Such an emotional state is called a psychological environment, and each team has its own group mood.

The psychological environment of the team not only affects its members, but in many ways also determines the behavior and activity of a person in this group. Sometimes, as you enter an organization, you observe the mood of vivacity and enthusiasm, uplifting and activity inherent in the members of this team, the enthusiasm for a specific goal in staff letters. Any person who has fallen into such an environment will feel motivated and will have to try his best with the members of this team. But we can also see the situation that is the opposite. In this case, some kind of hidden intention inherent in the team is felt, cases of secrecy not only of the general goal of the team, but also of one's own action, a mood of suspicion and insincerity from someone. Faced with this situation, you try to get out of this institution faster. Unfortunately, the mood that is injured in such a team environment affects a person from outside for a certain period of time, while chronically pressing on a member of this team. Of course, at some point, due to the fact that the psychological defense mechanism of a person starts, he becomes indifferent to many unpleasant effects in the team. However, the effect of the employee's work, the main purpose and intention of which is to carry out socially useful labor, passes in such a situation in an extremely deplorable state.

Based on a number of sociological observations, cases have been identified when, under the influence of high spirits in the team and a healthy psychological environment, the production effect of employees increases by 30%. This means that the head of the organization can significantly increase productivity without any material costs. Such cases are recorded in the life of almost every Labor collective. Modern psychological science, by now, has identified a number of management mechanisms that, following them, the leader has the opportunity to keep the psychological environment in the team almost always healthy and in high spirits. In an institution where such a mood Reigns, employees work effectively, work turnover increases, employees perceive the team as if it were their own family, and as a result, the power of influence and authority of the leadership increases.

Knowledge of the secrets of positivity and wellness of the group's psychological environment begins, first of all, with the identification of the main factors that make up this group mood. In this regard, first of all, we will try to answer the question of what emotional components the psychological



environment of the team is made up of. First of all, the team mood is the sum of the emotional states inherent in these team members. But this state does not consist of a simple sum, but of a set of moods accumulated around a single power that reigns in this community. In many cases, the guiding factor is noted as such a force that embodies emotional states around itself. Indeed, the mood, character, culture, upbringing, qualities of the leader evoke one or another emotional response in employees.. In general, the fact that the leader treats his organization and team as if they were his family, justifies itself from a psychological point of view. Just as it is important for the family to look with sincerity, good intentions and hope for tomorrow, so much so that it is a necessary spiritual need for the employees of the organization. After all, when fascinated by Japanese management, it is impossible to remember the pure humanity and sincere attitude in the work communities in this country.

The main aspect that gives a healthy mood to the environment in any team is the pursuit of the goal, the ability to look forward and confidently at a positive result. It should be noted that it is the leader who should become a person who embodies such qualities and expresses ilk in his views. One of the characteristics inherent in large communities is that the sphere of direct influence of the leader on the members of the organization is limited, and there is a need to more appeal to the possibility of indirect influence. The leader will be able to carry out Management and implement leadership policies only through his colleagues and colleagues who are constantly communicating. In this regard, the leader has the opportunity to strengthen the internal order of the organization, introduce its norms into the relationship of educators to each other and students, introduce objective criteria for assessing the results of pedagogical activity and create a management basis based on the consistent implementation of similar activities and instill a working and stable mood around this Based on the implementation of these activities and the consistent introduction of certain management policies, team members feel the stable mood inherent in the team and the internal culture of the organization in themselves.

Since the points described above are highlighted as a substance that forms the basis of the psychological environment of the team, it is appropriate to also talk about several indicators of the manifestation of collective mood. So, what are the signs that a team with a healthy and positive mood has? First of all, employees working in such a team come to work in high spirits, proud of their work in this team. In such a team, the relationship between employees is also sincere, and human dignity is put at the forefront. Along with the observation of warmth in human relations, employees are responsible for their service duties, and it comes to them that they do something good for their organization in an indiscriminate way. Of course, in most cases, the source of such indiscriminacy is not only the initiative of the employee, but also the fair and caring attitude of the organization or institution towards the employee.

Ana now let's talk a little about the factors that ensure harmony and harmony in the pedagogical team. Another of the main resources that stabilize the team mood is the attention to the psychological processes that occur within the team. As the next basic process, however, it is possible to highlight community cohesion. The formation of harmony between team members and the further development of existing warm relations is the main task of educators. There are certain psychological data on this subject, the awareness of which raises the management of the modern labor collective to a higher level. There is usually more talk about the factors that lead to community cohesion or vice versa.

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In this sense, we include the following in the factors that ensure harmony:

- mutual compatibility of needs and interests, views and beliefs of team members;
- age, education, similarity of group members in national affiliation;
- the presence of psychological security, self-patience and mutual harmony inherent in the team;
- willingness to carry out active and high activity towards a huge goal that is significant for all;
- respect for the team leader in the eyes of employees, his recognition as a specialist and a person;
- the presence of a competitive team (competitive and the situation is used in many cases as a factor that harmonizes the team, but its influence does not last long)

Increasing the psychological knowledge of the pedagogical team in creating an atmosphere of cohesion in the team is of great importance, especially for the fact that the leader, together with several characteristics in management, is able to understand the personality and give the right assessment to employees. Therefore, the leader must have psychological knowledge.

There are special features inherent in the pedagogical community, the accounting of which and the organization of Labor on the basis of which is an important information for the head of the institution. It is known that the leading activities of educators are reflected in the process of communication. Therefore, educators, by nature, are people who are attentive to communication, appreciate the care and psyche from the intricacies of human relations. Therefore, the cipsization of the team depends more on the leader.

There are several advantages to using the “solidarity” method in creating a psychological climate in the pedagogical team. The advantages of the “solidarity” method are considered not only in the school teacher's team, but also a convenient way to educate their students in a spiritually mature manner, to teach schoolchildren to strive for the future, to increase the legal culture of schoolchildren, to achieve the absence of a negative gap for schoolchildren. By the consequentiality of “harmony”; the upbringing of perfectly mature students is understood as “solidarity” in the team, spiritual factors, pedagogical qualities mutual respect and sincerity, mutual cooperation, support common goals and interests unanimity.

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**Soviet tax policy during the new economic policy (NEP) as a factor in the socio-economic stabilization of Uzbek villages**

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the tax policy in the Uzbek village during the new economic policy of the Soviet state in the 20s of the XX century. The methodological basis of the study is the social and systematic approach, the principles of objectivity of the presentation of factual materials, which are important principles of historical science. To achieve the goal, interdisciplinary (analysis, synthesis) and special historical (chronological, typological) techniques were used. The author in the article focused on the regulation of the tax policy of the Soviet state in the era of the new economic policy and, through it, on socio-economic transformations in the Uzbek village.

**Keywords:** tax, taxation, New Economic Policy, food tax, single agricultural tax, peasant farms.

New tactical approaches to the implementation of the task of building a socialist society found expression in the new economic policy (NEP), officially adopted at the X Congress of the RKP (B) (March 1921). An important link in the new economic policy was the replacement of the food *razvyorstka* with a food tax; liberalization of trade; permitting private entrepreneurship in the industrial, Small Craft Industries and in the service sector; partial use of market regulatory mechanisms; the abolition of restrictions on rent and hired labor.

The food tax was composed of 8 natural taxes. The new economic policy in Turkestan began to be held in a number of directions somewhat later than in the central Russian gubernians. In the Turkestan territory, the influence of the policy of "military communism" was strong. Formally, the new economic policy path in Turkestan was approved in the decisions of the VI Congress of the Turkestan compact (August 1921) and the X Congress of the Turkestan Assr Soviets (September 1921). In them, the economic development of the country was associated with the strengthening of the Soviet system and the construction of socialism.

On April 20, 1921, Turkestan Assr had adopted a decree replacing the *razvyorstka* of food, fodder and raw materials with a natural tax. Gradually, positive changes began to occur in agriculture. Equipment for domestic industry began to arrive from Russia. For the development of private entrepreneurship in cities, medium and small enterprises, outlets, etc. were leased. The economy was liberalized, interclad relations were re-formed. Turkestan national economy slowly turned away from the crisis towards revival. This was greatly influenced by the liberalization policy of the Soviet government.

New economic the shifts that arose in the economy of the Republic of Turkestan in connection with the policy, changes in the field of social economy are evidence of a slight softening of the policy of the Bolsheviks here.

Since the second half of 1922 - the beginning of 1923, significant changes began to occur in the life of the farms in the Turkestan territory. The main reason for these changes was the measures aimed at realizing the new economic policy in a more practical way. In the Legislative Complex in the field of strengthening the new economic policy in Turkestan, the decision of the Turkestan Assr

Soviets Mick "on the Natura tax" of April 11, 1922 became important. According to this decision, instead of the food razvyorstka, which caused the discontent of the peasants, a food tax was established in the amount of 10% of the gross harvest. But soon, due to the large and small size of the farm, tax differentiation was introduced. This not only reduced the tax levied on various categories of Agriculture in the village, especially the poor batraks, but also attempted to use economic factors in production management. The new economic policy also made certain changes to cotton policy. Increased attention was paid to the supply of industrial goods to cotton farmers. They were allowed to use hired labor, they were first provided with water, from horse-share tax, some disadvantaged farms released from food tax.

Famine resumed in Turkestan in 1922-1923. For example, 500,000 people in Fergana region, 30,180 people in Samarkand region, in general, more than 600,000 people in the Republic experienced famine and poverty. Many farms were destroyed. That is why a special commission was created in the summer of 1922 to investigate and support the situation in the Fergana region. A special famine tax was introduced. Various levels of assistance to the population were provided by them. But even this time was not given any support to rural residents far from the city and district centers. Therefore, the famine tax was abolished in January 1923 in order to prevent protests from taking place in the villages. Tax work began to be regulated and the transition from food tax of various manifestations to a single agricultural tax.

On June 13, 1923, Turkestan Assr issued a decree on the transition from the mick and ISS food tax to a single agricultural tax [fund 5: 25, list 1, work 1143, sheet 188]. It was possible to pay this tax on the product account or money account. Since January 1924, a single agricultural tax began to be levied only in monetary terms.

In the Uzbek SSR, peasant farms were required to pay 20% of the single agricultural tax until November 15, the next 35% until January 1, another 30% until February 15 and the last 15% no later than April 1 [2: p. 225].

In mid-1923, a reduction in the size of the single agricultural tax levied on peasant farms in Fergana region by half, complete exemption of small livestock farms from tax, and a sum of taxes imposed on some larger farms by 50 percent

decisions were made to reduce.

The Soviet state in 1923 prohibited local authorities from establishing other taxes for peasant farms or additional payments to a single agricultural tax through the introduction of a single agricultural tax. At the same time, the legislation provides for the need for emergency implementation of the population in rural areas, but for purposes not funded by the state (construction of roads, bridges, schools, etc.). Z.) allowed voluntary self-taxation. The order of self-taxation (samooblogenie) was regulated by the resolution of the USSR Mick of August 29, 1924 [3: p. 69].

The decision on self-taxation, which can take the form of money, products or production, was made by a majority of votes at the meeting of the village Soviets. Self-taxation contributions are in a homogeneous amount for all, and these contributions are determined by the number of Able-Bodied Members of each farm.

Contributions to the committees of the peasant Mutual Assistance Society were of a more compulsory nature than self-taxation. These contributions were paid by the peasant Committee for voluntary-community membership by the villagers. The amount of contributions was determined by the general meeting of members of the peasant committee, differentiated according to the property solvency of each farm. These contributions could also be levied through the court if they were not paid. In addition, the collection of money was also carried out from persons who were deprived of the right to be rural performers in the village (that is, deprived of electoral rights) [1: p. 78-79].

Compulsory wage insurance of peasant and collective farms was also of a tax nature [4: p. 550]. Buildings, crops and livestock are insured. The total amount of the calculated insurance at the rates established by the district should have been paid on time. A fine for a deferred payment (0.2% for a deferred day, 3% for a week, 6% for a month) was levied. In the garden and the collection of fines was carried out in the administrative order. Peasants with poor or natural disasters whose farm was khanaviron were completely or partially exempted from compulsory wage insurance.

In general, the tax policy pursued by the Soviet authorities in agriculture in the 1920y was of an extremely controversial nature. The Soviet state, on the one hand, pursued a policy of the village of camaraderie, economic support of poor peasant farms, the provision of large benefits in relation to taxes, and on the other hand, pursued a policy of obtaining the available cash mass in the village at the discretion of the state for industrial needs. In tax policy, too, the principles of classicism began to be clearly manifested.

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THE LATEST CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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**Annotation:** The article aims to characterize the specifics of the concept of "children's literature" from the point of view of sociological and structural criteria. The article contains the main arguments in favor of the existence of the concept, their validity is analyzed. Addressee category as the main criterion, it is considered insufficient. In the subject-object organization of the epic and lyrical text, the type of hero, the type of narrator, the point of view, the chronotope are considered, as well as opinions on the features of artistic means peculiar to children's literature are given.

**Key words:** children's literature, hero-child, fairy tales, poems, fantasy, novel, science fiction, detective, essays, short story.

Literature, books – this is what human life is unthinkable without. The book is a spiritual food that enriches children in various fields: creative, communicative, cognitive, aesthetic, emotional. In addition, it plays a huge role in the social development of the child, instills certain communication skills in him, influencing socialization.

Many children's books in various genres are published in modern world today: fairy tales, poems, fantasy, novel, science fiction, detective, essays, short story. However, in modern conditions, the role of the book has been lost. Unfortunately, due to the development of information and communication technologies, the demand for books is decreasing.

The following functions of the latest children's literature are distinguished:

- entertainment (the child will not read or will read with reluctance any book that is not interesting for him);
- education (it is possible and necessary to read to the kid "the right books" that will teach the child good and the fight against evil);
- a children's book should instill an artistic taste in the child, so the aesthetic function is no less important, since it introduces the child to the best examples of the artistic word;
- before the age of seven, a person receives 70% of knowledge and only 30% for the rest of his life. Thus, this age period is sensitive for the cognitive function of the latest children's literature.

Modern children's literature takes into account the changes, the events that are currently taking place in the world: "It turned out to be some kind of rally. People were dressed in various ways, in colorful clothes. We began to look at the posters, which they waved like big fans" (Evdokimova N. "The End of the World").

In books for children, you can notice the blurring of the boundary between the children's and adult world, the accelerated pace of growing up of the baby. An example of this is the last stories of E. In which the Crocodile Gene turns into a businessman, and Uncle Fyodor communicates with numerous relatives and acquaintances on the latest topics.

In children's literature, you can read information about bandits (N. Gaiman), environmental problems (E. Ouspensky), about betrayal and greed (C.C. Lewis), about bribery (K. Funke) and many other things. Moreover, some authors use this information only to attract the attention of children, playing on the children's craving for everything frightening, forbidden. Others cover this topic in order to show pressing problems that need to be solved [4].



Despite the fact that the works of children's literature describe far from children's events taking place in the modern world, the main character of these works remains a child. However, in the works for children of the last period, the image of the child in the family, in everyday reality, prevails, which invariably entails a deepening in the subtleties of family relations, both positive and negative.

Modern literature gives the child a rather diverse picture of the variants of the relationship between fathers and children. In general, we can say that in the image of modern writers, the distance between parents and children has significantly decreased [3. p.128].

An example of this is the book by Yu. B. Viyra "My Dad Munchausen" (2000). By genre, this is a cycle of fairy tales. In the book, the author not only formulates children's uncomfortable questions for adults, but also answers them in an unconventional way, as a result, either the little heroine in the text makes a conclusion, or the child himself must make it. For example, in a fairy tale with a dubious title "About the harm and benefits of smoking", dad and the narrator resolve contradictions about why the teacher says that smoking is harmful, but dad smokes.

Finding himself in a clearly difficult situation, dad comes up with an inventive (he is Munchausen, after all) story, which nevertheless includes elements of reliable information about the dangers of smoking, including very important ones for the girl: smoking spoils the complexion and is harmful to the respiratory organs. In the fairy tale, the ogre refuses to eat a smoker: "Klara Karlovna, a teacher, an avid smoker and a pirate at the same time, got to the cannibals. He chased her alone: he runs along the beach, falls ankle-deep into the sand and puffs like a steam locomotive - the ogre also smoked, but less than Klara Karlovna. Caught up, of course. The pirate begged: "Let me smoke a pipe before I die." The ogre recoiled from her: "Smoker! No, I don't eat such meat – it's bitter. And the lungs are as black as pitch." We sat, smoked and dispersed" (Viira Y.B. "My dad is Munchausen"). The author recognizes the right of the child reader to know that smoking is harmful, rooted in tradition, so everyone makes a choice voluntarily.

Another interesting example is the book "Telephone Tales of Marinda and Miranda" by M. Y. Boroditskaya (2001), where the main characters are single mothers: "One was called Marinda, the other Miranda. And they had children: Miranda has two girls, Marina has two boys. But there are no dads. You know how it happens: good dads have been snapped up for a long time, and the bad ones were bypassed by Marinda and Miranda for a mile, they were so picky" (Boroditskaya M.Ya. "Telephone tales of Marinda and Miranda"). It may seem that the author of this book is a feminist who is going to promote her ideas. But it soon turns out that these successful moms are overcome with longing in the evenings, and then they begin to compose fairy tales to each other.

The theme of the fairy tales is as follows: a cat wedding and a raid of bandits that broke down in connection with this: Philemon the burglar and Rodion the wet; the longing of a rich noble and terribly lonely count; a pretty and lonely princess, because of her tall stature, could not find a groom for herself, and then safely married a man of small stature; the high cost of school supplies; again, a beautiful and educated princess, but a little lonely, whom famous grooms were afraid to marry (she had too many virtues), and then she made herself a prince out of plasticine, fell in love with him and revived him, like Pygmalion, etc. As you can see, the hidden motive of fairy tales is female loneliness, which has not yet been in literature for children.

The same topic is touched upon in her fairy tale "The Story of Ignasy the Cat, Fedya the Chimney Sweep and the Lonely Mouse" (2013) by the famous modern writer L.E. Ulitskaya, who recently began to write for children.

In modern children's works, we can meet not only the network and business (E. Uspensky; D. Yemets), barabashka, aliens (A. Usachev), "jinglikov" (O. Roy), bandits (N.Gaiman), single mother, bad husband (M.Boroditskaya), flying saucers (A.Usachev; N.Gaiman), pirates, fashion models (Yu. Viira; D. Yemets), etc., but also ordinary forest or domestic animals: "Lily and Jess made friends with the kitten Bella Kogtillo, who dreams of becoming a famous researcher" (Daisy Meadows "Bella's Kitten or curious nose");

"It so happened that a hedgehog and a Hare climbed a tall tree and could not get down" (Emelina A. "Lestoria, or 27 fairy tales for friends").

As for the secondary characters, there is a huge variety in children's books: talking animals that turn into a person under certain circumstances (K. Funke); reviving objects such as stone, dishes; mythical creatures; aliens, etc.: "You will definitely not meet inside the drip green-planetees, galactic police, pirates, a raging volcano demanding offerings" (Neil Gaiman "But milk is lucky").

Also in children's books you can find familiar stories: home, family, kindergarten, friendly team, school, classmates. For example, in D. Emets's book "The Revolt of the Pupsiks", the author introduces us to a large family that lives in a small seaside town, and their life resembles a merry leapfrog of adventures.

Everyone's favorite characters from the books of the past years are also not forgotten: the heroes (A. Usachev), elves (D. Rowling), tsars and princesses (K. Funke), dragons: "Far, far away in the sands of a gloomy desert, there lived a dragon. He felt very lonely because he had no friends. Once upon a time, for many years, the dragon wanted to settle among people. But where he appeared, people fled from their homes in fear and horror" (Onisimova O.I. "The Good Dragon, or 22 fairy tales for children").

Along with new children's characters, new words are also included in literature for children. The newest children's literature began to contain elements of colloquial speech: "Ugh! There's such a drama here! ... and she falls in love with some unfortunate Vadik!.." (Emets D. "Revolt of the pupsiks").

The main problem of the latest children's literature is its lack of demand. Currently, many works are not published, so some children's authors begin to write in other genres or stop creating altogether. Children's books are hard to sell, because of this publishers lose most of their profits.

Despite the huge themes of modern children's books, not all of them meet quality standards and moral requirements, so modern publishers often prefer to republish works of "past years" - from Russian folk tales to Soviet-era works.

From the above, we conclude that, like everything in this world, literature develops, transforms, becomes different, just different – no better and no worse than the one that was before. So, at present, along with the generally accepted, recognized genres, new ones appear; the problems of the past years are replaced by more "fresh" ones that are relevant at the moment. In our opinion, the works of the latest children's literature are a storehouse of the most important diverse information that you need to be able to uncover and read between the lines. Thus, the latest literature pushes us to look for morality, hidden meaning, which leads to the development of various spheres of personality.

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Features of the manifestation of strategems and the relationship between them

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**Abstract:** The article describes the peculiarities of the theory of strategies, the existence of a dialectic of generality, specificity and individuality in their manifestation, the attitude of Western and Eastern researchers to it and the ideas put forward.

**Key word** strategy, the theory of strategist, way of thinking, strategems at the personal level, "Chinese wisdom", "Asian dragons".

Strategemas<sup>1</sup> in today's modern interpretation of history and theory, it is possible to see several aspects, observe the features of their characteristic manifestation. In this aspect, it seems to us that in the analysis of strategems, it is important to rely on the general categories of dialectics, privateness and coherence, as well as on the principles of coherence and connection between them. Therefore, strategems are also manifested in accordance with these categories separately, that is, at the personal level and at the levels that are characterized by a social and universal scale, that is, by a national and universal scale.

Western researchers on the issue of the manifestation of strategems at personal and general, private and individual levels, as well as the relationship and connection between them X.F.Zinger and R.Green also published preliminary information about this in Uzbekistan. Alimasov and D.Kadyrov and others also drew attention to a certain extent. Analyzing their works, garchand testifies that although the goal of these scientists is not a special and extensive analysis of this aspect of the topic, but each of them did not ignore this aspect of the issue.

Professor V.Alimasov also thought about the cases of strategems that manifest themselves on a personal level and are characteristic of people with acute intelligence. In his opinion, evidence and examples of this are found not only in China, but also in other peoples, in all spheres and forms of human mental activity.

Researcher D.Kadyrov notes that in the preface to the book "cunning in Battle – 36 strategema", published in 1985 in Taibey: "Stratagems are a wedge fracture hidden in the human brain, and the paying glitter that he only wants to apply. It is also used by the military, as well as politicians, entrepreneurs and scientists. Anyone who knows how to apply stratagems can instantly bring an ordered universe into chaos or an irregular universe in order. He flashes lightning in the clear sky, is able to turn poverty into wealth, hatred into respect, and despair into victory. Human life is a struggle, and a strategist is needed in the struggle. Everyone stands on the border of the battlefield, so the reason for the momentary dishonesty is that what belongs to one person becomes the prey of another. A person who knows how to use stratagems always holds the initiative in his hands. Whether in the palace or in the hut, the stratagem is always wound"[2].

D. Kodirov in this opinion, emphasized by , it is obvious that there are also hints of the manifestation of strategems not only at the personal level, but also at the general level. This is also

<sup>1</sup> "Стратегема" – инсоннинг ақли идроки билан бошқариладиган, муайян мақсад ва муддаоларга хизмат қиладиган ва уларга эришиш имконини берадиган, режали ва чуқур ўйланган хатти-харакатлари ва фаолиятини инфодалайдиган билимлар, ҳулоса ва фикр-мулохазалар инфодасини англатади. Илк дугавий маъносига кўра стратегема кўшинни, лашкарни бошқаришга оид билимлар, ҳарбий илм соҳаси сифатида шакланган бўлса-да, жаҳон фалсафаси ва инсоният тафаккури тарихида стратегемани махсус фикрлаш ва тафаккур кучи билан рақибни енгиш илми сифатида талқин қилиш ҳоллари ҳам учрайди.



evidenced by the phrases in IT “human life is a struggle, and stratagema is needed in a struggle” or “the stratagema is always created, whether in a palace or a hut.”

The peculiarities of the manifestation of stratagem at the personal level are also confirmed by the following words of von Zenger: “The Chase is a mind-specific reality, it is a phenomenon that is the same both in China and in the West. As long as there is a person, stratagems will also exist.” Zenger writes that in the West it was decided to look at the fact that chaste, cunning is a characteristic feature of the Chinese, in general, of the East. Under the phrase “East is a subtle reality” lies this vision [3]. Therefore, the chase, cunning, cunning are assessed differently by the East, China and the West, Europe. For example, in Chinese philosophy, when the chase is perceived as the appearance of cunning intelligence, the West condemns them, even punishing them as mahinasia, tsinism. In “Dao De szin”, “Book of changes”, the folder was recognized as a way of life and thinking, a way of thinking.

At the same time, no one can deny the fact that the stratagems developed in Ancient Greece and Rome influenced the formation and evolution of today's Western civilisation, on the basis of which a system of social relations was formed, which knew the prevailing way of thinking, rights and laws based on individualism of a Western person.

Likewise, the formation of the thinking of the peoples of the East is the same fact that there are strategical foundations on which people in this region have influenced their lifestyle and life principles, rely on a method of thinking that knows the sociality, Customs and traditions that are different from individualism and have not lost their influence even today.

As some experts noted, the West conquered the East, but these two worlds could not harmonize, both remained their own. The economic model of the West prevailed in the world, the Western foundations of life were perceived as axioms. However, after the Second World War, a Japanese model of business arose in the world, which was unique and extremely effective. Gradually, another successful model of business appeared—the Chinese model. Chinese goods, radio electronics, clothing necessary in everyday life have filled the world market. In this place, a reasonable question arises, What is the success of Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, now China? The factors of this miracle are many, but at the heart of this success lies the Oriental mentality, the wisdom and genius of ancient China. It was there that the doctrine of the real stratagems of the East was hidden, important principles of social, economic, military and political success were expressed.

These cannot be achieved without mastering the basics of “Chinese wisdom”. The doctrine of Chinese stratagems is considered a topic that is difficult to understand even for specialists. Therefore, it is important to study this problem in theory, especially now from a political, social and economic point of view. It is important to study these stratagems in the fields of ideology, propaganda technologies, philosophy of politics, psychology, theory of Economics, Marketing, Management [4].

At the moment, the experience of Far Eastern countries from all the supported management methods is of the greatest interest in the world. The revival of post-war Japan, the roaring growth of “Asian Dragons” such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, particularly the growth of the Chinese economy, show the effectiveness of the economic development strategy adopted in these countries. Undoubtedly, the leading role in this success is played by the principles of Oriental strategy, which ensure good luck. It is clear that these principles – based on the classical Chinese strategy, which was formed two and a half thousand years ago.

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For this reason, in the following years, interest in this strategy and its strategic foundations grew in the most developed Western countries. On their basis, theories and concepts of strategems began to be developed, based on a new philosophy of Strategic Policy and strategy. It is true that the authors of some of them do not like to admit about it and try to present certain theories and concepts as a product of their thinking. Without a deep analysis of this aspect of the issue, we will try to unravel the theory of strategems through several works about certain strategic principles and doctrines that have become important in the life of today's Western countries and peoples.

The philosopher and psychologist, one of the founders of existentialism, Karl Yaspers (1883 – 1969), in his work “the meaning and purpose of history” (“Vom Ursprung und Zielder Geschichte”, 1949), puts forward his concept intended to find unity and unity in the Universal-historical process. This unit is interpreted according to a sharp plan not as the spontaneous location of some generality, but as a general end to problems.

Yaspers points out that there is an opportunity for humanity to move towards a new “key period”, which, on the basis of love and free communications, creates the unity of humanity.

This work by Yaspers can serve as one of the base sources for describing the Universal foundations and universal aspects of the theory of strategems. In it, the literal meaning of the work is expressed by the fact that the author tried to analyze the process of formation and progress of the principles of General Strategic Development for all mankind.

In this regard, the German philosopher, one of the representatives of the direction of philosophy of life O. The 2nd volume “the fading of Europe”, written by Spengler in 1918-1922, was written by K. In this work, which relied on strategems different from the Yaspers approach, written under the influence of the sad consequences of the First World War, the author put forward his doctrine of the civilisation of mankind, the role and importance of each region and the culture of a particular people in history. A. Spengler seeks to establish a historical–philosophical framework about the formation and validity of peoples and civilisations. This work, written on the basis of many scientific sources and with a serious scientific conclusion and predictions, attracted the attention of many scientists and specialists throughout the 20th century.

The author of the work tries to determine the place of European culture within other cultures, changing the boundaries of traditional historiographic disciplines. For this, Western historical sciences, existing in the XIX century, strongly criticize the principles on which it is based. These are europocentrism, panlogism, historicism, "linear" orientations. Spengler opposes other cultures that have reached a high level in their development.

The work “the character of European revolutions and nations”, written in collaboration with Rosenshtok and Hessi and describing the strategic foundations of social movements and revolutionary processes that took place in Western countries over the next hundreds of years, differs to a certain extent from the “fading of Europe” in terms of the theory of strategems. The book consists of two parts, “The Theory of revolutions “and” revolutionary movements in Europe“, in which, first of all, such concepts as” Revolution“,” Nation“,” national character “and” power “are analyzed, the concepts of” West “and” Europe “are compared. In the eyes of Rosenshtok and Hesse, revolutions, like any human activity, are primarily associated with cultural phenomena, which in their nature may give rise to opportunities for the formation of new principles of culture. Therefore, revolutions, along with constant breaking and destruction, are a new step, a kind of jumping technique, the authors say.

It should be noted separately that the history of mankind is a continuous process, consisting in

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the emergence, practice, relationship of various strategies and ideologies with each other. In this process, strategies differ from each other depending on what forces they serve, what goals lead confident people towards. This, in turn, makes it necessary to study the history of strategic processes, to find out the content and essence behind them. Today, scientists and specialists conducting scientific research in this area recognize that the history of ideas about strategems began in distant ancient times, when certain views about it were formed both in the West and in the East. While researchers of the history of Oriental strategems inevitably associate it with the thinking of the people of ancient China, part of Western scientists seeks the formation and improvement of strategems characteristic of this area from the antiquity of socio-spiritual development in Ancient Greece and Rome.

In fact, the history of thoughts and teaching in this direction is also universal, and it cannot be denied that in the past of each people and countries, reflections and conclusions in the form of certain strategems, similar strategemic factors and principles were formed. In this aspect, the “Strategema” can be characterized as a concept that expresses knowledge, conclusions and feedback, guided by the mental perception of a person, serving certain goals and deadlines and allowing them to be achieved, expressing planned and deeply thought out actions and activities. Such a description, on the other hand, makes it possible to classify strategems, imagine their meaning, features of manifestation and sphere of influence.

Experience in this regard suggests that various strategemic theories, concepts and doctrines have also been formed that rely on certain strategems. From this point of view, strategems can be analyzed on the basis of the dialectic of the categories of generality, privateness and alohidality of philosophy, studying various strategemic theories and ways and methods of their implementation. This, in turn, helps to identify universal principles, national characteristics and strategic opportunities at the personal level in this area, the goals and deadlines that will form the basis for them. At the same time, it should be noted separately that in the process of development of society, when moving from one stage to another, the need arises to solve certain problems in all spheres of life, in particular in the sphere of socio-political and economic spheres, as well as in the field of strategems and strategies. Because not every one-man society can step towards new goals without changing the views and attitudes that have become a tradition of its own new era, circumstances, situation, based on a certain strategy. This requires a new strategy, a new look, attitude and development of principles. In such responsible turning periods, the identification of extremely important strategic goals and priority principles characteristic of a particular stage of development for the fate of peoples on the path of progress becomes a vital need.

At this point, the importance of not only the features of the manifestation of strategems at the personal level, but also the general aspects inherent in them is due to the increased interest in research and their results in this regard, and this is by no means a coincidence. Because it is no secret that strategems, developed at first on a personal level or manifested at this level, both in the West and in the East, are and are the basis for many strategies and programs developed at the national and state levels.

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**THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF UPDATING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE SYSTEM**

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**Annotations.** This article gives appearance of dynamic positive demeanor of specialists to movement depends to a huge degree on the socio and mental fulfillment with self-activity, on the mindfulness of the significance of its social item. Favorable conditions for this are made within the organization of mental benefit. Consequently, taking after information are characteristic: active-positive demeanor to the movement appeared from 58.0% to 62.5 % of workers of labor organizations utilized in undertakings where the mental benefit worked, whereas in its nonappearance this demeanor was watched as it were in 40.0%-49.2% of workers.

**Keywords:** Basics, creation, experimental studies, scientific-practical, service, social value, psychological.

**Introduction**

Complexity of the goals and objectives of human activity arising from the new socio-economic and socio-psychological problems, causes the necessity of improvement of the content, forms and methods of psychological service by strengthening the relationship, interaction and continuity of all its components.

Of particular importance is the identification and optimization of modern socio-psychological and scientific-practical models of the organization of psychological services used in different spheres of society. The search and implementation of the most optimal models can become a kind of standard for a more effective social relationship between personality and activity, personality and society.

The social value of psychological service models depends on the degree of adequacy and completeness of their compliance with the basic requirements of life itself at this stage of social development. The urgent need to organize such a service is due both to the increasing role of the human factor and the development of the psychological science itself, which is increasingly involved in the solution of practical problems arising in diverse spheres of social practice.

Important issues that require psychological competence for their solution, therefore, appeal to the psychological service, arise within the framework of the economic infrastructure in the energy sector in transport, in the field of communications, agriculture, management, consumer services and etc.

The psychological service is intended to provide significant assistance in the implementation of the Law "On education" and "National training program" adopted by the 9th session of the Oliy Majlis (August 1997) and aimed at radical reform of the education system and radical reorganization of the structure and content of training.

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Prominent psychological service also needs to be in the sphere of healthcare, culture and sport in the opening Centers of restoration of health and labor capabilities, also other fields of social practice [11]. The effective solution of important tasks constantly arising in each of the mentioned and other spheres of society requires not only the progressive development and improvement of the all-system of state, social and economic relations, but also the active use of a multifaceted psychological service. The wider and more actively psychological knowledge and achievements of psychology will be used to solve practical goals and tasks of society, the more it will contribute to social and economic development.

### **Method of research**

The necessity for psychological service is related with the demands of society, interested in the comprehensive development of each person, in optimization and improvement of the efficiency of groups and individuals. In this regard, the repeated statements of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov that all people should be able to —reveal and realize their abilities, to satisfy their needs are indicative... at the same time, the position of everyone in society should be determined by his desire to work [1].

Many psychologists and sociologists with their theoretical and experimental studies contributed to the development of practical psychology, which serves as the Foundation for determining the socio-psychological and scientific-practical bases of the organization of psychological services. The results of many years of research conducted under the leadership of I.V.Dubrovina (Moscow) are particularly significant. Kh. Leymets, J. L. Cierda (Tallinn) at the psychological service in secondary schools [2]. The experience of implementation of psychological services in industrial plants occupies an important special place in the CIS [11].

The specificity of psych diagnosis in the school psychological service is that we cannot accept it in the traditional sense as "a discipline about the methods of classification and ranking of people on psychological and psychophysiological grounds"[13-p. 23]. And we cannot agree with the statement that —whether the diagnosis is used in theoretical or practical research, its purpose is to provide material for a psychological conclusion about a group of persons or an individual, showing how this person differs from others or how this group differs from other groups of the same population. And here and there is supposed to be a comparison [13-p. 19].

The main purpose of diagnosis in the school psychological service is not to compare children with each other (although this is also very important), but a deep penetration into the inner world of a particular child. A practical psychologist is faced with the task of studying how a particular child learns and perceives the complex world of knowledge, social relations, other people and himself, how a holistic system of representations and relations of a particular student is formed, how his personality is becoming.

Therefore, the measurement of a mental function or identification of personal characteristics outside the context of the holistic development of the child does not make sense for the school psychologist.

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The diagnosis requires the ability to identify a psychological problem, ask a question correctly, get the necessary information from teachers, parents, students, analyze this information and formulate a conclusion that has not just a practical orientation, but a focus on the analysis of a single case.

The procedure of diagnosis-correctional activities of school psychologist is complex, voluminous, responsible and still very poorly developed. For the first time such a procedure, we have been proposed by L.S. Vygotsky in the form of a scheme of pedagogical research in application to an ill-mannered and abnormal child [14-p. 299—321]. Based on this scheme J. Shvantsara elaborated his experimental-psychological approach to the diagnostics of development of personality, reflected in the number of —steps or stages [15]. (The American literature also provides step-by-step descriptions of the diagnostic work of school psychologists [16].

Socio-psychological, scientific and practical features of the psychological service system—the leading role of the human factor in it - are due to the inevitability of turning to psychology, no improvement in the management of educational and labor processes without taking into account the individual, intellectual and emotional reserves of a person is impossible. Therefore, study of the potential of the human psyche, the creation on this basis of programs to optimize the joint activities and activities of individuals, the introduction of these programs in the practice of management of educational and labor process, testing their socio-psychological effectiveness is a key task of the organization of psychological service.

Under the guidance and with the direct participation of a number of Uzbek psychologists, studies on practical psychology are currently being conducted, which can serve as a Foundation for the application and improvement of the organization of psychological services in various spheres of social development in the Republic. At present, special studies are being conducted to find criteria for determining the effectiveness of socio-psychological services in Uzbekistan. The solution of this issue is relevant and practically significant both in social and scientific terms.

We have developed a model of socio-psychological criteria for the effectiveness of psychological service. Psychological service for the first time is considered and experimentally studied as a system, hierarchically organized education, included in a variety of relationships and relationships with other factors of socio-psychological development, functioning as a personal phenomenon and component of psychological protection, all elements of which develop in interaction and interdependence, and at the same time have a qualitative specificity, which sets each of them its own logic of development [6], [7], [8].

Set of hypotheses has been formulated and experimentally proved to explain in a new way the correlation between personality and the success of psychological protection of a person depending on the level of socio-psychological development of human activity. A number of new methodological techniques are proposed to assess the level of success of psychological protection and efficiency of psychological service, in particular the methods of —Individual style, —Attitude, —Normal-emotional activity.

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The paper identifies the main directions of psychological service in Uzbekistan, the models of such service used in educational institutions and labor organizations.

The criteria by means of which it is possible to predict in social and psychological aspect productivity (or unproductiveness) of the applied organization of psychological service were revealed.

-Dedicated hierarchical system of social-psychological protection, delivering a harmonious relationship between the individual and the activity, the indicators in the process of psychological services.

- Proposed and developed the structure of psychological services in the employment agencies that meet the objective of maximum contribution to the socio-psychological development of personality.

The study of archival materials and relevant publications of the periodical press, as well as the analysis of the work of the current centers of psychological service indicate that Uzbekistan has accumulated an interesting experience in the organization and use of such a service

The analysis of socio-psychological and psychological- pedagogical literature showed that psychological protection of a person and activity is closely related to the criteria of "relations", "satisfaction from joint activity", "socio- psychological satisfaction with emotional States", "normal-emotional excitations", etc.

During the study, we have identified the indicators of these criteria, which are manifested in individuals in some labor and educational organizations. Thus, according to the criterion of "attitude", such psychological features as awareness (or unconsciousness), stability (or instability), activity (or passivity) and the presence of emotional, cognitive and evaluative components of the relationship were determined. It seems to us appropriate to distinguish the types of 'relationship' by a combination of these features: active- positive, positive, indifferent. It should be noted that the active-positive, positive and indifferent attitude of the individual to a particular activity is widely described in the socio-psychological literature. However, in our study, the attitude is considered as a factor of social and psychological protection of a person. According to the criteria of "satisfaction from joint activities" were analyzed the responses of 2000 students of secondary schools and 865 people from labor collectives

Results of the study showed that from 45.55 to 58.85 % of students from educational institutions and from 60.1 % to 72.4% of employees of labor organizations were socially satisfied with the joint work. But, at the same time, 41.2 - 55.0 % of students. 27.6 – 39.9 % of employees of labor organizations were not satisfied with the joint activities of which partners were student-student. Workers - workers, student-group, worker – group, student – teacher, worker – supervisor. It turned out that the reason for dissatisfaction with joint actions is socio-psychological incompatibility and misunderstanding of people each other.

In connection with the criterion of "socio-psychological satisfaction with emotional States" respondents were examined by the Wessman & Ricks methodology of Elation - Depression Scale on the following scales: 1) Calmness – anxiety, 2) Energy, cheerfulness – fatigue, 3) Elation – depression, 4) Confidence in themselves – a sense of helplessness. According to the results of the study, only 44.0% of students and 38.7% of employees of labor organizations showed calmness in the process of activity on the first scale; at the same time, a disturbing state was found in 68.6 % of students and 61.3% of workers of labor organizations.

According to the second scale – energy, cheerfulness was found in 50.8 % of students and 45.0 % of employees of labor organizations, and the manifestation of fatigue, respectively, in 49.2 % and 45.9%. With high spirits (third scale) attitude towards learning 61, 0% of children and labor 54.1% of workers, while the depression was observed in 39.0% of children and 45.9 % of workers. For scale IV – self-confidence showed 31.4% of the students and 47.4% of employees of labor organizations, and the feeling of helplessness was discovered in the process of educational activities in 68.6 % of children and 52.6% of workers in labor organizations in the process of performing work activities.

These figures show that the majority of students and employees of labor organizations in the process of activity manifest anxiety. Anxiety, anxiety or uncertainty, neuroses, great fatigue, depression, oppression, i.e. they feel quite incapable, sometimes unhappy, incompetent, etc. These and other data found in the empirical survey of our sample indicate the need to create a psychological service in these organizations and identify certain criteria for its effectiveness associated with the psychological protection of human activity.

The analysis of the most significant results of the method of - Attitudel through which the level of formation of the main criteria is revealed, allowed to establish that the successful attitude to activity is important for the socio-psychological development of the individual. As already noted, in the first and second stages of the study for the successful implementation of the educational objectives of the program of training and development in the process of active-positive attitude of students to the activities required sufficient formation of all these criteria in their interaction. If there is no or insufficiently developed one of the components in the performance of educational tasks, the overall activity and success of educational activity, the level of manifestation and development of a successful attitude to it is significantly reduced in the conditions of experimental and control schools. As can be revealed from Table 1 the group with indicators of successful development right are to 60.0 from 68.3 %% pupils of pilot schools and from 38.1 to 44.0 %% - controlling. The differences are statistically significant ( $t < 0.05$ ).

At the same time, the indicators of the criteria found on the basis of this factor, testified to the socio-psychological characteristics by which it is possible to judge the manifestations in the activities of students of active-positive attitude to themselves, i.e. awareness and development of themselves (1st criterion), active-positive attitude to the process of cooperation in activities (3rd criterion), identified in experimental and control schools. At the same time, the range of self-awareness in the process of activity found in students of control schools increases from 30.0 to 37.2 %. However, these figures are almost 2 times lower than those of the students of the experimental schools that testimonies the lack of active-positive attitude to themselves and their activities.



The materials obtained with the help of basic and additional techniques conducted with students of mass schools, show that insufficient compared with students of experimental schools focus on activities, its weak reinforcement correspond to the specific structure of socially important motives, where the cognitive motive has not taken a dominant place, sustainable interest in socially significant educational activities is not yet clearly understood. Against this background, the weak motivation of educational activities was clearly manifested.

We see a different picture in the experimental schools, where the psychological service functioned regularly, where the center of gravity falls on the activation of the student as a subject of teaching, on the increase of the role of social and intellectual mechanisms of activity.

Attracting students to active independent activity, intense search for solutions, giving them the opportunity (given their individual and intellectual potential) to find different variants of organization and execution, the most optimal, in terms of social factors, simplicity and originality, the use of psychological services leads to the fact that students approach their work as a kind of creativity, and this, in turn, activates their personality and sufficiently stimulates their activities.

Special studies conducted under our leadership and socio- psychological analysis of the organization of labor activity of employees of labor organizations have shown that, as a rule, without psychological service is not provided sufficiently social development of the individual. Thus, in a comprehensive longitudinal study of workers of the organization and their activities, we found irregularity in the pace and levels of effective use of their potential, which leads to disharmony of the requirements of activity and personal capabilities and is one of the causes of mental overload of people, which is caused by long, hard work due to either ineffective methods of work, or insufficient formation of cognitive and operational motivation and low level of psychological protection factors – normal-emotional activity, successful attitude, successful individual style combined with a sense of cognitive, emotional and personal discomfort in the process of work.

## **Results**

Comparative analysis of the results of the study confirms our earlier opinion that the manifestation of an active – positive attitude of workers to activity depends to a large extent on the socio – psychological satisfaction with self-activity, on the awareness of the importance of its social product. Favorable conditions for this are created in the organization of psychological service. In this regard, the following data are indicative: active-positive attitude to the activity showed from 58.0% to 62.5 % of employees of labor organizations employed in enterprises where the psychological service operated, while in its absence this attitude was observed only in 40.0%-49.2% of employees.

Generalization and analysis of the results obtained by the method of "Individual style", allowed to identify the socio- psychological effect of the organization of psychological service in the enterprise on the following indicators: the adequacy of social requirements imposed by the activity to the individual(the first criterion), the adequacy of activities and individual capabilities(the second criterion) and the adequacy between the activities and subjective-emotional state (the third criterion).

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As can be seen from table 2, the group with indicators of the first criterion includes from 71.3% to 80.0% of employees of experimental facilities, where the psychological service was organized, while in its absence at the enterprise such indicators were found only in 35.0% - 45.2% of employees of control facilities. (Differences are statistically significant according to student's criterion).

The range of indicators of the second criterion ensuring the success of the individual style of activity was 67.8–74.4% of employees of labor organizations at the experimental facility and from 40.3% to 45.0% of employees of labor organizations at the control.

The manifestation of the third criterion was noted in the range from 69.6 to 74.5 % of workers at the experimental facilities (the Differences are statistically significant according to the student's criterion at  $t < 0.05$ ).

Analysis of the statements of the respondents, the data of questionnaires, interviews and the results of investigations showed that the demand for labor, getting satisfaction from the activities, the development of attitude towards performing their tasks and the formation of socio-psychological qualities in the process of expanding psychological services.

The main conclusion, which follows from the materials of the study, is that the influence of labor activity of the enterprise on the development of individual activity not by —rigidity, due to greater flexibility of management, the formation of the ability to self-government, increases the relative autonomy of the development of individual style of activity for each person. All this forces to reconsider the attitude to the process of the activity in labor collectives within the framework of social psychology, as it provides the means of knowledge of the basic laws of interpersonal relations, behavior and condition.

## **Conclusion**

The study made it possible to draw the following conclusions that are important for the development of theoretical and empirical trends in social psychology:

1. Psychological service is necessary for ensuring social and psychological development of the person and his activity in society. Human activity is more effective with the appropriate organization of psychological service, which often creates a set of socio-psychological conditions that favorably affect the development of successful activities and the formation of hierarchical systems of socio-psychological protection, providing a harmonious relationship between personality and activity.

2. The study and analysis of scientific literature on social psychology indicates a lack of special research, which would be determined and developed criteria of psychological protection, optimally affect the social process of human activity. According to the results of our research work it was found that the manifestations of social and psychological protection in the process of activity can be judged by the following indicators: a) the formation of a successful individual style of human activity; b) on the manifestation of a successful relationship, revealing certain socio-psychological parameters of the relationship to self-development, joint work, in General, to the social process of



activity; C) on normal emotional activity (successful self-regulation, self-adaptation to activity, self-satisfaction).

3. The analysis of socio-psychological indicators of the performance of students and workers shows that currently a number of academic and labor organizations upon enrollment in school or work, people are often seen: below the average level of the active - positive attitude to activity, dissatisfaction with joint activities in the student-teacher, worker-supervisor, highest level of worry-ness, fatigue, depression, feelings of helplessness, inadequacy of requirements between the potential possibilities of the personality and perform activities. These and other negative phenomena can be overcome by the creation of psychological service in Uzbekistan in different spheres of society, particularly the educational and labor organizations.

4. Identification and justification of psychological protection factors as a means of psychological service, at a certain level, revealing its social product in the system of educational and labor organizations allow us to consider this work as the development of a new approach to the study of social psychology. Within the framework of this approach, such fundamental theoretical problems as the disclosure of socio-psychological foundations of psychological protection, its factors that ensure a harmonious relationship between personality and activity, as well as issues of socio-psychological capabilities related to the solution of problems of school practice, especially in the conduct of correctional work with students, in determining the socio-psychological effectiveness of the current system of education are solved. From the standpoint of this approach, it is possible to solve personnel problems, such as the successful placement of workers in labor collectives, as well as other applied problems that require the diagnosis of social and psychological potential of the individual.

5. The significance of the data obtained in the course of our study is due to the fact that on the basis of the proposed criteria of psychological protection of human activity, firstly, it is possible to determine specific indicators of the effectiveness of psychological service in the education system (and in different types of educational institutions), in the production system and in many other areas of social practice; secondly, in the future it facilitates to the development of the criteria for psychological rehabilitation for individual students and workers; thirdly, to identify specific criteria of efficiency of psychological service in the field of psychology training and psychology of labor.

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**ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE WORDS OF  
MASTERING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE**

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Annotation. The relevance of this article is determined by the fact that borrowings, in spite of the fact that they are becoming an integral part of the modern Uzbek language, since more and more new borrowings are constantly penetrating into the language, in connection with which they cause increased interest. The purpose of this article is to analyze the existing theories of borrowing and characterize the status of these linguistic processes at the present stage. The rapid development of science, technology, socio-economic and social changes require new names. And in this case, a single or very similar and sufficiently understandable to speakers of different languages, the nomination system helps to save speech means. Therefore, the development of international terminology is a progressive and promising phenomenon.

**Keywords:** borrowings, borrowed words, foreign words, semantic features, lexical borrowings.

**Introduction**

The science that studies the vocabulary of a language, determines the meanings of words, the semantic relations between words, is called lexicology. The development of the vocabulary of the language, the formation of certain groups of words, the history of individual words and their classes is studied by historical lexicology.

Language is a developing phenomenon that does not stand still. The general availability of communication regardless of time and distance, the blurring of borders between different peoples due to information and communication technologies has greatly contributed to the active borrowing from other languages, which has become both a positive and a negative phenomenon in the modern Uzbek language. The study of modern borrowing processes makes it possible to detect the main trends in the development of the language, to trace the ratio of internal linguistic and extra linguistic factors of borrowing. A number of purely Uzbek words (as well as Turkic, Iranian, and Arabic words that are included in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language) are used in Russian and, thus, are "common" for both languages. These words are often found in Russian newspapers, magazines, books and official documents, not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad. Russian language is widely used in everyday colloquial speech of the Russian population of Uzbekistan and in the local press, as well as in the works of Russian writers of the republic. Examples of such words are: irrigation ditch, bazaar, village, apricots, fig, watermelon, melon, elm, saxaul, saman, pilaf, etc. Many similar words are widely used in everyday colloquial speech of the Russian population of Uzbekistan and in the local press, as well as in the works of Russian writers of the republic. For example: duval (clay-bit fence), dutar (stringed musical instrument), guzapaya (cotton stalk), mash (small peas), manty (large Uzbek dumplings), teahouse (tea house), karnai (large trumpet – Uzbek musical instrument).



The meaning of some Russian words included in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language does not coincide with their meaning in the Uzbek language (usually in the Uzbek language their meaning is narrowed). For example, the word table in Russian means 4 concepts, and in Uzbek— 1.

At the same time, some of these words in the Uzbek language do not have the same meaning as they express in Russian. So, a blackboard in the Uzbek language means only a blackboard; cherry(Russian. cherry plum) does not mean cherry plum, but cherry; the word carmon (Russian. pocket) means not a pocket at all, but a purse, wallet, etc. Some Russian words borrowed by the Uzbek language have acquired an additional meaning in it, for

example: the word samovar in the Uzbek language, in addition to samovar, also means a teahouse;

the word rubber band in the Uzbek language also has the meaning rubber, rubber (elastic band ethic-rubber boots). The meanings of Russian and" corresponding " Uzbek words do not always coincide in volume. For example, let's compare the range of concepts expressed by the Russian verb to read and the" corresponding " Uzbek verb shkimok. So, the third concept expressed by the word read (according to the dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov),- to read (notation, moralizing ) in the Uzbek language is not expressed by the word shkimok (they usually say nasiarat kilmok-letters, "to do notation"). In addition, the Uzbek verb shkimok means to learn, to teach (a subject), which is not expressed by the Russian verb to read. It is not surprising, therefore, that a student of an Uzbek school can say in Russian "My brother teaches in the fifth grade" (instead of studying).

The lexical basis of the modern literary Uzbek language consists of Persian words, also called words of common Turkic origin. They are the main common feature of all the languages of the vast Turkic group.

However, if we compare the Uzbek language with the related Kipchak dialects, there are a lot of Arabic and Persian (current Tajik) loanwords.

### **Words borrowed from arabic and persian**

Arabic and Persian languages have had a great influence not only on the dialects and dialects of the Turkic group, but also on the Russian language.

Thus, the most famous Turkic loanwords present in the Uzbek language are: tarvuz (watermelon), balik (fish), ataman, oltin (gold), leopard, eggplant, drum, bosh (head), fringe, shoe, kawardak, karakul, raisin, boar, carp, trap, kumis, kolpak, rovon (rhubarb), sandik (chest) and many others.

### **Lexical borrowings from the russian language**

The influence of the Russian language became particularly pronounced with the advent of Soviet power in the early 20th century, although long before that, starting in the 17th century, thanks to the development of international trade, technological progress and political interaction of peoples, words of Slavic origin began to appear in Uzbek dialects.

During the transition from one language to another, words undergo various kinds of changes, semantically assimilated in the receiving system. Usually words are borrowed only in one meaning. European loanwords are usually first borrowed in Russian and then they are already transferred to Uzbek. Russian Russian and Uzbek languages are more likely to undergo semantic changes in the process of their transition to Russian, and they are already borrowed from Russian into Uzbek without

any changes. For example: "butterfly". In English, this is a poly-semantic word: butterfly – 1. Butterfly; 2. Swimming style. Russian language passed only the second meaning, and then in the Uzbek language borrowed from Russian without semantic changes. Russian and Uzbek language: consulting (consulting, advising) in the broad sense in English, and business term in Russian; marketing (trade) in the broad sense in English, and only the economic term in Russian. This is a similar situation with many political and economic terms: narrowing of the meaning when switching to Russian and then borrowing in Uzbek: consulting (consulting, advising) in the broad sense in English, and business term in Russian. marketing (trade) in the broad sense in English and only the economic term in Russian. From the material we have collected, we can conclude that new European loanwords in the Uzbek language, as a rule, have only one meaning, and often narrow their meaning when passing through the medium of the Russian language. The narrowing of the meaning of the word usually occurs when borrowing European words in the Russian language.

In other cases, European terms are translated into Russian, and then into Uzbek, with the same semantic field.

Russian influence on Uzbek is so productive that many early borrowings from Eastern languages, which have been firmly embedded in the local languages for several centuries, are being replaced by Russian borrowings. This should be considered a natural phenomenon, since Russian words are more suitable for expressing the corresponding concepts. After the formation of literary languages, some Arabisms and Turkisms, which are quite numerous in the Uzbek language, were replaced by Russian borrowings.

#### Conclusion

From the above, we can conclude that the Uzbek language borrowed a lot of words from the Russian language, thereby replenishing its vocabulary with words that do not have a translation in this language.

Recently, borrowing has moved out of the narrow framework of the everyday sphere and Russian words have begun to replenish the national language in all areas of vocabulary and phraseology.

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**PRIORITIES OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation.** The article is devoted to the teaching of the Russian language in secondary schools in Uzbekistan. The main attention is focused on the most modern methods of teaching the Russian language in Uzbek-teaching schools.

**Keywords:** approach; method; vocabulary; grammar; dialog; listening; multicultural education.

**Introduction**

Most countries of the world have come to the conclusion regarding the need to form a personality that has not only a native language, but also many others, which, in turn, will indicate its multicultural orientation. Interest in the Russian language, the desire and need to study it are the realities of today.

The Russian language becomes a means of business relations, a language of dialogue between cultures, a language of specialty. All this necessitates the development of modern methods and techniques for teaching Russian as a foreign language, a detailed study of the theoretical aspects of teaching and their implementation in the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Language should become a tool for communication that allows you to penetrate into another culture, determine for yourself its characteristic features and learn the type of behavior that is adequately perceived by representatives of another culture. Only in this way can students become full participants in intercultural dialogue.

The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that the training of numerous groups, differing in mental characteristics, requires the search for such teaching methods that would allow the most complete realization of the natural abilities of students, develop them, give them knowledge in the field of linguistics. The main principle in achieving such a pedagogical task is the problem of choosing methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language and checking their effectiveness.

The degree of study of the problem. Russian is becoming the second native language for people from Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa - representatives of almost all continents of the world. In this regard, an urgent problem for methodologists is the study and improvement of the basic methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Teachers-linguists are concerned about the question of how to present educational material to students faster, more efficiently, more diversely and more interestingly. Teaching Russian is not an easy task. That is why new methods, techniques, forms of teaching Russian as a foreign language are constantly being developed, new concepts are being created. Scientists, teachers- practitioners of educational institutions of various profiles in Uzbekistan and abroad are actively working to solve

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these problems. Their experience, scientific and educational developments help today in solving topical issues related to the teaching of the Russian language.

An important prerequisite for a successful educational process is the development of clear methodological foundations, principles for teaching Russian as a foreign language.

Many articles are devoted specifically to general issues of methodology. Methods of mastering a foreign language, the content of training determine, various directions in the methodology of teaching, learning strategies.

Summarizing the methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language, we can characterize the most common of them - grammar-translation, audio-linguistic, communicative, etc.

The study of the features of teaching and assimilation of foreign languages made it possible to identify the linguo-didactic potential of corpora of texts, in particular student, and the prospect of its use in teaching Russian as a foreign language.

General methodological approaches to the formation of language competence in students are disclosed in the aspect of studying the vocabulary and grammar of the Russian language.

Linguistic foundations of the methodology of teaching the grammar of the Russian language as a foreign language, traces the connection of various aspects of the linguistic description of grammatical units and phenomena of the Russian language with the real learning process.

It is the real learning conditions that determine the attention of researchers to the formation and development of skills and abilities in various types of speech activity (speaking, listening, reading, writing). The main linguo-didactic principles of teaching the types of speech activity are formulated, important practical points are described, attention is focused on the role and function of the teacher in the educational process.

Teaching Russian as a foreign language is impossible without taking into account the promising achievements of modern linguodidactics, as well as the needs of the time.

Relevant research on the use of illustrative descriptors of the Common European Recommendations on Language Education in the lesson of Russian as a foreign language, describing the study of the Russian language at the level of modern technologies (problems, methods, tools of distance learning, the possibility of using Internet technologies for learning Russian as a foreign language).

Mastering any language as a stranger is effective, provided that the nationally specific features of a particular language system are taken into account at different levels. These features are especially pronounced at the level of vocabulary and phraseology.

All this testifies to the great attention of linguists to the problems of the theory and practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, this gives impetus to the continuation of scientific dialogue at the international level.



Basic exposition of the material

Russian as a foreign language is one of the sections of the scientific and practical sphere of pedagogical activity that deals with teaching natural languages - linguodidactics. Its purpose is to study the Russian language in order to develop methods, methods and technologies for its description for the possibility of teaching Russian to native speakers of foreign languages.

Teaching Russian as a foreign language is different from teaching Russian as a non-native language. The teaching of Russian as a non-native language usually refers to the teaching of a language in national schools, where the native languages of most of the population are other languages, but not Russian.

The subject area of Russian as a foreign language is closely related to many related scientific disciplines, such as general, applied, structural and comparative linguistics, psychology of activity and training, cultural studies, linguoculturology, pedagogy, ethnopsychology, history of Russia, as well as general history.

In general, language acquisition is a long, time-consuming, and most importantly, individual process. The program of teaching the Russian language includes an in-depth study of phonetics, grammar, as well as the lexical composition of the language, but still the development of practical skills gives way to theoretical study. The main principle is the functional principle of studying Russian as a foreign language. It is necessary to teach students not only to master the basics of the Russian language, but also to teach them to communicate in the studied language with enthusiasm and interest, both within the framework of their professional topics and in various everyday situations. Students must not only understand the language being studied, but also correctly build their message in response, which will respond to the culture of the interlocutor.

Therefore, along with the study of language phenomena, it is necessary to study the features of the cultures of the participants in the dialogue, their characteristics, similarities and differences.

The study of cultural traditions is an integral part of the process of teaching a foreign language, which at the same time is the teaching of interpersonal communication. In the process of working in the classroom, students should confirm and defend their point of view, use arguments, learn to analyze the content and find ways of mutual understanding in the process of dialogue in the target language. Thus, the boundaries of training are expanded, and this allows you to optimize the process of communication between people.

During the teaching of a foreign language, the individualization of the educational process should be carried out at all levels in the sense that its depth and forms should be adapted to the capabilities of each student. The desire to put into practice the principle of a differentiated approach to the personality of the student, the desire of teachers to go beyond the outdated education system led to the emergence of new methods of teaching the Russian language with non-traditional content.

In my opinion, teaching methods will qualitatively change the level of knowledge and increase interest in the subject.

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There is a lot of research by both domestic and foreign linguists regarding the main methods of teaching foreign languages. All of them have both positive and negative sides. We are close to the idea of the American linguist Leonard Blumfeld: "In the process of developing the theory and practice of teaching foreign languages, numerous attempts were made to create the most rational methods of mastering foreign languages. Along with the development of the main methodological directions of teaching foreign languages, their modifications also developed. Modifications of one methodological direction are methods that are characterized by common or close features of the main methodological direction. "

It should be noted that only as a result of a combination of several methods can we succeed.

The use of certain methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language depends on the specific material - phonetic, grammatical or lexical. Teaching a large number of students requires teachers to take more and more new approaches to the organization of teaching the Russian language in order to develop speech activity and skills in the practical use of the Russian language.

The purpose of communication is to establish contact, persuasion of the interlocutor, carried out in the form of a conversation or dialogue. That is why the most priority direction of presentation of educational material is lexical, and only then - grammatical and phonetic. Undoubtedly, the basis of such an occupation should be oral speech. It is observed starting from the very first minutes of the lesson. In my opinion, the study of grammatical rules, memorization of words is only a means to master oral speech, since it is the best way to assimilate and consolidate any material.

The first method of teaching Russian as a foreign language is the method of discussion (dialogue, conversation).

The second method is the design method. (With its help, you can perform many tasks and more effectively achieve success in learning Russian as a foreign language.)

The third method is the listening method.

In the methodology of teaching a foreign language, listening was considered a passive type of speech activity. Only thanks to the study of American scientists J. S. Asher, and S. Krashen, whose ideas formed the basis of popular modern methods of learning foreign languages (comprehension - before - production), listening has become an active type of speech activity.

The process of forming listening skills involves the following three programs:

1. Listening comprehension when introducing new material, when sound images of new language elements are formed especially intensively. In this program, much attention is paid not only to the understanding of what is heard, but also to the conscious perception of the phonetic-acoustic features of these linguistic units.



2. Listening comprehension as an element of dialogic speech. This program is incidental in terms of the formation of speaking skills and is actually due to the need - without listening there is no communication.

3. Listening as a special type of exercise, that is, as a special program. We are talking about listening to the speech of the teacher, including both dialogues of different persons and monological unity (stories, reading stories, etc.).

The basis of the listening act is the educational and speech situation.

Its subject is the meaning of the listened text, and the communicative task expresses the purpose of listening. These are the nodal components that define communication.

Listening, like any other speech act, is preceded by awareness and acceptance of the need for it.

Thus, using the listening method, the teacher not only teaches to perceive speech by ear, but also develops speech.

The fourth method is the role-playing method.

Role-playing is an active method of learning, a means of developing students' communicative abilities. Role play is closely related to the interests of foreign students, it is a means of emotional interest of students, motivation of their educational activities.

Role-playing games are an active method of teaching practical knowledge of a foreign language, helping in overcoming the language barriers of students, significantly increasing the volume of speech practice of foreign students. In other words, it's learning in the process of discussion. To date, there are many different types and forms of role-playing games in the classes of Russian as a foreign language.

Especially the role-playing method helps when learning new lexical topics.

Conclusion

As experience shows, there is no one ideal method for learning Russian as a foreign language. In practice, in the process of teaching Russian as a foreign language, most methods are combined and used. The new vision of education aims to create a motivational environment for students in the process of learning Russian as a foreign language. Therefore, to date, teachers need to constantly improve their knowledge of the methods of teaching foreign languages, introduce the latest educational concepts into their teaching practice and keep up with the times.

It is the use of innovative technologies for teaching foreign languages that allows you to create an environment in the classroom, helps to awaken the creativity of students, develops their thinking and forms in them the skills necessary for modern society.





At the same time, the paradigm of training is changing, more attention is paid to the formation of skills and abilities to independently acquire knowledge.

The use of innovative technologies in teaching strengthens the connection between subjects.

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## CHANGES IN LEACH WATER LEVEL AND ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE CONE SPREAD OF THE SOK RIVER

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**Abstract:** this article devoted for imigation and melioration activities effects about conic overflows of Sukh Described of changing of underground water's laying level and its mineralization, as seasonal and periodic cycle, and dynamics Tooke up rhythmic regulational changes of underground water's effect Sukh river's water level

**Key words:** underground and gruit water, antisuan field, urigation and melioration activities. hydrologic and ecologic environment underground water's laying level and its mineralization, regulation, stream, water expand.

### Introduction

Uzbekistan has created an inastitutional and competent base for the use of land and water resources of the Republic and their protection. This is the case of the Land Code, "nature conservation tax", "state land cadastre tax", "farm cell tax", "underground wealth tax", and Baska cones. Within the framework of the activities set out in the current general program of the strategy of actions for the development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the tasks of improving the reclamation of land and sum resources, developing irrigation and reclamation facilities, ensuring their safe and barkaror operation are defined in maksadi.

The implementation of the tasks set by the chukur scientific foundation, its geocologist, hydrogeological, soil-reclamation conditions in every concrete area, comprehensively studies extensive taxlil construction and development of ways to okilona use of resources.

It is known that the conical spread of the Sokh river is distinguished by its classic symmetrical structure. Its central and wing parts are fully formed. The hydrogeological regions typical for mountain river reaches are clearly represented. In carrying out scientific-research works in the study of the bends of mountain rivers, in solving the issues of using the area of the bends in the national economy, the Sokh Konus bend takes a special place.

### Research results and background

The distribution of the Sokh cone is divided into regions of surface water subsidence, formation and transit of underground water, leakage of seepage water, and spreading or secondary subsidence of seepage water depending on the slope of the place, geological structure of layers and hydrogeological conditions. The rocky-gravel head part of the spread constitutes the first hydrogeological region. Here, seepage waters form a strong underground flow at a great depth. The depth of the Sizot water level is 11 km from the head of the cone, in the middle of the gravel part



(well 258 of GGP) it is about 100 m, 6-7 km below it is 50-70 m and at the beginning limit of the lower part of fine rock is 3-10 m. The seepage region of the syzot waters surrounds the gravelly part in an arc about 8 km wide at the beginning of the lower part of the fine rock. This region is characterized by abundant seepage of freshwater in the form of springs and wetlands.

The formation of this region is related to the facies change of hydrous gravels and their deposition under fine rocks. At the beginning of the lower part of the floodplain, seepage water with a much higher flow rate in the large cavities of the gravels is trapped in the fine rock layers and the towing pressure increases. This pressure decreases with the rising tides. The main part of the spread sends the flow of seepage water in gravels, in the lower part of small rocks, in its vertical section, sand and clay layers, as a result, they become pressurized water between the layers. The hydraulic connection of pressurized water with seepage water causes the water level to rise and even seep to the surface of the earth.

The seepage water level was 0.5 m in the depressions of the seepage region until the 40s of the last century. at a depth of up to 1-1.5 m at relatively flat elevations, and at a depth of 0.5-1 m in the rest of the main part of the region.

The commissioning of the Big Fergana Canal (\*KFK) (January, 1940) had a great impact on the settling depth of flood waters. The channel, whose bottom was dug much deeper than the level of seepage waters, blocked the flow of seepage waters coming from above. As a result, the level of seepage water rose from a depth of 6-10 m to 2-3 m in most of the gravel areas. There have also been drastic changes in the water regime. The level of Sizot waters increased during the growing season when the canal was full of water and decreased during the winter months when the water flow was stopped, the waterlogging increased, but the level of mineralization of the waters did not change.

The fluctuation amplitude of the Sizot water level is 50-100 cm, the maximum occurs in February, and the minimum occurs in June-July.

V.A. Gents divided the second hydrogeological region into the regions of intensive seepage of seepage and weak seepage along streams. The first region bounded by the KFK arc has a width of 3-3.5 km. Its upper limit corresponds to the starting limit of small rocks. To the north of KFK, there is a region of weak seepage of seepage and pressure waters along the riverbeds, up to 5 km wide. There are few springs in this region, and underground water always seeps through ditches and deeply carved river valleys.

The level of mineralization of seepage waters in the seepage area is 0.3-0.5 g/l, the chemical composition is mainly hydrocarbonate, calcium. Currently, in the main part of the leakage region, the seepage water level is at a depth of 1.5-2.0 and 1.0-1.5 m. The average long-term amplitude of the level is 60-70 cm. The order of irrigation water is related to the volume of irrigation water supplied to the fields.

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The lower part of the Sokh cone spread is the third hydrogeological region of the spread or secondary subsidence of the syzot water flow, which is supplied with additional water due to the upward filtration of groundwater pressure and infiltration of irrigation water.

Until the 1950s, the fluctuation range of the mineralization level of the lower syzot waters was much smaller. The amount of dry residue varied from 1-2 g/l in the water of irrigated areas and up to 30 g/l in the water of waste and protected lands. The chemistry of the degree of mineralization is sulfate rich in chlorides in terms of anions and magnesium-sodium in terms of cations.

The formation of seasonal and multi-year patterns of runoff in the irrigated areas of the lower part of the cone spread depends on the balance between the water level of the Sokh River, the infiltration of irrigation water, the volume of evaporation and transpiration. In the natural order of the water level of the lower part of the cone, the maximum increase in the level is observed in March, and the minimum decrease in the level is observed in November-December. But the recorded natural rhythmic state of seepage water in irrigated areas is disturbed by the influence of irrigation water during the growing season: the level rises 2 times during the year. The first seasonal rise is due to spring salt leaching, in March, and the second is in July-September due to the influence of summer vegetation irrigation.

The groundwater level of the irrigated fields was 1-1.8 m deep during 1935-1965. The amplitude between the average annual minimum and maximum values of the level varied in the range of 0.87-1.08. The level of mineralization of waters was from 0.6 g/l to 16 g/l, depending on the length of the irrigation period. The desalination effect of irrigation has increased over time. The waters of the newly developed lands have a high level of mineralization, and those of the old irrigated areas have small values.

Irrigated agriculture has been practiced in the area of Sokh Konus since ancient times. Zovurs have also been here since ancient times. They served to avoid excess moisture in swampy lands, and to increase the effectiveness of salt washing in saline lands. But the ditches were small and did not have a part to drain the water.

Waste water, as well as ditch water, was sent to depressions in the western, northeastern and eastern parts of the area, where reed-covered lakes, marshes and grasslands are common. As soon as the collector system was activated, the excess moisture was expelled outside the area. The land began to dry out, soil salinity increased, water mineralization increased. The development of lands and the application of the washing method of irrigation stopped these processes.

In the western, northeastern and eastern parts of the Sokh cone spread, the depressions of the area where waste water accumulates in the inter-cone lowlands are occupied by lakes. The level of mineralization of waters increased in summer months, and decreased in winter. The level of mineralization of seepage water in irrigated lands was up to 8 g/l, the mineralization of water under the soil of protected areas was in the range of 11-34 g/l. As the degree of mineralization increases, the amount of chlorides increases sharply.

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The seepage waters of the ancient alluvial plain have the highest mineralization. In waters with a weak mineralization level, the amount of chlorides is small, and at the level of high mineralization, an increase in the amount of chlorine and magnesium is noted.

In the modern valley of the Syrdarya, the level of mineralization of syzyt waters decreases to 4-9 g/l in the I- and II-supas of the Kyyr and the upper Kyyr. They are of the sulfate type and contain equal amounts of magnesium and sodium. They increase alkalinity. In the first suba, syzot waters are weakly mineralized and have a hydrocarbonate-sulphate type.

The sandy alluvium of the Syrdarya has a strong flow of seepage. This stream forms in the eastern part of the Fergana valley and gradually flows into the river in the western direction. The alluvial flow is blocked by the Supetau anticline and flows into the river. In front of this barrier, the underground flow of the Sokh cone spread, as well as the flow coming from the right bank cones, join the sandy alluvium of the Syrdarya. The subsurface flow coming from the right bank does not completely empty into the river, part of it passes from the deep layers with high permeability to the left bank and creates a certain barrier to the subsurface flow of the Sokh Konus distribution.

Not only the sandy alluvium, but also the fine rock cover of the platform is saturated with seepage waters.

Their level is located in a pit of 0.5-1.5 m, rarely up to 2 m. The level of seepage water in the fine rock layer is below the piezometric level of water in the sandy alluvium. The difference between them increases with the increase in the thickness of the fine rock layer - the difference between the levels is 5-18 cm at a thickness of 3-4 m and 30-57 cm at a thickness of 6-8 m. The seepage waters of the sandy alluvium and fine rock cover are in a hydraulic relationship with each other, and the level of mineralization differs sharply. The water flow rate of sandy alluvium is very high, they have 1-2 g/l of dry residue. In large areas of fine rock, the seepage flow is weak, and seepage is developed under the influence of evaporative salinization processes. The amount of dry residue in them is 5-30 g/l. Water with a mineralization level of 1-3 g/l is found near the river and in irrigated areas.

In the alluvial plain, there are two main types of water according to the chemical composition: sulfated magnesium-calcium-sodium and chloride-sodium. Sulfate type is typical for the main flow of syzot waters, and chloride waters have a focal distribution across the flat area. They are characterized by an anomalously high temperature and an anomalously small geothermal degree (up to 1 m/degree). This phenomenon was observed for the first time in 1962 during the construction of the former Frunze pumping station near the village of Olakhamak. As a result of inspection of wells that receive water from alluvium at a depth of 200-300 m, anomalously high temperature (23-29°C) and weak mineralization level (up to 1 g/l.), but chloride-dominated waters are 40 km long and 6 km wide. area is determined. Such hydrogeochemical and hydrothermal anomalies associated with the buried structure of pre-Quaternary deposits were later identified in other regions of the Fergana Valley.

As of the end of 2017, the total irrigated area in the Sokh Cone area is 168,897 hectares. This value was 142,675 hectares in 2005 and 129,063 hectares in 1991.

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In the present conditions, where the collector-zovor network is developed, the lands with a depth of 1.5-2.0 m of seepage water are prioritized in all parts of the research area. The area of this group has increased by 8,500 hectares in the last 20 years, and the area of land with seepage water deeper than 2 m has decreased significantly. There is also a regularity of increase in the level of mineralization of seepage waters. Due to the decrease of land areas with water mineralization level up to 1 g/l, land areas with water mineralization level of 1-3 and 3-5 g/l increased.

In connection with the above, the water supply of irrigated areas has been improved, new land has been developed, land waste has been removed, and saline has been washed away. Significant positive changes have occurred in the depth of settlement and hydrochemical composition of Sizot waters.

At the same time, the industrial enterprises located in the center of the spreading cone of Ko'kan and the surrounding areas are a source of groundwater pollution. In this process, there is also a share of the use of toxic chemicals on the developed land (more than 16 thousand hectares) in the main part of the spread.

Thus, creation of stable water supply of irrigated areas in the Sokh river cone, improvement of land reclamation, improvement of agriculture is related to deep study and analysis of hydrogeological conditions and problems related to them.

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**PRINCIPLES OF INCREASING THE SHARE OF DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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**Annotation.** The article deals with the differentiation of education as an important factor of pedagogical technology. As schools create our future, it is both a duty and an obligation for us to think and care about its future. One of the important aspects of its development is the differentiation of education. The first elements of differentiation, which are organized in the study of sciences in the current groups, are the process of transition to differentiated education instead of homogeneous groups. It will be possible to implement differentiated education in two directions.

**Keywords:** Differentiation, education, assessment, identifying, students' maturity, potential, achievements, shortcomings, self-assessment, duty and an obligation.

**Introduction**

The main goal of educational reform is to create objective and subjective conditions for the formation of the personality of students as a perfect person. To this end, the spiritual and moral education in educational institutions will be strengthened, and attention will be paid to the formation of students' understanding of national identity, patriotism, and a sense of pride for their homeland.

It should be recognized that these tasks are solved mainly in the educational process. Therefore, it is important to create objective conditions for the formation of a perfect person. One of them is the differentiation of Education.

It is no exaggeration to say that the concept of the development of society and its future is inextricably linked with the education system. The head of state studied the historical experience of the advanced countries of the world and revealed his leadership and civic responsibility based on ingenious, scientific and methodological principles.

As schools create our future, it is both a duty and an obligation for us to think and care about its future.

One of the important aspects of its development is the differentiation of education, as noted above.

**Materials and methods**

The first elements of differentiation, which are organized in the study of sciences in the current groups, are the process of transition to differentiated education instead of homogeneous groups. It will be possible to implement differentiated education in two directions. This is due, firstly, to the fact that on the basis of tests used in developed countries, students can be divided into gifted - intelligent (gifted) group, average gifted and low middle group, depending on the level of intellectual maturity. The current school has 3 categories of pupils in one class. Classes are mostly tailored to the average pupils. The interest in talent fades. Low skilled students do not understand these materials. Teaching pupils to assess themselves in the educational process, to correctly determine their learning opportunities leads to an increase in their desire for knowledge. In the course of your



life and work, you need to not only correctly assess yourself, but also the assessment of others is very important. This opens the way to self-awareness, self-esteem, a clearer idea of your capabilities.

The essence of the technologies described above is that internal (self) and external (expert) assessment are important in identifying students' maturity, potential, achievements and shortcomings in self-assessment. If a student (teacher-peer, expert, parent) is highly valued by the teacher, it will lead to new achievements to justify this trust. For any individual and student, the assessments of the adults around them are important, and it is important that they are consistent with the assessment that the student gives to himself or herself. In particular, teachers are required to be objective, not emotional. The teacher's underestimation of the student's abilities leads to a negative reaction to it.

Not only negative, but self-confidence, desire to read, leads to a decrease in aspiration. "I didn't know. It's useless for me to try" The most important task of the teacher is to fight for the student not to create such a mood, to convince the student of his own strength, to teach him always use their opportunities. To do this, the student must develop the skills of self-observation and self-knowledge. It is important to teach them to evaluate their own behavior and knowledge on the basis of self-control, self-examination. At the same time, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the aspects that ensure the positive success of educational activities. In turn, the technologies described above are the basis for developing students' sufficient intellectual ability to think critically and positively. It is only important to use them appropriately and skillfully in the learning process.

Teachers have an external (superficial) assessment of student performance. There is no denying that. However, this assessment gives the expected results when carried out on the basis of objective and pedagogical-psychological technologies.

The teachings of L. Vygotsky ("Near Development Zone"), D.B. Elkonin on the gradual formation of mental operations for the development of education and the intellectual development of students have long existed. However, their purposeful use in the new socio-economic conditions serves as a scientific basis for new pedagogical technologies. For example,

D.B. Elkonin showed that the main criterion for the mental development of the student is the appropriate choice of objects and symbols on the basis of the task, the tools used, self-examination of the content and components of learning activities. Such organization of student activities is consistent with independent learning activities and develops independent decision-making skills in learning activities. But it takes place in stages such as self-assessment, self-observation, self-analysis, self-knowledge. Here it is important for us that the most important student knows his potential and correctly evaluates his behavior. But in order to do this, the student must have formed a certain evaluation criterion for values (knowledge) and be able to compare his achievements in different areas.

### **Result and discussion**

It is important for students to be able to justify their position, knowledge, actions, defend their decisions through discussion, dialogue, "brainstorming" in the learning process. The student leads the intended goal by aloud with the partners to prove their actions, decisions, and in turn to listen to them diligently, to respond to them reasonably, to make changes in their actions. This in turn leads the student to form confidence, their own actions, and their own control program. On this basis, if the student is able to make changes to his decision, the movement of opportunity, and draw





conclusions for future action, then it can be said that the foundations of self-assessment have been formed.

But these processes do not take place spontaneously, smoothly, without contradictions. First of all, along with the educational technology, the personal skills of the teacher are also important. A teacher must learn to evaluate his or her own actions by equipping his or her students with self-improvement, independent thinking knowledge, and skills.

The ability of students to enter the state of self-knowledge (understanding) and others, the reflexive skills necessary for their assessment and self-observation, the technology of stratification in the formation of thinking creates important pedagogical conditions.

It forces the reader to study material of extreme complexity and impairs its development. Most importantly, the desire (motive) to read and learn decreases, the student not only loses interest in reading, but also increases the mood of educational indifference. The moderate organization of the educational process in schools, that is, the teaching of all the same, all the same, regardless of the educational opportunities of the student, paves the way for the formation of indifference, disregard, qualities. This model of education is economically, politically, socially and morally harmful. As a result, society will be deprived of talented and intelligent people.

Differentiated organization of education, based on the pupil's learning opportunities, the learning material for highly gifted children is more complex, with moderate difficulty for average abilities, and much easier for third-group pupils. Documents defining the content of education in the future school: curriculum, syllabi, textbooks and manuals should be designed for three different pupils. As talent, intelligence, independent thinking in our country determine its development and future, we must inevitably follow the path of differentiation. Such an approach to education should be the main direction of educating a perfect person. In the model of secondary education, when the pupil is tired of reading, his devotion returns, and in differentiated education, the pupil's aspiration increases.

The organization of the educational process at the level of the pupil's abilities creates the basis for the creation of a sense of satisfaction with their work. A simple example: when each of us is forced to do something we do not like, we feel mental tension, internal and external discomfort. This process has a strong negative impact on the student, who has little experience in life and his own level of knowledge.

The second type of differentiated direction is depending on the interests, desires and abilities of pupils can be socio-humanitarian (native language and literature, foreign languages, law, human and society, etc.), natural-mathematical (mathematics, physics, medicine, geography, chemistry, biology, IT, etc.) and production (labor, fine arts, physical education, etc.). In all three directions, schools (classes in the second direction) do not deny the teaching of subjects. For example, mathematics, chemistry, physics, geography, computers, physical education, labor, etc. are taught in social schools and classes. But the main emphasis is placed on the subjects of priority direction. Young people graduating from schools (classes) in this area will have great opportunities to gain a deeper understanding of the idea of national independence, the national ideology. This is because the type of study in schools (classes) in this area is determined by the pupil's desire to learn, based on the initial knowledge of the professional direction.

Schools (classes) of the third production direction will have ample opportunities for students to deepen their knowledge and skills acquired in the initial profession in future vocational colleges,

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to gain a deeper understanding of production techniques and technology.

This model of differentiation of education does not discriminate against the student, is more convenient than the first proposed model, as it allows to further develop the desire (motive), ability, to some extent in accordance with the principles of transition to a market economy in national independence.

The educational process has a great practical and theoretical significance in teaching pupils to think independently. If in the process of learning the pupil is taught to think independently and creatively, he will be able to find the right path in complex life situations. He is always striving for innovation in his work. Increases the productivity of independent labor on the basis of invention. Independent thinking also helps to get rid of the psychology of dependency waiting for everything to be ready. This demand inevitably stems from market relations.

In didactics, it is recognized that in the process of differentiated education, the individual characteristics of the pupils are taken into account. The individual characteristics of the pupil should be understood as the basic qualities of the learner's personality. This is in line with individualized learning technologies that differentiate education in it.

Differentiation is "internal and external" and individual stratification of students in didactics on the basis of consideration of social-psychological (motive, interest, orientation, individual features), psychological, physiological features (age, cognitive abilities) and personal qualities in the learning process.

In the internal differentiation study group (class), the level of knowledge of pupils is divided into groups, taking into account their interest in science, intellectual level. In this case, differentiation is close to individualization.

In external differentiation, pupils with different levels of knowledge are grouped into special study groups. The purpose of person-centered education in the internal differentiation of the classroom (lesson) is realized through pedagogical-collaborative teaching, the method of projects and a variety of methods that suit them.

There is also a special approach to differentiation in didactics. For example: differentiation of pupils according to their abilities (general ability, special ability, incompetence), occupation to be acquired, interests. In the classification on the basis of general abilities are taken into account the general development and level of knowledge, some features of their psychological development - memory, thinking, cognitive activity. Other individual characteristics of pupils are taken into account in the internal differentiation using certain technologies in the lesson.

### Conclusion

Based on individual abilities, differentiation takes into account pupils' propensity for a particular subject - their interest in the social or specific sciences. Gifted pupils also belong to this category and should be grouped into a separate group or class and taught on the basis of special programs. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "talented" and "capable". Gifted pupils include those who demonstrate talent in certain areas - music, drawing, logical and creative chess, sports. They will have a strong memory, logical and creative thinking. It leads to the development and self-expression of the ability to teach them on the basis of enhanced and focused programs.

There are more gifted children than talented ones. In the process of education, their innate



qualities and abilities should also be taken into account. They can be taught on the basis of a differentiated approach in normal classrooms.

Thus, a differentiated approach to education is an organization based on a specific technology of teaching, in which each pupil masters the material at the level of their individual capabilities.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF MUSIC THEORY AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN ZINC

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Annotation: this article provides for the peculiarities of music theory, the role of music in the life of society, as well as the development of national music in the development of society.

Keywords: emotions, Art, musical image, sound, noise, vibration speed, amplitude of vibrations.

The meaning of art is life, the reality around us, the thought, feelings of a person and his inner world. Art absorbs reality by creating artistic images rather than other types of human activity. He creates the universe as if anew, in a form that directly affects the feelings and consciousness of a person. But the artist does not move Life, employees and things in nusha. Having sorted out the most common, typical features characteristic of an image, having understood all of them, he changes the Qiu's image, and then embodied it in the form of a picture, poem, musical work. Of course, the work of any artist retains within itself the author's shahs complication. Because, the objective material of the outside world is developed in the mind of the artist separately and re-arises as an original, original creation. However, at the same time, each creative work is also considered a product of public consciousness. Because it will be associated with a certain social psychology, country, historical phenomenon. The social side of artistic creativity is manifested in the fact that a person feels his connection with the past and human beings of his contemporaries and people through artistic images. While true art creates eternal artistic values, it increases the continuous connection of generations to the Amai.

Thus, works of art are a picture of both life and creativity. But art forms are not able to equally describe different aspects of life. Each type of art is distinguished by its own means and principles of expression. So, what is the art of music itself? What is its purpose, objectives?

Music is the art of melody (intonation), an artistic reflection of reality, expressed in echoes. It reflects the being in its own way, enriching it, and helping to understand and change it. It is known that music plays an important role in the life of society. Music is a person's lifestyle and social life. serving as a sign that will definitely take part in labor and leisure, it is a unique tool that will make a person achieve spiritual values. He is an effective weapon of aesthetic education, which forms the spiritual world of the Shahs, moral goals that is fair. Music culture, consisting of the music itself, its variants, performers, listeners, is an important area in the culture of society. It is undeniable that music is in close relationships with other forms of art. Their lively connections are seen in the fact that the basis of the intonation of music is its closeness with literature, its rhythmic organization is similar to the art of poetry and dance, and the proportional structure of its works is in accordance with architectural forms. Adding to this, it can be said that works of literature, fine arts, haicality often serve as the basis for musical works. Music acquires one or another meaning, which is revealed through musical images. These are landscapes of nature, phenomena and situations in social life, the inner spiritual world of a person. Music is able to express a person's emotion, mood. At the same



time, he also has the ability to depict the landscapes of nature, embody the images of movement, imitate the sincere voices of life (singing birds, thunderstorms).

Sound is a physical phenomenon. In turn, the concept of "Sound" includes several more inextricably linked chains of various phenomena. The source of sound is the oscillatory movements of any body (for example, a string). As a result of such actions, wave-like vibrations occur in the wave, that is, sound waves. And they act on the auditory organ, passing through the auditory nerve to the head brain and creating a sense of sound. In nature, the sounds played by the human ear are endless. They are noisy - natural sounds like a knock, rustle, squeak, and musically-singing sounds. Noisy sounds are also used in musical works. For example: sounds of a circle, drum, drum, saucer, spoons. The human voice is allocated to artificial sounds, such as the sounds of a playing instrument. Musical sounds are the main instrument of musical art and serve to reflect the surrounding reality. They were sorted in the process of centuries-old progress of musical culture. organized into a specific system. Due to the elements of musical expressiveness, musical sound has its own characteristics. These characteristics come from the vibrational speed of the object being oscillated, the width of the oscillation, the duration of the oscillation and the number and quality of its components. The height of the sound to the vibration speed is muffled. The greater the vibration speed, the higher the sound height, and vice versa, the smaller the vibration speed, the lower the sound height. Therefore, sounds are divided into two different groups: 1) sounds with a well-defined height - musical sounds; 2) sounds of unclear height - noisy sounds. The force of the oscillating motion is expressed in the width of the oscillation (amplitude) and provides sound stiffness (piano sound). The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the more sound will be solid. The duration of the oscillation is related to the length of the sound. The wider the amplitude of the vibrations, the longer the sound will last. The composition of the vibrations of the sound source should be understood as follows. The sound source oscillates at the same time not only in its entirety, but also in its sections. Its vibration in its entirety is considered the main vibration, dressing the sound that is best heard. This sound is called the main tone. Each section (half equal to the total length of the body, one of three parts, one of four, one of five, etc.) the oscillation speed of  $k$  creates a sound corresponding to its length. Such additional sounds are heard two, three times louder than the main tone. Because, the shorter the length of the sound source, the higher its vibration speed and the higher the volume of sound typical of it. These additional, structural tones are called overtones or harmonics. So, overtones, which are part of the composition of the sound, give rise to the colorfulness of the sound, that is, the nature of the timbre. The timbre emphasizes the individual quality of the sound, its dissimilarity to other sounds. These four characteristics will definitely manifest themselves in every musical sound.

Songs celebrate the family holidays of the people. From decorating ceremonies. during the ritual holidays, people had fun, rested, inspired by new labor activities. Professional folkloric styles and other types of Educational Directions, which existed from avesto to the era of the Great Empire of the armies, have come down to our time, but these are today Tajikistan, India and China, Georgia and mountainous regions, even some European countries, which have their place, changing methodically in their literary language. But only the scientific grounds that the oldest of them in ancestral art passed through us. In the Muslim world, the period of the I and II renaissance of Uzbekistan-East qolaversa has become the center of the world's science and enlightenment, and



countries other than us, studying the multifaceted methods of enlightenment, culture and education and art, also acquires world-wide significance. The traditional works of folklorus, recorded in later times, are mostly works created in the VI-XX centuries. Fol'klor dictates the study of certain samples of works and subsequent progress and status of genres by linking them with specific periods. It is appropriate to say that the fact that written information about the people's Bakhshis and the epics performed by them is practically not preserved requires a separate world-wide study.. In the future, it is necessary to create a separate school on issues of restoration and development of modernity of intangible music architecture and folk oral creativity.

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LANGUAGE AND SPEECH ASPECTS OF ORAL AND WRITTEN SPEECH IN  
TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** Uzbekistan is becoming an important condition and an integral part of the preparation of students of pedagogical universities for their future professional activities. The purpose of the article is to describe in detail the linguistic and colloquial aspects of teaching Russian oral and written communication as a foreign language, as a new language. Teaching a foreign language requires knowledge of its methodology. Methodology and technology play an important role in the process of learning a foreign language. When organizing a lesson, there are various methods of methodological science.

**Key words:** methodology, pedagogy, Foreign Language Teaching Methodology, oral speech, written speech, linguistics, listening comprehension, grammar, lexical units, listening mechanism, reading technique.

The current period of Educational Progress a new direction has brought innovative pedagogy. Innovative-English means “introduction (distribution) of innovation”. Socio-psychological aspect of the introduction of innovation American researcher E.Developed by Rodgers. He studied the process of innovating, the classification of its participants, their attitude to innovation, etc. In scientific directions, the concepts of innovation and innovation differ among themselves. "Innovation" means a tool, a new method, methodology, technology. "Innovation" is education, a process that develops in certain stages. The development of World Science is growing and developing day by day. It was this positive development that also had an impact on our land. Advanced innovative technologies are being applied to our world of science. As a result of this, the fact that our president called the current year “the year of youth support and Public Health” also further increased the responsibility of the youth of our country. It is no mistake to say that the widespread introduction of advanced and modern innovative technologies into the educational sphere also opened the door to wide opportunities and heights for young people learning a foreign language. Language learning is one of the most important areas of tolerance in a personality society. Being a means of communication, language can be acquired practically in a natural environment, that is, in the family, among the public or in an organized way. And knowledge about language phenomena is taught in theory. In our time, when international relations are in full swing, knowledge of languages, especially multilingualism, plays a huge role. Students and students who study in our country usually learn three languages. These languages are referred to by special names. These are: native language, second language, and foreign language. The native language is the first language that serves separately in the formation of thinking. When the second language is spoken, it is treated as the language of its fraternities, neighbors, made up of representatives of other nationalities. A foreign language is the language of a foreign country. Western European (Russian, English, Spanish, German, faransuz) languages and Eastern (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Indian) languages are taught in our republic. These languages are contained in the educational plans of educational institutions. The process of teaching all three languages is different. The native language and second language are studied in a natural situation,



and a foreign language is studied in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language is mainly carried out in the lesson under the guidance of a teacher. Among the three languages, foreign language learning and teaching differ dramatically in certain aspects. This, in turn, necessitates the use of appropriate Foreign Language Teaching Technology. By carefully mastering the achievements of the methodology of a foreign language teacher, the student-student achieves a clear knowledge of the norm of the accumulated language experience and its further improvement. Effective teaching of foreign languages requires knowledge of its methodology. The study and teaching of foreign languages largely depends on the theoretical development of issues of the methodology of teaching a foreign language and the creative application of the theory in practice. The subject of the methodology is the process and methods of education through the subject of a foreign language, the science of teaching a foreign language, the subject of the methodology for studying the activities of a teacher and a student. The main concepts of methodology are Method, method, principle. Didactics-what do we teach? the content of training is calculated. Methodology-how do we teach? means methods and techniques of Education. The concept of method – methodology is derived from the Greek-Latin word “methodos- “methodos”, which means paths, methods leading to a specific goal. In various literature one can find the narrow and broad meaning of the term. The term "methodology" in a narrow sense refers to the concept associated with the concrete course process of Education. It is interpreted as a controlled lesson process that covers the guidelines involved in the planning of classes and the preparation of teaching materials. The term "method" in a broad sense refers to the selection, stratification and distribution of educational material. In the Federal Republic of Germany, since the 60s, “didactics” and “methodology” have been used in a narrow sense. According to didactics what is the educational content taught? And how are methods of education taught? Deals with issues. The study of foreign languages is not only a means of mental education, but also a process of formation of a person's personality by familiarizing himself with the educational wealth and values of another culture and introducing them into his cultural life. The study of foreign languages in Europe has long been considered a privilege in obtaining a higher level of education and is considered to educate people who have privileges in public schools. The methodology of teaching a foreign language as a science has more than 200 years of history. During this period, it can be observed that different attitudes have been expressed to the methodology of teaching a foreign language. One such view is that of Academician L.V. It is considered to belong to Shcherba. In his opinion, the methodology of teaching any subject, despite the fact that it is a science, is not considered a theoretical one. He solves practical issues. In particular, the methodology of teaching a foreign language does not rely solely on the arguments of psychology, but is based on general and private linguistic research. If linguistics deals with the patterns of origin and movement of linguistic phenomena, the methodology answers the question of what needs to be done in order to practically use the necessary linguistic phenomenon based on these laws. The most valuable of the books on methodology were also written by linguists. These included one of the 19th century phonetists and the great English linguist G. Suit was considered the most original phonetist and theorist linguist in England at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries O. Yesperson, of the most prominent French linguists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, F. Bryuns and Brealya, a prominent anglist and prominent phonetist V. Includes a fiotor and others. Academic L with the question of the methodology of language teaching in Russia. V. Shcherba and his mentor are the great linguistic scientist I.A. Boduende-Curtone and their disciples were engaged. Psychologists treated the methodology of teaching a



foreign language in their own way. Methodology and psychology about the relationship of Sciences professor V.A.Artemov expressed a valuable opinion. In his opinion, Psychology provides material for methodology. The methodology studies how the teacher teaches. Psychology, on the other hand, deals with how students master this subject. But this opinion cannot be fully combined. Because the teacher is in the process of teaching, and the student, during the period of assimilation, experiences certain mental processes and situations, whether they want to or not, meets and is influenced by the laws of psychology. A deeper study of the literature on methodology history shows that some researchers call methodology art. They are habitual, which refers to the opinion of the French Methodist Penlash, that is, there is no “good” or “bad” method, there are “good” or “bad” teachers. To those who think so, the German Methodist E.Otto can answer with his thoughts outlined in 1924. Including says:”if anyone considers methodology to be art, he will confuse the theory of Science with its practical application.” Each science has its own set of concepts. Among the main concepts adopted in the methodology of teaching a foreign language, the following can be attributed: the educational system, the method of education, the principle of education, the means of education, the methodological method. Method of teaching a foreign language-when it is called a complex of activities of a teacher and a student, ensuring the achievement of practical, comprehensive, educational and developmental goals of teaching a foreign language. The term method is used in the meanings” sum of educational methods “and” direction of Education”. While the first is used in educational theory in the sense of process methods,in the second sense we can find it in works on the history of teaching methodology. For example, a foreign language is considered a translation method of teaching, a togri method, a conscious - comparative method, a traditional method, an intensive method, etc. The phenomena of nature and society develop in interconnected and continuous communication. Since the sciences are the inics of objective reality, none of them exists separated from the others. The phenomenon and the subject at the same time can be a source of research in several disciplines, for example, the social phenomenon “language” from its point of view is studied by linguistics (linguistics), linguistics (psychology), educational science (didactics). The term” methodology of a foreign language “evokes in the mind of a person the so-called associative” connection”: first of all, the totality of methods and methodological methods aimed at teaching a language is understood or scientific knowledge about teaching methods, and finally, independent pedagogical science comes to mind. The methodology of teaching a foreign language has developed in harmony with didactics, interconnected. It is undoubtedly known to all of us that the teaching theories of all academic disciplines are based on didactics, from which they receive scientific feed. Foreign Language Teaching is also based on didactics. General Theory of didactics education,methodology science of teaching a particular subject of study, linguodidactics General Theory of Language Teaching, linguometodics is considered as the science of teaching a specific language. The term "method" means the method of work of a teacher-educator and student on the way to acquiring knowledge, qualifications, skills, the formation of a worldview in students and the creation of opportunities for cognition. This concept has countless definitions. The implementation of techniques in the teaching of foreign languages began in distant times, while the principles are relatively newer methodological terms. Historically, methods have been combined into four groups, the names of which are accepted to be called “translation”, “togri”, “comparative”, “mixed”. The history of methods is known as Methodist prof. I.V.It was studied in depth by rachmanov. The translation method is mainly in two forms, grammatikatarjima and is referred to by the name of text-

translation methods. Grammar-from the point of view of the translation method, a foreign language has been studied for a general educational purpose. Grammatical exercises were performed with the aim of cultivating the logical thinking of a language learner. The statement of grammatical knowledge was accepted as the main goal of Education. The basic principles of this method are as follows: 1. Language learning is based on written speech. 2. Grammar was taken as the subject of study, the lexicon was also selected subject to it. Performing grammatical exercises is the main working method. 3. Before, the grammatical rule was memorized, and then it was recommended to compose sentences based on the rules. 4. The grammatical form and the meaning of words are revealed literally in the translation tool. 5. By literal translation and dry memorization, the language material is assimilated. 6. It is limited to memorizing words in isolation, out of context. Method without translation. Various manifestations of this method are historically known. They can be divided into two large groups: natural and mountain methods. Learning a foreign language in a natural method should be monotonous to the conditions of mastering the native language. The idea that the main goal of the method is to create an opportunity to learn to read and write by learning to speak a foreign language is formed in the practical goaltarzi. The most important of the principles included in the composition of the natural method is the creation of a language environment. Various approaches have appeared in the chapter on the practical application of the proposed methodological principles. This can be clearly felt in the creative activity of the manifestations of the method. In a new interpretation of the goal pursued from foreign language education, mainly the results of pragmatic linguistic research were relied on. This area of linguistics interprets language as a sphere of human activity, and not a system of linguistic forms. A new set of conclusions, which began to accumulate in the field of foreign language education since the beginning of the 70s, led to heated discussions in the field of determining the purpose of Education. New curricula were adopted, the purpose of which determined the main areas of foreign language education was to “teach students to behave”, “Befaeigung zur communicative” (communicative Kompetenz). In the 70s, the “communicative method”, after a series of attempts, found its proof in several stages. Against this background, the science of methodology has developed. No foreign language can we master without in-depth study of its methodology. In the methodology of teaching a foreign language, the method of “communicative didactics” is also considered significant. Communicative didactics combines the following. Open and flexible lesson concept; subject and content are important; - the main form of work in the lesson: talking and working in groups; it is necessary that the attention to the activation of students and the creative and free use of language is great; strong attention to the exercise based on the principle of expressing opinion from understanding; - visualization (Vision support) plays an important role in; The oral use of language and at the same time the understanding of original texts is considered important. Communicative didactics prioritized the use of a natural speech situation as a material of understanding by listening, that is, we can give examples of such things as announcements in transport, at the station, advertisements on radio and television, telephone conversations and so on. Listening and understanding of information the goals set for acceptance have changed. Telling and controlling what he listened also took on a different turn. This method, based on the goal, distinguished the listener the following types of punctuation understanding: in a broad sense, understanding the main content of the text, not paying attention to certain details; when specific information is important, for example, the need for obhavo for a specific place, an announcement on the arrival and departure of the train, etc., is one of the It is this knowledge that we retain in our consciousness, study information on





communicative didactics, which, based on the concept of “communication”, is connected with the term “intercultural communication” in a mutually meaningful way. In the methodology of teaching a foreign language, the phrase intercultural communication is now widely used. It is this concept that we can apply in different contexts. And in fact: intercultural communication is the communication – information of representatives of different cultures on the basis of social background, mentality, national character, lifestyle, spelling, system of values, etc. In this process, it is necessary to educate and develop students in the spirit of respect for the culture of the country being studied and understanding the culture of another country. Each foreign language lesson is a crossroads of culture, the practice of intercultural communication. Because every foreign language word in this process reflects foreign life and culture. The task before teachers is to grow the ability of students and students to engage in communicativeness, communication. For this, it is necessary to master new methods of education aimed at the development of teaching aids and four speech activities in a foreign language that teach people to communicate effectively. The formula for intercultural communication is patience, tolerance. In intercultural communication, it is required not to make socio-cultural mistakes. For example, in the German people “ ” Tee oder Kaffee?“that is, we answer the question” tea or coffee “ in our native language, -” Tee“;” tea “ - but in German such an answer does not come. In German, “ Bitte, Tee” is answered, that is, “blessing, tea.” The word connects people through communication. As a result of the application of new material at the same time in all types of speech activity, skills and abilities are formed. The quality and effectiveness of Education will continue to increase if communicative means, exhibitionism, modern types of technology, methods, principle of consistency are ensured in this process. For the successful functioning of the teacher-teacher, not only subject, pedagogical and psychological knowledge is considered necessary, but also, again, another special feature– the skills and abilities of the teacher to be able to communicate. From infancy, a person begins to acquire communication skills. But after growing up, not everyone can establish the necessary level of communication. The pedagogical profession, by its nature, belongs to the profession of the "man-man" type, and therefore the ability to communicate is considered to be the leader for the pedagogue, professionally important skills. Depending on the communication and treatment of the educator with students, children's interest in the subject of study is formed, which means, educational motives. The method of pedagogical communication has an impact on the culture of subject knowledge, the consequentiality of skills, interpersonal relationships by students, creates a specific moral and psychological climate in the educational process. Communication is an important condition for the socialization of the individual. At this point, it is considered necessary to know what pedagogical communication is actually. Pedagogical communication is the interaction of the teacher and the educator, which is based on mutual information, above all educational information, exchange, helps to understand the partner of pedagogical communication, as well as to carry out the activities of interaction. In this case, information is delivered both verbally, through speech and through non – verbal means. In the process of pedagogical communication, the teacher should play the main role and become an example for students. This is judged by its communicative culture. The communicative culture of the teacher is professional – pedagogical communication with the subjects of his educational process. As a necessary level of communicative culture, it can be established that in this case the teacher will be able to positively perceive his pupils and colleagues, and will be able to unconditionally ensure the achievement of the goals of education and upbringing. The social significance of communicative culture lies in the fact that the teacher who occupies it is able to create



a positive psychological climate in the interaction of all subjects of the educational process, to carry out humanism and democratization, being important principles of modernizing education. Personal importance is that the self-confidence of the educator, who has a communicative culture, will be high, enjoys the communication built with his tutor, feels free in the chosen work activity. The composition of the communicative culture of the teacher can include: 1) communicative skills. 2) The accessibility of the educator to communication. 3) the culture of communication of the educator. 4) methods of pedagogical communication. Communicative skills can be divided into the following groups: 1) socio-psychological skills. They prepare students to enter into communication, make a positive impression, help each reader to accept his personality, the level of his position, predict the development of interpersonal relationships, make it possible to apply the means of psychological influence, convince, absorb, identify. 2) moral and aesthetic skills. These are the skills to be able to see communication on a humane, democratic basis, to follow the rules of professional etiquette, to put in place the dignity of each student as a person, to be able to establish creative cooperation with the team of students and each student. 3) aesthetic skills. It is determined by the ability to harmonize internal and external states, have an artist's ability, aesthetic expression, attract adolescents to a high cultural level of communication, activate their emotional mood, optimistic perception. 4) technological skills. It is determined by the ability to choose different forms of interaction of educational means, methods, methods, the choice of the optimal method of managing communication, adherence to pedagogical femininity, increasing its educational effectiveness. The range of personal qualities necessary for the culture of pedagogical communication includes such as sociability, openness, self-control, assertiveness, sincerity, patience, endurance, tactics. The teacher should form not only his communicative skills, but also intercultural communication of students. It is required that the teacher is well versed in the psychology of students-young people, has a thorough knowledge of their social views, socialization processes. It should be especially noted that pedagogical, intercultural communication can achieve success according to the final result or lead to inadequacy depends on what kind of treatment method this pedagogue-teacher can choose and how he can apply it in practice. During the lesson, the educator should not only work on his own, but also be able to interest students in the course process, teach them to express their opinion freely. Of course, this result can be achieved only by organizing a lesson, using advanced, modern innovative technologies in extensive practice. The innovative activities of the educator include the analysis and assessment of innovation, the formation, implementation and analysis of the purpose and concept of future actions, as well as the assessment of effectiveness. As can be seen from all the above opinions and opinions, in order to achieve such positive results, the pedagogue should turn to the next step in teaching a foreign language, that is, "exercise technology", and its practical application leads to skills and qualifications in obtaining knowledge. Conclusion foreign language learning is a multifaceted teaching, in the process of which a person experiences complex psychological changes. In particular, the process of comparing a foreign language with a native one occurs. In this process, various techniques and technologies of teaching are used. With the help of modern pedagogical technologies, teaching a foreign language by comparing a native language gives an effective result. Teaching a foreign language requires knowledge of its methodology. Methodology and technology play an important role in the process of learning a foreign language. When organizing a lesson, there are various methods of methodological science. Methods widely used in the methodology of teaching a foreign language are: the method of communicative didactics, the method of organizing intercultural

communication and the method of organizing the exercise. All three techniques are related to one and complement each other. Since the science of methodology is associated with the science of didactics, during the study of a foreign language, it is based on communicativeness, and the method of communicative didactics occurs. In the process of applying the method of communicative didactics, the pedagogical's method of forming intercultural communication is also formed. As a result of learning a foreign language, the culture of another country is also mastered. In order to acquire the necessary knowledge in foreign language education, the “technology of organizing an exercise” plays an important role. An exercise is the best way to absorb all knowledge. The exercise gives a positive result not only in foreign language education, but also in mastering all field knowledge. The effective organization of the lesson, the role of pedagogical activity and modern pedagogical technologies in it are incomparable. It is important to organize the process of learning a foreign language with an approach to communicativeness, to bring the next stage to the level of intercultural communication, to achieve such results, to focus on yes, the last step, “exercise technology”. Teaching a foreign language in order to organize the process as a result, it is necessary to master the knowledge of modern pedagogical information and communication technologies.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MUSIC CULTURE LESSON**

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**Annotation.** the use of modern information technologies in improving the effectiveness of the lesson of music culture in this article, as well as information technology, is the process of making information information from one view to another, qualitatively new, using a complex of methods and means of collecting, processing and transmitting information. This article will talk about the uniqueness and importance of organizing classes using modern information technologies in increasing the effectiveness of music culture lessons.

**Keywords:** modern information technologies, music culture lessons, multimedia, music programs. Each lesson, which takes place at a time when the pace of informatization, information flow is accelerated, is held in secondary schools, in particular, in musical culture.

As you know, the process of obtaining education (obtaining information) is a process that consists in the systematic development of spiritual and mental abilities, the formation of knowledge and concepts and the ability to use the acquired knowledge. This process can be carried out through the recipient himself or with the support of another person, that is, the educator. The purpose of teaching is to convey to the student the knowledge and skills established by the state educational standards. When knowledge is accepted and understood by the student or the student is able to demonstrate in practice the assignments intended for professional development, one can assume that the training was successful. The use of modern information technologies in the field of pedagogy, like all spheres, has become a requirement of the times. The organization of music culture lessons in school education, which is currently one of the most promising areas for the development of the educational process, with the help of modern information technologies, increases the student's interest in the lesson, effectively contributes to the high level of knowledge gained. Unfortunately, even now, in the third decade of the XXI century, many music teachers in educational institutions do not use computer technology in classes. The use of commuter technologies in music culture classes remains an urgent issue. But there are conditions for their implementation.

Today, the time of traditional classes has passed, based solely on the lecture. It is difficult to attract the attention of the reader to knowledge if not every lesson that is being passed at a time when the pace of information flow is accelerated is colorful. To do this, the teacher needs to be constantly sought, creative. In such a case, especially the passage of the lesson based on the game-based viewing system will have a significant effect. And games are better to choose based on the psychology of the reader. The way you motivate yourself to be the first is always justified. Because children always show themselves, walk one step ahead of their peers. In the field of education, in particular, in the organization of music lessons, there are processes of computerization, internalization, as well as informatization. As a result of this change, the quality, effectiveness and availability of education are improving. It was information technology that made education more accessible to students. In recent years, in secondary schools, colleges, lyceums and higher educational institutions, more and more





often resort to the use of Information Technology in the study of educational disciplines, informatization of the educational sphere is being carried out. Informatization refers to the active process of introducing computer technology and new information technologies into various spheres of production, education, social and personal life of people.

Educator-scientist V. K. Selevko believes that the teacher's computer literacy is an important part of the content of computer technology and includes the following in its composition:

- \* knowledge of the basic concepts of Computer Science and computing techniques;
- \* knowledge of the general structure and functional capabilities of computer technology;
- \* knowledge of modern operating systems;
- knowledge of the shells and operating tools (Norton Commander, Windows, etc.) of a modern program that performs a common task, as well as mastering their functions;
- \* mastering at least one text editor;
- \* have initial vision of programming algorithms, languages and packages;
- \* the initial experience of using their practical application, which performs utilitarian (practical benefits) tasks.

The organization of classes in general education schools, in particular music culture, with the help of information technologies, increases the cognitive and creative activity of students. A music culture lesson requires a teacher's creative approach to classes. The teacher can organize musical programs in the lesson, presentations on the topic, musical games with the help of computer technology. In particular, it gives a good effect to conduct interactive lessons using multimedia technologies. In the usual lesson, the teacher sets out the content of the topic of the lesson, and the students listen, see and remember, make the necessary notes they write in their notebooks. They accept any information ready-made. On the contrary, interactivity allows students to actively enter the teaching process. Children just don't listen. They ask questions, express their opinion, strive to understand in more detail the incomprehensible parts of the educational material, Get Lucky, come to conclusions and solutions about themselves. In interactivity, both parties: both the teacher and the students are active, get together and jointly achieve the goals set in the lesson. Not a single student is left on the edge from the main work in the lesson.

Thus, Education, Labor and modern life in general cannot be imagined without information technology. Today, institutes, universities, gymnasiums, schools, colleges, technical schools and even kindergartens are equipped with the latest computer technology. The development of computer technology in music is a promising, relevant and objectively necessary. Competent and systematic use of information computer technology allows students, teachers, researchers to more effectively distribute Time, realize their creative potential.

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Musical movements, instrumentation and creativity in the implementation of activities, it is recommended to widely use game techniques. Already, many of these activities are related to game features. Works for listening and singing in the program are given more than the required level. This allows the teacher to selectively train the works in accordance with the classroom opportunities and important dates of the school year. In it, it is possible to select works in almost double quantities, adapting to the themes of the quarter, and, if necessary, use works in addition to the program. Sheet music, instrumentation, dance movements therefore, the works described in the content of the activities of music creativity are also conditionally given. They can be replaced depending on the conditions of the lesson. This necessitates a creative approach when planning classes and preparing for classes. In this case, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that, although the content of works and classes in the program is indicated separately for each type of activity, it will be necessary to draw attention to the content of the lesson and reveal its essence when planning and passing classes. Thus, in the lesson, musical activities logically converge, forming a single whole in content.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN-SPEAKING IN THE WORLD

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**Abstract:** in this article on how many inhabitants speak Russian in the world and the potential for teaching Russian in schools. I have given examples of the widespread promotion of the Russian language as a subject in kindergartens, schools, colleges and even higher educational institutions.

**Keywords:** the role of the Russian language in foreign countries, human dignity in Russian cultures, the formation of the Russian language in child speech, the Russian language in Uzbek schools, the culture of the Russian people, a special worldview, national culture in Russian.

Russian is the national language of the Russian people, a form of Russian national culture. Russian is one of the most developed languages in the world. It has a rich vocabulary and terminology in all fields of Science and technology, expressiveness, brevity and clarity of grammatical means, the ability to reflect the diversity of things in the world. In June 2005, the Federal law "on the state language of the Russian Federation" was adopted. Currently, the Russian language ranks fourth in the world in terms of the degree of distribution. The first place is occupied by the English language in which about 500 million people use it as their native language or second language. In second place is Chinese and in third place is Spanish, a language widely used around the world. Everyone can somehow think about their native language or other languages, even if at least once in their life. In Uzbek schools, the works of Russian poets are held as textbooks. Have you ever thought that textbooks in Uzbek the works of Uzbek writers are also in Russian schools. Russian is not only the state language of the Russian Federation. This applies to the number of world languages, that is, Languages that serve as a means of international communication between the peoples of different states. Of the more than two and a half thousand languages known in the World, International Communication is provided by the most developed world language group, the so-called World Language Club. The rise of language to the role of a world language is determined by the universal significance of the culture created in this language. The status of the language as a world language is legally determined by recognizing it as the official or working language of international organizations or conferences (UN, UNESCO and other organizations). Thus Russian, along with English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French, is recognized as one of the six official UN languages. Language is understood as the social phenomena that humanity has during all periods of society. The main purpose of language is to serve as a means of communication, communication. Language is inextricably linked with thinking, human consciousness, serves as a means of forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings. There are more than 2,000 languages on our planet. Among them, the Russian language is one of the most common. Despite the fact that languages differ from each other, in each of them there is a "kinship" between other languages. The Russian language also belongs to the Eastern Slavic family of Ukraine and Belarus. The Russian language exists and is still developing due to the fact that it performs all the universal functions inherent in any language at the same time. With the help of language, people communicate, give each other thoughts, feelings, knowledge about the world around us. Any word in our language is not just a set of sounds; it has its own meaning content. And we think with the same meanings. Therefore, language thinking is closely related to



cognition. In a developing state, the Russian language does not just become a language, but also performs three more functions. First of all, Russian is the national language of the Russian people. He created remarkable monuments of art and literature, this is the language of Science and culture. The structure of words, their meanings and interrelationships delivered knowledge about the world and people to others. Secondly, Russian is the state language of the Russian Federation. During the existence of the USSR, there was no such language in Russian. Now it is a language that serves not only at work, but also the needs of people at home, the official language of the state, science, production and, of course, culture. Thirdly, Russian is one of the international languages. One of the world's languages declared as official and working languages authorized by the UN in international relations. The development of Science and technology, art, impossible without the language Life of Man, People, Society. The meaning of the language (speech, word) is emphasized by many Russian proverbs. Since the middle of the XX century, the Russian language has become a well-known world language. In addition to Russian, any document in the UN in six languages in Qui is distributed in English, French, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic. Today, about 300 million people speak Russian. The wealth of the Russian language and the literature created in it are of interest to this language around the world. It is studied not only by students, schoolchildren, but also by adults. In 1967, the International Association of teachers of the Russian language and literature was established in Paris to teach the Russian language outside our country. Exercises aimed at the development of speech in teaching foreign languages are aimed at special aspects of speech. It is understood grammatically correct, the restructuring of dialogues based on sample dialogues or text, exercises, tasks that are already acting in the direction of free speech. Description of images, feedback and discussion. Although these exercises are in the direction of free speech, but they should not be confused with free speech because they are under strict control. Often, the means of speaking are already given. 1) grammatical work the correct use of the language grammatically is carried out only if you have studied grammar in context and repeated the same rule countless times with examples. It is best to give the reader not individual words that he needs to learn, but Whole syntagms. Practicing with pictures and grammar games, as well as visualizing rules through schemes, diagrams, drawings and pantomimes, makes grammar work fun and exciting. 2) training in dialogues educators must expand the dialogues given with the help of the proposed speeches. To do this, they can bring their subjectivity into the dialogue. For example, the school you attended or what you were doing, or similar personal information. In addition, there is the possibility of working with dialogues to fill in the gaps, in which students must add and read or present them. Question: it is also important to work on the workout routine. Not only with the teacher, but also with mutual students. For example, students can ask each other verbal questions and have a short conversation with them. 3) work with pictures. Pictures and picture cards are ideal tutorials and tutorials. They help in visual presentation and in explaining various arguments. It is always easier for readers to see what they are talking about. When working with pictures, there is an opportunity to tell a story about the picture. In addition, you can organize classes in such a way that the classes are divided into two groups. Everyone in one group gets a picture and everyone in the other group gets text about the picture. The task of the participants is to link the text and picture. In the statement of autobiografikhikoya, the narrator comes first, or he gets to know someone or something and tells them from their point of view. Tasks and exercises that mimic speech and mimic real communication. Simulation tasks and exercises include dialogue games, role-playing games, and situation simulations. Dialogue games and role-playing games

combine understanding, seeing, hearing and speaking. Their task is to simulate reality and prepare students for everyday situations. Students must have an emotional and linguistic connection. Role-playing game can be associated with everyday situations or situations in which students fulfill someone else's role. At the textual level, roles must be interpreted correctly and they must adapt to their roles in the same way as real actors. On the other hand, there are tasks and exercises in the classroom that are real communication. This includes: social interactions in the classroom or speaking about the class in the target language, making suggestions, and participating in class planning. Such tasks mainly apply to everyday situations and stimulate students to speak and react on their own.

Associogram and aquarites are also understood as images. Such procedures are very useful as an introduction to the topic. It's like collecting ideas to illustrate a picture. Tasks and exercises that structure speaking these tasks and exercises help the student to act independently in the target language. It develops dialogical and monological speech. The purpose of these tasks and exercises is to prepare students for real spontaneous communication. Readers still have access to "cheat sheets" to keep their minds systematic. 1) dialogical speech a) conversation: create an interview in a partnership work or in small groups. Questions should follow each other in a way that creates a meaningful sequence. b) exercises and tasks for telephone communication: it involves dialogical speech, but the interlocutors are not in the same place, they cannot see each other, and acoustics are also problematic, encouraging the audience to concentrate. c) argumentative speech: pro and Contra discussion. For beginners, this form of dialogical speech is strictly controlled by the teacher; speech tools are given in advance, and students should be well prepared for such a form of speech. Such tasks are ideal for advanced learners, as they need to be prepared in a very complex and systematic way. d) educational assignments: since communication in the classroom is controlled by the teacher, and the dialogues in the textbook often seem unnatural, it is useful to carry out educational assignments, since they are closest to real communication. For this, real materials such as a city map can be used. 2) monological speech a. Description: according to Piepho, there are six task forms to describe. These are: naming the composition of the picture, describing objects and their functions, describing activities and processes, comparing the picture, image description and image search game. As can be seen from these tasks, many materials can be used in writing, above all pictures. Understandable German is expected here. Functions communication dictionary activates and develops partnerships and group work. b. Stories: when describing, the speaker maintains a distance from the object, while the story appears to be lively, spontaneous, entertaining, and hilmahil. Piefo gives three reasons to practice storytelling in class. First, the themes of everyday life are used, secondly, such speech connects the participants of the group, and thirdly, storytelling gives an impetus to the linguistic movement. The story should be divided into three types: retelling, a real story on the edge of an autobiography, and storytelling against the background of an autobiography. Retelling is a retelling of a situation or bringing the story to an end, about scenarios and narrative play. Assotsat is publishing for International Olympiads in Russian among teachers of Foreign Russian language and literature, schoolchildren of different countries for methodological literature. In the XVI and XVII centuries, Europeans studied such words as the Kremlin, caftan, kopeck, pistachio, kvass. A enslaved legend for the famous Greek philosopher; "one day Xanthus ordered Aesop to prepare a dish from the worst in the world. Keying kun Xanthus now ordered to prepare a dish from the best. Aesop again prepared a dish from the tongue. Xanthus asked why he prepared a dish from the tongue when he ordered a





meal two times. Then Aesop answered that the language that says the worst word in the world is also the one that says the best.” From this we can see that it is necessary not only to learn different foreign languages well, but also to know how to speak politely and decently, no matter what language you speak.

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UNCONVENTIONAL METHODS OF TEACHING IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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**Annotation.** At the heart of modern education is the activities of the teacher. In the system of primary education, the science of the Russian language occupies a central place. It was thought about various pedagogical methods and forms that develop the knowledge skills of the Russian language of students.

**Keywords:** methodology, author-unconventional lessons, Russian language, control lessons, didactic goal, unconventional, integrated lesson, traditional school lessons, skills

Radical changes in the life of our society affected all aspects of his life, including folk education. Of particular importance were the changes that took place in national schools of various regions, where the process of teaching all academic disciplines, first of all, the Russian language and literature, underwent significant changes. The language situation formed in most Republics, insufficient attention to the teaching of the native language led to a significant reduction in the hours allocated for the study of the Russian language and literature. In this regard, the issues of developing new programs based on the principles of interconnected study of these disciplines in the subjects of the Russian language and literature have become relevant on the agenda. Today, new requirements have been imposed on a new attitude to life, including the education system. The main goal of education is not only to collect a certain amount of knowledge, skills, qualifications of the student, but also to prepare the student as an independent subject of educational activity. At the heart of modern education is the activities of the teacher. In the system of primary education, the science of the Russian language occupies a central place. As a means of knowing reality, the Russian language provides not only linguistic knowledge, but also the intellectual development of the child, forms a conceptual-categorical apparatus, develops abstract thinking, memory and imagination. In recent years, unfortunately, students have no desire for a sharp decline in interest in Russian language lessons, expansion of children's language skills, increased literacy and speech culture. Currently, the most important problem that interests all teachers is to increase the effectiveness of the Russian language lesson as the main form of education and training of students. Classes held in the same form tire the student. The monotony of classes for the student and teacher reduces the effectiveness of educational activities. Do not force to teach, but arouse interest, it is the teacher's task to provoke a constant desire for knowledge in the student. The young reader has its own age characteristics: unstable attention, the predominance of visual-figurative thinking, increased motor activity, the desire for gaming activity, a variety of knowledge. All this complicates the work of the teacher. To maintain the attention of children during the lesson, it is necessary to organize active and interesting thinking activities. Since traditional methods of education are not always able to ensure the assimilation of the material by all students, it will be necessary to skillfully organize educational activities in the lessons. To create conditions for the formation of this activity, it is necessary to form cognitive motivation. A creative approach to preparing and conducting classes for teachers can positively change a lot in relation to children. In order to activate students, develop interest, motivate them to acquire

knowledge, the teacher must introduce work and other forms of classes - their interesting varieties - into practice and, as a result, create author-unconventional lessons. The teacher of the Russian language can not be guided only by the official requirements for the lesson. To improve the methodological activity, the teacher must know the traditional and non-traditional forms of Russian language lessons, their typology, the peculiarities of classes in the educational system. Lesson-a form of Organization of education for the purpose of mastering the materials studied by students (knowledge, skills, worldview and moral and aesthetic ideas). According to the main didactic goal, such lessons are distinguished as follows: - a lesson in acquaintance with new materials; - a lesson in strengthening the learned; - a lesson in the application of knowledge and skills; - lesson of generalization and systematization of knowledge; - lesson of verification and correction of knowledge and skills; - combined (mixed) lesson. The main stages of the educational process are distinguished as follows: - introductory lessons; - lessons of preliminary acquaintance with materials; - lessons of studying concepts, laws, rules; - lessons of practical application of knowledge; - mixed or combined lessons. Control classes serve to form the educational process and its results, the level of assimilation of the knowledge system (subject, section, entire course), the skills of educational and educational activities of students. Control can be carried out both orally and in writing. Any lesson, traditional or problematic, interesting or boring, has its own structure. The stages of the lesson include the concepts of goals and didactic tasks of the lesson aimed at the implementation of the educational, educational and developmental functions. There are different approaches to choosing the main structural elements of the lesson. From the above facts, it is known that today the issue of providing educational institutions with Qualified Foreign Language teachers, training personnel with in-depth knowledge is also paid attention at the level of Public Policy. As mentioned above, in higher education institutions, foreign language students are required to have an appropriate certificate so that they can operate as a foreign language teacher with special requirements. It is also required to have a certificate of knowledge of one of the foreign Tis in order to enter the magistracy, which is also considered the second stage of higher education, and the doctarantura, which is considered post-higher education. In addition, the teaching staff of higher education institutions are prescribed to know foreign languages in stages. Moreover, after the specified period, it was established that specialist disciplines are also carried out in foreign languages in higher educational institutions. It can be seen that special importance is attached to the teaching of foreign languages, including English, in higher educational institutions. We consider it appropriate to carry out the following in order to ensure the implementation of these tasks, to bring the teaching of foreign languages in higher educational institutions, including English, to the demand of the times, to improve students ' learning of foreign languages. At the same time, the general didactic structure of the lesson is distinguished by three main (generalized) structural elements: - updating previous knowledge and methods of action; - formation of new knowledge and methods of action; - application of knowledge and the formation of skills and abilities. It is clear to all of us that traditional school lessons include learning new materials, strengthening knowledge, qualifications and skills, checking and accounting for acquired knowledge, analyzing control work, summarizing and systematizing what has been studied, repeating a topic or section. In recent times, along with these forms of education, non-traditional or non-standard are also widely used. These are: contests, trips, integrated lessons, fairy tales, themed game lessons, theater performances, contests "cheerful and resourceful", through excursions, students learn programming materials faster and better. A non-standard lesson is an educational lesson that has an unconventional

(unspecified) structure, contributing, first of all, to the interest of students, the development of their creative potential, their optimal development and upbringing. Unconventional forms of classes include endless possibilities in eliminating overload of students with homework by applying various methods of learning new materials in the lesson. As an example of non - traditional lessons, we give the following: types of lessons, lesson forms: - lessons for the formation of new knowledge, - lessons for teaching skills and abilities, - lessons for repeating and generalizing knowledge, - strengthening skills lessons for checking and accounting of knowledge, training lessons (travel)-integrated lessons-creative seminars, practical work role-playing games: KVN. "What? Where? When?", "Field of miracles", "happy chance" integrated theatrical lessons-lessons-competitions: tests, contests children they are very fond of such lessons as lesson-communication, lesson-concert, lesson-stage, lesson-excursion, lesson-travel, lesson-game. Integrated lesson. Integration, on the one hand, allows students to show "the whole world". The methodological basis of an integrated approach to education is the formation of knowledge about the environment and its entire laws, as well as the establishment of Science and inter-subject relations in mastering the basics of science. The effectiveness of the educational process largely depends on the teacher's ability to correctly organize the lesson and correctly choose a specific form of the lesson. Unconventional forms of conducting classes make it possible not only to increase the interest of students in the subject being studied, but also to develop their creative independence, to teach them to work with various sources of knowledge. In conclusion, we believe that even the most effective use of poems, games, Proverbs, quick sayings, riddles, fairy tales, which is easy for a child to master, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of children when studying the topic in Russian language lessons, allows them to fully implement integration in language learning.

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**Features of the formation of value orientations in a small school age**

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**Annotation:** The value system forms the basis of a person's relationship to the world around him, to other people, to himself. Values that are the content of orientation serve as the basis of the worldview and the core of the field of motivational need. The formation of a value system begins at an early age and is directly related to the individual's personal and life self-determination.

**Key words:** person, junior school age, consciousness, value, self-assessment, social phenomenon, adaptive, moral ideal, moral activity.

The system of value orientations is the most important characteristic of a person and the basis of his formation. The level of development of value orientations, the features of their formation make it possible to assess the level of development of the individual, the integrity and stability of which" acts as the stability of his value orientations." The identification of the ways of its formation, including the approval of the active social method, depends on the disclosure of the features of the development process and on the specific qualities of the influence of the value orientations that make up the meaningful part of the personality traits. Therefore, in subsequent years, the conditions and laws of the development of the value orientation of children of different ages are studied. Significant changes have occurred in the structure of the values of younger schoolchildren. The values of their success and brightness gained the greatest weight.

As noted by psychologists and teachers, the formation of value orientations in schoolchildren, which determine the content and essence of personality activity and activity, criteria for assessment and self-assessment, begins in adolescence. At a small school age, personal values are isolated, their emotional development is carried out, which is strengthened in practical activity and gradually finds the right motivational expression. In senior school age, the main psychological characteristics of the personality are stabilized. At the same time, a diverse systematized, generalized character of social phenomena acquires and manifests itself in the minds of a high school student in the form of concepts and values. It is during this period that value orientations have a significant impact on the formation of socially valuable relationships among upper-class students, their choice of socially significant types of activities after school, the formation of moral activity. That is why the pedagogically organized processes of the formation of moral activity and value orientations of an individual should be considered in connection with each other among themselves.

Value orientations perform a number of tasks. Researcher E.V.Sokolov distinguishes the following most important tasks of the value direction: expressive, contributing to self-affirmation and self-expression of the individual. A person tries to convey the values \ u200b \ u200b of acceptance to others, to achieve recognition, success; adaptive, representing the ability of an individual to satisfy his basic needs through the methods and values \ u200b \ u200b that this society possesses; personal protection-value orientations act only as specific "filters" that allow transferring information that does not require significant restructuring of the personality system; cognitive, focused on objects and searching for information necessary to maintain the inner integrity of the individual; coordination of





internal spiritual life, harmonization of psychic processes, their coordination depending on time and conditions of activity.

Thus, in values, on the one hand, the moral significance of social phenomena is systematized, codified, and on the other hand, it determines the guidelines of behavior that determine its direction and serve as the final basis for moral assessment.

Awareness of the need to implement a certain system of values in one's own behavior and thereby realize oneself as a subject of the historical process, the creator of "correct" moral relations, becomes a source of self-esteem, dignity and moral activity. Relying on the established value orientations, self-regulation of activity is carried out, which consists in the ability to consciously solve the tasks facing a person, freely choose decisions, confirm certain social and spiritual values. The peculiarity of the system of moral values is that it reflects not only the current state of society, but also its past and desired future of the state. Target values, ideals are projected into this hierarchy, as a result of which it is corrected. Under the influence of specific historical conditions, the system, the hierarchy of values are rebuilt.

Changes in the value system and this is, first of all, a change in the direction of leading, fundamental value, which determines the normative accuracy of values and worldview ideas, such as the meaning of life, the purpose of Man, the moral ideal. The social need for a new system of values arises when the previous direction of higher value does not meet the requirements of changed historical reality, does not fulfill specific functions, values do not turn into people's beliefs. In the moral choice of the latter, they are less and less attracted, that is, there is an alienation of individuals from these moral values, a state of emptiness of values occurs, which causes spiritual cynicism, undermines the mutual understanding and integration of people.

The new leading value direction is an alternative to the previous one and can change not only the restructuring of the system of moral values, but also the strength of their motivational effect. Russian psychologist D.N.As Uznadze noted, the restructuring of the system of value orientations, the change in subordination between values testifies to deep changes in the semantic picture of the world around us, to the change in the semantic properties of its various elements.

Hence, value orientations, which play an important role in the formation of moral activity, provide for the choice of the general direction of the personality's behavior, socially significant goals, values, methods of regulating behavior, its forms and style.

Schoolchildren of younger age, in most cases, it will be complex for them to assess the action, determine its moral level, since it is not easy for them to independently distinguish the main motive without the help of an adult. Therefore, they usually evaluate an action not according to its intention committed, but according to its consequences. They often replace the more abstract motive with the more understandable one. Feedback from younger schoolchildren about the moral level of behavior, their assessment is in many ways the result of what they learned from the teacher, from other people, and not "passed" through their experience. They are also hindered by insufficient theoretical knowledge of moral norms and values.

Analyzing the moral experience of a small schoolboy, we see that it often has serious shortcomings, although not so great. Children are not always conscientious, hardworking, truthful, friendly, proud.



One of the central tasks of education is the formation of a person's humanitarian orientation in a growing personality. This means that in the motivational-demanded sphere of the individual, social motives, motives of socially useful activity should be steadily superior to egoistic ones. Regardless of what the child does and thinks about society, ideas about another person should enter the motive of his activity.

The formation of such a humane direction of personality goes through several stages. Thus, for younger schoolchildren, individual people act as carriers of social values and ideals - father, mother, teacher; for adolescents, they also include peers, and finally, an older student perceives ideals and values in a very generalized way, which may not be associated with certain carriers (people or microeconomic organizations). Accordingly, the education system should be built taking into account age characteristics.

Separately, I would like to dwell on the consideration of the issue of moral education, which can be a factor in the formation of the ideals of younger schoolchildren "moral education is one of the most important aspects of the multifaceted process of personality formation. The ability of the individual to develop moral values, develop moral qualities, focus on the ideal, live in accordance with the principles, norms and rules of morality, when beliefs and ideas should be embodied in real actions.

Thus, as a result of the regulation of the process, the obligatory systematic implementation of educational tasks, a younger student develops moral knowledge, moral relations. Educational activity is a leader in a small school age, provides for the assimilation of knowledge in a certain system, provides opportunities for students to master methods, techniques for solving various mental and moral problems. The role of the teacher in the upbringing and education of schoolchildren, their preparation for life, social work is a priority. The teacher is always an example of etiquette for students.

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**DIRECTIONS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S SPORTS  
INFRASTRUCTURE**

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**Annotation:** human life is in constant motion, everything changes, so innovation is not physical culture and sports. A few years ago, it was difficult to imagine the relationship between a smartphone and sports, but now they are with each other. News helps organize classes at a high level, assimilate materials well, as well as make education more interesting. In this regard, the article defines the importance of introducing innovative technologies into the process of Physical Education Culture and sports.

**Keywords:** Innovation, Sports, Physical Culture, innovative technologies, innovation, health, motivation, infrastructure.

In recent years, consistent measures have been implemented in the Republic to popularize Physical Culture and sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, create the necessary conditions for the physical rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, and ensure worthy participation of the country in international sports fields. At the same time, there is a need to introduce into practice specific programs that contribute to the strengthening of the health of the population in the field of physical education and sports, to widely involve young people in sports and to qualify talented athletes from among them, to form national teams with skilled athletes who provide high results in sports and create additional conditions Literature analysis and methodology in order to establish priorities aimed at gaining the skills and knowledge of the population in the field of physical education and sports, to introduce innovative forms and methods into the selection (selection) process of talented athletes in order to form a comprehensively mature and physically healthy person with a high culture in the country: 1. The following should be defined as the main areas of reform of the physical education and sports system until 2025: increasing the total number of people regularly engaged in physical education and sports by up to 30%, the total number of young people engaged in sports organizations and institutions by up to 20%; quality composition of trainers and specialists in state sports; development and implementation of an effective and transparent four – stage organization-District (City)-territory-Republic system of selection (selection) of talented athletes from among young people in places; in order to popularize physical education among a wide range of the population, including students of Secondary Schools, students and students of professional and higher educational institutions, to identify their gifted among them —the festival of Sports of Secondary Schools —the development of a system for conducting a step-by-step (District/City, territory, Republic) examination of an institution with developed physical; Since 2020 in the field of sports —Tashkent Marathon International Marathon, —Save Aral international ecomarafon, sports tourism through systematic holding of auto and motocross sports competitions development; implementation of tests of the level of physical fitness among all segments of the population; Organization of scientific and complex laboratories for athletes of national teams in sports, introduction of advanced innovative technologies in the preparation process and establishment of effective medical and pharmacological supply in the field of sports; Results and discussions introduction of a mechanism for regular in-depth



medical examination of members of the regional national team under the age of 18 in the junior departments of regional children's multidisciplinary medical centers and members of the regional national team older than them in the district (city) multidisciplinary central polyclinics; implementation of a system for obtaining doping test samples; establishment of a system for training professional athletes by creating the infrastructure of Winter Olympic sports, popularization of these sports; establishment of an Olympic Training Center in the Bostanlyk district, Tashkent region for systematic training of sports delegations of Uzbekistan to prestigious sports competitions; establishment of hospitality services in order to attract foreign athletes and fans and to effectively use the sports infrastructure,; to establish the necessary measures to increase the participation of the private sector in the field of sports, including to reduce the share of the state in sports organizations; to expand the system of additional financing of sports through the organization of sports lotteries; to establish the activities of elective classes and circles in sports included in the program of Army Games —for students; April of physical education and health, sports facilities and institutions, the wide introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the management system, including-Sport.uz ensuring the connection of sports facilities to telecommunication networks through the information system; implementation of systematic measures to increase the development and popularity of national sports, their inclusion in the programs of Asia and the Olympic Games. 2. The following: concept of development of Physical Culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025 (next-concept); target indicators of the concept of development of Physical Culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025; implementation of the concept of development of physical education and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025 in 2020 — road map list of specialization of It should be noted that the target indicators and main directions provided for by the concept are determined annually according to The based calculations of the Ministry of Tourism and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as within the framework of budget funds allocated for the financing of these events, which are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers

-It is carried out in stages through a road map. The main source of development and strengthening of human health resources is regular exercise throughout a person's life. This is a science of "Physical Culture" in educational institutions, designed to improve the health of a person, to form his need for systematic physical education and sports. But the modern system of Physical Education reveals a number of contradictions in the process of its development and improvement. The main ones are: - the contradiction with the leading values of a healthy lifestyle and the lack of the need for physical education and sports of the majority of the population; • the difference between the declared goals of physical education and the real possibilities of their implementation for each individual person; • the presence of a line of content " health-improving systems of physical; The following is the content of specific tools and methods used in the process of spiritual and spiritual training of athletes (A. V. Rodionov, on the proposal of 1995) will highlight the classification. According to the purpose of application, the means and methods of spiritual and spiritual preparation are divided into: 1) mobilizing (mobilizing); 2) Corrector (Corrector); 3) relaxant (relaxing). According to the content, the means and methods of spiritual and spiritual preparation are divided into the following groups (fig.:

1) psychological-pedagogical (persuasive, guiding, moving, moral-organizing, socio – organizing and their combinations);

2) mainly psychological (subjective, that is, mental, in which the influence of speech and nature is carried out together; socio – playful, their combinations);

3) mainly psychophysiological (apparatus, psychopharmacological, respiratory, their combinations).

By the sphere of influence, the means and methods of spiritual and spiritual training are divided into: 1) means aimed at the correction of the perceptual-psychomotor sphere (that is, qualities associated with the acceptance of the situation and motor actions); 2) means of influencing the intellectual Sphere; 3) means of influencing the volitional sphere; 4) means of influencing the emotional sphere; 5) means of influencing The means and methods of spiritual and spiritual training according to the addressee (the affected person) are divided into: 1) means aimed at spiritual and spiritual training of the Coach; 2) means of directly managing an athlete or team. By the time of application, the means and skills of spiritual and spiritual preparation are divided into:

1) warning; 2) took a competition; 3) competition; 4) post-competition. According to the nature of application, they are divided into self – regulation (autotaasir) and heteroregulation (exposure to other participants in the pedagogical process – a coach, a psychologist, a doctor, a masseur, etc.). The exact choice of means and methods is significantly influenced by the time factor, the place of the competition, the socio – psychological state in the team, the individual characteristics of the athlete. Mobilizing means and methods will be aimed at raising the spiritual and spiritual tone, the formation of an instruction for the active intellectual and motor activity of the athlete. These include verbal means such as self-command, persuasion; psychic regulatory training ("mobilizing" option), psychic regulatory exercises such as concentration (concentration) exercises; acupuncture awakening option, physiological response tools such as Wake-Up massage are included. Summing up, we can say that in this article, Human Life is in constant motion, everything changes, so innovations are not physical culture and sports. A few years ago, it was difficult to imagine the relationship between a smartphone and sports, but now they are with each other.

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**ORGANIZATION OF A CHESS CLUB IN UZBEKISTAN WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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**Annotation:** In this article “Organization of a chess circle with preschool children and primary school students” currently, the attention created to young chess players is increasing, the project created by us ensures the achievement of the desired result by young chess players during the competition Times.

**Keywords:** young chess players, Chess Club, World Champions, attention and attention, chess, chess month

During the years of independence, great attention is paid to the development of sports in our Republic, especially children's sports. Including, On the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries, a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the development of chess was adopted on December 2, 2019, and in accordance with this resolution, July 20 was announced as World Chess Day, and the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to further develop and popularize Chess The order of the Ministry of public education on measures for the further development and popularization of chess in the public education system [2] dated January 18, 2021 No. 12 is aimed precisely at fulfilling the main tasks in the school education system. The benefits of playing chess for children are undeniable. From an early age, the child has a strong incentive to develop intellectually and personally. The child actively develops thinking, the ability to concentrate and memory improves, emotional stability, vigor, desire to win and desire are formed. Defeats teach him to persistently experience losses, deal with self-criticism and analyze his actions, accumulate the necessary experience. The harm of chess is that a person begins to lead a sedentary lifestyle, because the game sometimes lasts for several hours. It requires attention, perseverance and an extremely correct calculation of each step. Children who love chess draw their attention to the game, spend their free time reading chess books, conducting competitions and classes, forgetting about physical development and strengthening the musculoskeletal system. It is not for nothing that the chess player has developed the stereotype that he is a thin man with glasses with a chessboard in his armpits, unable to respond to physical attacks and defend himself. In order for chess to be useful, so that it is not harmful, you need to adhere to the basic rule-everything is good in moderation. It is necessary to organize a mode of activity and rest, expand the circle of interests and strive for physical development to ensure that the benefits are maximum, and the harm is minimal. Purpose of the project: development of children's sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, popularization of the interest of sports among preschool children in the form of chess, creation of a foundation for future Sports Reserves, Organization of a kindergarten in preschool educational institutions and with primary school students in order to develop a chess type of sports among preschool children.

Objectives of the project: 1) to conduct rapid training with world champions in order to increase the interest of young people in chess. Development mechanisms: direction 1- conducting a chess

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month among pupils of preschool education and general secondary education schools. Direction 2- increasing chess circles among preschoolers, organizing step-by-step competitions and championships depending on the age of youth [forming a motivational spirit, to draw conclusions by analyzing the competition with their opponents. Foresee a meeting with an opponent at the championships, use a training manual] and ensure good results in national and international competitions. Project results and stages of implementation: 1. There will be a high probability that the athlete will achieve great success throughout his life and will grow up to be the perfect athlete who will adequately protect the honor of our motherland in the future. 2. The health of preschoolers is strengthened, a great emphasis is placed on their approach to training with a special good mood and increasing the efficiency of learning the elements of a chess sports game. 3. At the end of the project, summarizing all the data, taking into account the identified chess sports results of children, and directing them to the right path for chess sports. Dear educators, the game of chess has been of interest to the big and the small for many centuries and is considered the most popular among games. The game of chess strengthens memory in children, develops the ability to think and imagination.

Naturally, this indicator does not satisfy us, and the revision of cases entails the need to look for other, optimal ways to solve the problem. This necessity requires the movement of a huge reserve of strength, consisting of students and professors of the faculties of Physical Culture in the regions, the organization and management of their work at the level of modern requirements. Of course, what we mentioned concerns the process of training high-class athletes. Because the training process of high-class athletes is carried out through large muscle strains. Athletes who keep their level in competitions around the world will have at least 7-8 years of hard sports work. In foreign sports experience, 8 people are served for a separate Athlete of the highest category. For example, an athlete's general physical fitness coach, a special physical training coach, a psychologist, a cook, a manager, a masseur, a doctor, etc. These require the organization and management of the process of sports training not simply, by intuition or self-knowledge, but in accordance with the recommendations proven by the results of scientific, theoretical and methodological research. In order to train high-class athletes at this point, it is necessary to emphasize that mass sports, as a huge reserve force, also has a special role. Mass sports in higher educational institutions are carried out through sports clubs.

If we take a scientific and methodological approach to the working condition of sports clubs as well as the requirements of today, we will have to resort to certain indicators in order to determine their useful work coefficient. Currently, 60 higher educational institutions, 7 foreign branches and branches of 13 higher educational institutions of the Republic operate in the Republic. They are 80 when calculating by adding all. They have over 271,000 students and over 9,000 undergraduates. It shows that sports clubs in higher educational institutions are active on a public basis, they do not have a material source of funds.

At the same time activates interest, teaches to concentrate and concentrate attention. In preschool educational institutions, the activities of the Chess Club are conducted by a qualified pedagogue with the necessary professional skills and experience in chess. Preschool children will have a curious and strong memory. They study a new topic with interest. Children 5-6 years old do not yet know how to write and read. But with the help of adults, when the little ones are introduced to this

guide, children's interests increase, acquire the skills of writing letters and numbers, and learn the Basic Rules of the chess game. A chess set includes 32 pieces – 16 white and 16 black pieces. Each player has 1 King, 1 farsin, 2 Rox, 2 elephants, 2 horses, 8 chess pawns. Military actions in chess occur on a special four-corner Board. This whiteboard is divided into black and white chess fields or cells. A total of 64 cells on the chess board: 32 white and 32 black. The goal of the game is to lose the king of enemies with a special “matte” gait. Which ishtrokchi announces " mot " first, he will win from the rules of the game: - the chess game is played by two interrogators; - the walks will be alternating; - the Whites will walk first; - it is impossible to conduct a walking Galin and walk twice; - if the chess grain is touched by the player, it is necessary to walk with these pieces; - if you place the; - one piece is exhibited in one walk; - you cannot put another piece in the cell where the grain stands, you can only knock down the grain of the opponent and put the grain of himself, - one hit - in a walk you can knock down one grain of the opponent, - in chess, like a checker, you do not need to lose the grains of the opponent.” The knowledge gained in youth is a pattern carved in stone, " says our wise people. as soon as we determine the inclinations of our early youth to the sports type in a quick and easy effective way, they thoroughly master the technical, tactical, physical and psychological training of the schusport type. Young people with such potential will serve to make the future of Uzbekistan great and bright.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF THE USE OF RESEARCH METHODS OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

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**Annotation:** this article will talk about the use of research methods of pedagogical science and the laws of Education.

**Keywords:** teaching, law, teaching rules, scientific, systematic and consistent division of education, educational character, awareness, activity and directness, intelligibility, the rule of conformity of education, the rule of unity of education and upbringing

General understanding of educational patterns. It is known that the success of the teacher's activity depends primarily on how correctly he carries out general didactic principles (laws) from the content, methods and organizational forms of Education. By legality, this is a stable, necessary, proportionality and important connection between one or another phenomena and processes. Hence, in the educational process it is necessary to educate, educate and carry out the general development of students in a single whole. The laws of education are - the sum of the requirements for the teaching process. As educational principles (laws), we tell the laws, regulations that form the basis for teaching all stages and all subjects of Education. The laws of Education reflect the most important internal significance between the student and the teacher. From the principles of teaching, its rules come, and they reflect the private rules of one or another principles. It is important for every teacher to realize that the effective construction of the educational process means the use of pedagogical laws, rules, didactic rules that have justified themselves in the work, in the creative use of them in solving new issues in the conditions of the present, in their entirety and in interaction. To choose alternative aspects of teaching, it is necessary to take into account the unity of all laws and didactic rules. The principles of education were also paid great attention to by our famous scholars in the past. For example, Abu Nasr Farabi and Abu Ali ibn Sina stated in their works on these principles. In particular, in the works of the encyclopedic scientist Ibn Sina, he also took an interest in the principles of didactics, in particular in instructional teaching.

Scientist human perception of things that exist from reality or by seeing their image thanks to which he read the formation of imagination, which correctly reflects objective reality. From the laws of teaching, certain important requirements arise in relation to its effective organization, which are called the rules of teaching. Knowledge of the rules of teaching allows you to more confidently choose the necessary methods of teaching. Summarizing the above feedback from pedagogical scientists, we can say as a conclusion that the principles of teaching are the main leading rules that determine the nature of teaching in accordance with the goals of teaching and educating the younger generation. Leading teaching rules. The rules of education include the activities of teaching and the main laws and guidelines for the assimilation of scientific knowledge by students, the formation of appropriate skills and abilities. At the same time, the rules of teaching summarize both activities, that is, several requirements that allow you to successfully carry out the tasks set by the teacher and the student. The rules of Education say the direction of reading and teaching processes aimed at the implementation

of the goals and objectives of universal education, the assimilation of scientific knowledge by students, the totality of the basic laws and rules for the formation of knowledge and skills. In the pedagogical literature created by scientists in recent years, didactic rules are grouped differently. Based on these, it is possible to indicate the rules of education as follows.

1. The rule of education to be scientific.
2. The rule that education is systematic and consistent.
3. The rule of unity of education and upbringing.
4. The rule that theory in education is related to practice.
5. The rule of mindfulness, activity and independence in education.
6. The rule of instruction in education.
7. The rule is to take into account the characteristics inherent in each student in the educational process and to make education suitable for the student.
8. Thoroughness.

9. Educational character of Education. The rule of education to be scientific. Scientific knowledge is the true Inca of reality. The rule of the science of education is necessary in order to create the right conditions for the student to reflect, understand and assimilate the laws in the educational material. Understanding theoretical provisions is an important sign of interpreting the material on a scientific basis, which determines the characteristics of the student's thinking activity.

In the process of acquiring scientific knowledge, students find a scientific worldview, beliefs. Thinking develops.

The rule of education to be Scientific is aimed at arming students in the educational process with scientific knowledge corresponding to the current level of development of Science and technology, to ensure the familiarization of young people with the methods of scientific research. The rule that education is systematic and consistent. The systematic statement of knowledge by the teacher allows students to deeper understand the structure and logic of the subject of study, to distinguish the main idea and Basic Rules of science, to determine the internal link between the phenomena of nature and society. Choosing an alternative structure of the content of the lesson, taking into account the rule of systematicity of didactics in teaching requires. The systematicity of teaching is a guarantee of success in teaching, regulating thoughts, facilitating and improving the mastery of knowledge, skills and abilities. It is necessary to be taught by following consistency in education, so that the knowledge learned today strengthens what was learned yesterday, and sets the ground for those who will be studied tomorrow. The systemic nature of education is due to the fact that it is consistent. A characteristic sign of consistency-based education is that it is aimed at creating new knowledge, skills and abilities on the basis of pre-mastered knowledge and skills of students, improving their interconnections, and vice versa, it is aimed at providing further deepening, expanding and strengthening knowledge, skills and abilities previously mastered in the process of outlining their new knowledge. Systematicity and consistency are also important in showing students which academic disciplines are inextricably linked. The rule of systematic and coherence of Education serves to strengthen the educational materials on which it is described and to supplement the previously passed; to ensure that students work independently in a continuous and systematic picture; to take into account the knowledge and skills acquired by students. The rule of unity of education and upbringing. It is necessary to educate, educate young people and carry out their general development in one whole.





The rule of unity of education and upbringing in the educational system is one of the main and leading. It is important to correctly determine the educational aspects arising from the content of large and small topics that are being spent in the educational process and ensure its implementation in a single Whole, along with education. So one whole educational process is characterized by two interrelationships: the process of knowing life and content with the attitude towards it. There is always an integral unit that guarantees the integrity of the pedagogical process between education and upbringing, which is given at school. The unity of education and upbringing largely depends on the correct Organization of the educational process and the ability to use different methods and techniques of teaching. The unity of education and upbringing largely depends on the correct Organization of the educational process and the ability to use the universal methods and techniques of teaching. Especially in order to ensure the unity of education with education: a) the correct Organization of the content of the stated educational materials, both scientific and ideological; b) disclosure of the scientific and educational essence of the subject being studied, creation of the possibility of using hadiths, proverbs in the educational process; C) thorough and solid assimilation of the stated scientific knowledge and its validity in marriage; g) creation of a problematic process in education, strengthening attention to ensuring the interests, activism and initiative of students; d) in the educational process it is necessarit is a rule of mindfulness, activity and independence in education. This rule implies the organization of teaching in such a way that students consciously and actively acquire scientific knowledge, as well as methods of their practical application. In creative initiative and educational activities, independence, thinking, culture of speech and the scientific worldview, faith are found in them. The rule of mindfulness and activity in the process of teaching implies the development of thinking and speech in students. The activity of students in the educational process is, first of all, their mental activity – contemplative activity. Accordingly, the rule of conscious mastering of education, on the one hand, implies independent, active thinking of students, and on the other hand, it is during this process that students are brought up and developed independence and activity, as well as logical thinking activities. The rule of mindfulness and activity requires training students in methods of creative activity in labor and training. The rule of instruction in education. This rule is one of the didactic ones, which increases the quality of the teaching process, making it easier for students to acquire knowledge. The principle of instruction makes it possible to facilitate perception and connect theoretical knowledge with life, practice. This rule requires the mobilization of sensory organs such as sight, hearing, sense of smell, taste and taste in the process of training, skin, musculature on an object in one go, and also increases interest in the studied phenomena, helps to acquire knowledge earlier.

The rule of theory in education regarding practice. In didactics, the most basic and leading rule is to conduct education in connection with marriage, with the practice of production. Along with the theoretical explanation of each subject, it is necessary to study its practical side, ways of applying it to practice. Consequently, both the goals and objectives of harmonious human education, the content of education, methods of teaching, and the forms of Organization of education are based on the unity of practice with theory. As a result of the consistent implementation of the rule of unity of practice with theory in the educational process, students get a correct, deep understanding of the fundamental nature of the educational material, the laws of the development of nature and society in detail on a scientific basis and form the skills, skills and abilities necessary for future practical activities. This rule is firmly connected with the scientific rule of Education. As students improve their knowledge,

become perfect equals, theoretically study science, learn that science arose due to practical need, how it develops the forces of production, innovations in the field of technology and economics, and science, in turn, helps to improve production and improve life. The rule of unity of practice with theory in the educational system in educational institutions is first implemented in the process of reading, depending on the content and specificity of the educational subject. Preparation of students for practical activities begins in the process of acquiring theoretical knowledge. Later it will be continued in laboratory and practical classes. In these classes, students, under the guidance of a teacher, check, reinforce and deepen the persuasiveness of the knowledge gained in the conditions of experience. They form the skills to put knowledge into practice. As a result of the fact that practice with theory is carried out in unity, the Learneritalaba carefully Masters knowledge, his independent thinking is well formed, and also finds its place in professional, production and social life. In short, educational patterns are an important chain between the reader and the reader. In pedagogy, a teacher's good knowledge of the laws of Education will provide him with good skills in practice.

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**The importance of supporting innovative activities of entrepreneurs in uzbekistan.**

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KSPI f.f.f D.(phd)

**Annotation:** Today, small business and private entrepreneurship have become a Real reality in our social life, attracting new entities, farms and corporations to their ranks.

Entrepreneurs and businessmen are becoming a force that affects the innovative socio-economic, political and spiritual development of our country, the development of civil society in Uzbekistan – the middle class of owners. President Of The Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said:"from now on, the freedom of entrepreneurial activity, the practical maintenance of the inviolability of private property will remain the dominant direction in public policy."<sup>1</sup>

Small business and private entrepreneurship influence the development of civil society through the following innovative characteristics, signs and activities.

The first is that owners and entrepreneurs struggle to transform economic democracy, Liberal democratic values, into objective reality.

They consider economic democracy, Liberal democratic ideas as the theoretical and philosophical basis of its full-fledged and free functioning, values \ u200b \ u200bthat motivate society and the state to live in accordance with the laws of a market economy, ideologically unite, organize businessmen. The more society and the state support economic democracy and Liberal-democratic values, the more it gives way to socio-economic development, accelerating the formation of entrepreneurs and businessmen as the middle class. And a class that carries out full-fledged and free activities, on the one hand, affects socio-economic growth, and on the other, decides property pluralism in civil society.

Economic democracy and Liberal democratic ideas contribute to the formation of entrepreneurs and businessmen as a class of middle owners, with their theoretical and philosophical views on life, society, the state and the future, Social being in general. It is for this reason that economic democracy and Liberal democratic ideas are supported by entrepreneurs and businessmen, fighting for their transformation into objective reality.

The second is that small business and private entrepreneurship influence the development of civil society through private property, property relations.

Private property is part of the most important institution of civil society. People own private property, unite in various associations to protect and develop this property, protect their socio-economic interests and rights. Civil society, on the other hand, is a social space that supports the

<sup>1</sup> Мирзиёев Ш.М. "Халқимизнинг розилиги бизнинг фаолиятимизга берилган энг олий баҳодир. Том 2. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ННИУ, 2018. 37 б.



aspirations of people both from a legal and organizational point of view. In it, Estates, property diversity, socio-economic activity are protected by special legal norms, mechanisms.

Private property in civil society is not just accumulated, acquired material assets, it is a tool that determines the direction, development of a wide range of socio-economic relations. Therefore, civil society cannot ignore the fact that private property affects socio-economic relations, the development of society. Private property as a component of a wide socio-economic relationship is not reflected in the consciousness, thinking, philosophy of life of citizens, ultimately in their relationship to society and the state.

Third, proprietary pluralism creates competition. The struggle for the consumer, the buyer, the competition is one of the laws discovered by the market economy.

Small businesses and private businesses are forced to obey the requirements of economic democracy as they enter into property-economic relations. And the main requirement of economic democracy is that everyone, a person, can freely participate in socio-economic relations, have private property, use it in their own interests, have the opportunity, the right to develop private property. This creates competition, since the development of private property, the desire to profit from it, creates a struggle for the buyer, the consumer. Where there is no competition, the dominance of one subject, one property owner, the desire to make the buyer and consumer dependent, a tendency to monopolistic efforts are formed. The policy of state ownership in the Soviet era did not allow economic democracy, property pluralism, after all, as a result, it introduced socio-economic development into a dead end.

True, property competition can cause such vices in some subjects as egoism, proprietorship, squeamishness, it is in this place that civil society is obliged by its special laws to put competition on the path of progress.

Fourth, entrepreneurs and businessmen can provide private property, the expansion of the scope of services only through the use of advanced, innovative technology, innovation and modernization research. The introduction of innovations, technological achievements of other countries, new and new types of services discovered in their activities is a guarantee of the development of entrepreneurship and business. In fact, small businesses and private businesses themselves must support scientific and technical, innovative discoveries, research, spend a certain part of their income on such innovative developments. Through the support of scientific and technical discoveries, research, the middle class of owners ensures the development of civil society as a social space prone to innovation, modernization.

Fifth, small businesses and private businesses, as a class, lead the entire socium through its prosperous life, its theoretical and philosophical doctrine, its respect for Economic Democracy and Liberal democratic values, its support for innovation and modernization, in short, its determination of the strategic goals of the development of society and dedication to make them come true. In any case, the experiences of progressive states that support entrepreneurs and businessmen lead us to such a conclusion. In Uzbekistan, such efforts, aspirations are manifested as a product of the initiative and



support of the state. This is a guarantee of the formation of entrepreneurs and businessmen in the future as a progressive, progressive force, class.

Sixth, entrepreneurs and businessmen are entities that are primarily aimed at meeting their needs for treats and types of services for solving socio-economic problems. That is why they support the market economy, making it an integral part of civil society, an attribute, the basis of its existence and development. With a market economy, civil society is closely connected, in civil society, the well-being of the people is ensured through a market economy. Entrepreneurs and businessmen influence the socio-economic life of civil society through the formation of a market economy.

Seventh, small business and private entrepreneurship require efficient, rational use of labor resources. Not only time, products, but above all labor, labor resources cannot be made entrepreneurial and business without making good use of them.

Uzbekistan is a country and state where labor resources are growing rapidly. A reasonable way to make the most of them is to support small business and private entrepreneurship, to create mechanisms to guarantee the economic rights and freedoms of people.

Experience shows that the effective use of labor resources cannot be fully solved by small businesses and private businesses. Although more than 76% of the working population is now employed in this sector, the employment of the remaining working people and the solution of the problem of unemployment as a whole necessitate a special state program. And in order to create jobs, it is necessary that small business and private entrepreneurship have a plan for continuous expansion, development, and state support for it. In this case, a large increase in small business, an increase in the level of transnational corporations may occur. Transnational corporations are required to attract to socio-economic life, to coordinate their activities with national development models. Such corporations lead Uzbekistan to access to the world community, integration, free functioning of civil institutions in the global economy.

**Eighth, entrepreneurs and businessmen can enter the field as a social-political force invented in the management of society and the state, in the activities of the political system, in the democratization of state power. That is, small businesses and private businesses can form a political party and be elected to higher authorities, participate in legal activities, nominate candidates for higher positions. For example, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan-the movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen – operations in our national parliament through its biggest fact. The political party and social movements are the institutions of civil society with the most inflammatory, largest number of supporters, sympathizers. Hence, entrepreneurs and businessmen contribute not only to the development of social-economic, but also political democracy. And in a free civil society, political democracy ensures that state power services the interests of the people, helps to transfer the activities of power to self-government bodies. Today, political parties have different wings, publications and estates, primary organizations. They have established extensive relations with non-governmental organizations, trade unions, neighborhoods. These contacts serve the development of civil institutions, the rise of the position of political parties. The emergence of entrepreneurs and businessmen as a socio-political force,**





participation in the management of society and the state, indicates a serious impact of business entities on the development of civil institutions.

Ninth, small business and private entrepreneurship require peace, sustainable development in the country, evolution supports progress. Civil society is essentially inclined to evolutionary progress, it seeks to ensure the rise through civil harmony, creative competition and expand the range of services.

Evolution development takes into account the conservative nature of the people's mentality, culture, traditions and values, the gradual meeting of transformation, the careful attitude to changes contrary to the nation, people, way of life. At the present time, when the globalizing world is influencing ethnomedony and ethnopsychology, ensuring evolutionary progress is a complex task, since globalization, along with it, is popularizing qualities that do not suit all peoples, nationalities, such as Western nihilism, individualism, conformism. It is also the responsibility of entrepreneurs and businessmen to ensure evolutionary progress in accordance with the culture and mentality of the nation, people, absorbing the positive aspects in globalization.

Tenth, small business and private entrepreneurship achieve social cooperation with all layers, systems, institutions, organizations of society, the development of civil society with the desire for material and spiritual support of creative forces, initiative in them. Empirical examples, experiments show that entrepreneurs and businessmen have established social cooperation with schools, colleges, universities, trade unions, Youth Union, various foundations, financially support talented youth, sponsor spiritual and educational, humanistic events of non-governmental organizations, volonterial actions. Today, the social cooperation of entrepreneurs and businessmen with civil institutions, their support as sponsors have taken on a typical, traditional character. With these types of activities, they contribute to the formation of civil institutions and a stable place in social life.

Eleventh, entrepreneurs and businessmen influence the mentality of Labor, the use of modern types of Labor, professional, technical achievements and marketing opportunities. All tsexes are replacing large factories-complexes with oil, dust and noise-modern, tidy, compact firms. A huge key in his hand, the place of the worker – proletariat, whose clothes smell of oil, is being emptied by a specialist who controls the production process through a computer. The modernization of production does not seriously affect the mentality of Labor, the perception of the profession.

Entrepreneurs and businessmen: 1) modernization of production; 2) introduction of new professions; 3) changing the mentality of labor through training and training of young people in these professions. And a change in the labor mentality allows you to freely and actively participate in socio-economic relations.

The twelfth, small business and private entrepreneurship need civil institutions that operate freely in social life, freely defend their interests and freely exercise their rights. These institutions are not only buyers, consumers, but also entities that establish democratic values and, through their activities, make civil society an open, free, law-priority space. Entrepreneurs and businessmen

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cooperate with civil institutions not as a subject – object, but as a subject – subject, supporting their free activities, free initiatives, since entrepreneurs alone cannot create an open civil society, they need a team, line and support. Such a base is the state, people, civil institutions.

The Thirteenth, the society, the strategic goal set by sosisium and the spiritual and moral values that honor give direction to the activities of entrepreneurs. Only the middle class of owners who served to strengthen the spiritual and moral foundations of civil society is supported by society. Although a market economy generates vices of greed, selfishness, it is important to harmonize a market economy with spirituality, even serving the first with the second. Even because civil society is built on high spiritual and moral qualities, entrepreneurs and businessmen consider it their human duty to strengthen them. Spiritual and moral imperatives unite entrepreneurs and businessmen around civil society, encouraging them to also serve socio-spiritual development.

Based on the results of our study, we can recommend the following to practice.

1. Legal mechanisms have been created aimed at protecting small business and private entrepreneurship, now it is necessary to popularize and widely promote the use of these mechanisms.

2. It is necessary to create modern artistic and creative images of entrepreneurs and businessmen, take films, organize a gallery of portraits.

3. It is necessary to organize special funds, develop measures that stimulate the patronage of entrepreneurs and businessmen, material support of civil institutions.

4. It is advisable to develop a model regulation for the regulatory establishment of cooperation of small business and private business entities with non-governmental organizations, media and political parties.

5. It is imperative to revise the activities of the Mahalla Institute and self-government bodies aimed at supporting entrepreneurship in accordance with the concept of innovative development of society, to adopt the necessary regulatory legal acts.

6. In order to raise the types of services provided by entrepreneurs and businessmen to the level of world standards, it is necessary to implement the norms in international law into national legislation.

7. The spiritual and moral qualities of entrepreneurs and businessmen are studied, on the basis of which it is possible to create a "moral code of business".

8. Organization of industry associations of entrepreneurs and businessmen who serve the population in the darkor.

9. It is necessary to develop laws on the development and legal and regulatory organization of the family business.

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This means that the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in our country and their comprehensive support through innovative features, signs and activities has a significant impact on the development of civil society.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF THE USE OF INAVATORY PROGRAMS OF MUSIC CULTURE IN TEACHING AS A SUBJECT

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Annotation. this article covers the basics and stages of development, history of the use of inavatory programs of musical culture in teaching as a science. Also, scientific information is provided with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of teaching the subject of music culture by means of inavation programs in the training of pedagogical personnel for general music education.

Keywords: virtual communication, interface, effect, Martenot waves, music education, pedagogy, MP3, MIDI, WAV, PowerDVD, AEG, NHK, Plate records, computer music programs.

Today, a growing part of communication between people is entering the world of virtual communication technologies. Music could not stand aside from information and communication technologies. With the help of a computer, if a person wants, a person can, without leaving home, record sound recordings using amateur equipment, process them in a special program using various effects, and then start distributing "newly recorded hits in MP3 format over the internet. Computer music programs can be divided into three main groups. The first group includes programs that work with a sound wave. These are various multimedia players designed to play audio and video files; all audio editors where you can edit the sound wave; as well as programs for burning discs. We can say that the programs of this group are the most used in various types of human activity. The second group includes sequencer programs that combine many functions. Recently, sequencer has become a universal program for working with MIDI and audio sound, but at first they worked only with the MIDI group.

And the third group of programs is music editors, with the help of which the method of typing music is the same as typing using Microsoft Word. The simplest in everyday use are media players. The most popular are Windows Media, WinAmp and CyberLink PowerDVD. From CDs (uncompressed audio formats: \*.WAV,\*.AIFF; compressed audio formats whose data has not been lost:\*.APE,\*.FLAC; compressed audio formats whose data is partially lost: \*. MP3,\*.OGG) music in the format can be listened to. It also supports DVD format videos and other compressed formats (\*.AVI,\*.MPEG,\*.WMV,\*.VOB, \*TS,\*. MP4 and others) can be watched. With the development of Internet technologies, the functionality of these programs is expanding significantly, with the help of these programs it will be possible to listen to internet radio. When copying a disc, information about the performer and song names are automatically filled in, making life much easier for users. Computer music programs also include audio editors, such as Adobe Audition, Sony Sound Forge, Steinberg Wave Lab. These programs are designed for more professional users. With their help, it is possible to convert an audio CD to MP3 format with a large number of additional options. It is also possible to edit an audio wave of one track (adhesive cut sound).

With the help of a sound editor, it is possible to create a collage, popurri from several songs. In addition, audio editors are also used to recover old recordings from recordings and audio cassettes. It

Table with 2 columns: Page number (171) and Publication information (ISSN 2319-2836, ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW, under Volume: 11 Issue: 11 in November-2022, https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR, Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)



should be noted that this process requires a lot of time, for example, actions in the process of restoring audio cassettes. Such recordings not only lose sound quality polish and dynamics over time, but what is most unpleasant is that the tape stretches and begins to float with time and intonation, in order to bring audio recordings in such cases to their original state and or closer to the original, it is advisable to use computer music programs extensively, mainly in digitization. Digitization of recordings is also a rather laborious process, but automation work in audio editors of computer music programs is easy. One of the main disadvantages of plate recording is the moderate amount of dynamic gradations, the appearance of additional noise and slow beats. The noise level on the plate is constant from beginning to end, which allows you to detect noise in pauses between tracks, and in the sound-producing areas of the work, experimentally sets the optimal level of noise reduction.

If the maximum noise reduction is set, the timbre of high-range sounds (for example, violin) will disappear. In most cases, clicks on the plate are also periodic, but they can be removed as much as possible with the help of special plugins. The dynamic and timbre range can be corrected by the equalizer and special plugins. Sequencer allows you to create, edit, save, play musical compositions in a MIDI sequence. In addition, the sequencer is able to actively work with sound waves. MIDI abbreviation (abbreviatura) Musical Instrument Digital Interface - digital interface of musical instruments. This term refers to the generally accepted standard for the exchange of digital data between devices that carry out the synthesis and processing of electronic music. The main difference between musical information corresponding to the MIDI standard from a traditional digital sound is that it is not encoded by the amplitude of sound vibrations, but teams that describe the instrumental composition of the orchestra involved in the performance of the composition, and for each of these instruments are notated partitura soundtracks. This standard was shared in 1983 by Korg, Roland, Yamaha, the largest producers of electronic musical instruments installed. Developed by independent manufacturers, it ensured the interaction of synthesizers and other electromechanical devices. Wherever a MIDI command comes to the device, it immediately generates a sound that matches it. Thus, through this interface, the entire electronic orchestra can be controlled from a single console. Often such devices resemble a piano keyboard in appearance and are accordingly called MIDI keyboards. But on a computer, the control panel is often implemented in software in the form of a special program - a sequencer. Naturally, the sound card, any other additional devices need software. The musician usually works with a sequencer program. The most popular of them are Cakewalk Pro Audio, Cubase and Digital Orchestrator, each of which is presented in several versions. It should be noted that these programs of competing firms provide the user with different options, but their interfaces and methods of working with them are very similar. On separate tracks, acoustic instruments and vocals can be recorded, and then, signal processing and multi-channel Phonogram can be dropped into stereo. The musician has the opportunity to choose the composition of the orchestral instruments, see the correct signs of their parties, pre-adjust the relative sound level of each of them, set the placement of performers in the panorama of the orchestra, immediately transpontrate the batch of any instrument.

The ability to record sound is often associated with the idea of producing electronic music. But this does not mean that the production of electronic music is the goal of the recording process. In 1857, French publisher and bookseller Edward Leon Scott de Martinville patented a device he

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invented - a phonotograph. The phonotograph was the first device that could record sounds but not reproduce them. In 1878, the American inventor Thomas A. Edison patented the phonograph. Edison's phonograph, just like Scott's phonotograph, used cylinders to record sounds, but unlike the phonotograph, the sound could be both recorded and repeated. In 1887, the American inventor Emil Berliner presented his invention - a disc phonograph. In 1906, a large invention appeared, which greatly influenced the development of electronic music. It was a triode tube amplifier (audio) developed by American inventor Lee de Forest. It was the first electronic lamp composed of a glass container with a hot cathode inside, allowing the generation and amplification of electrical signals. The invention of the vacuum tube laid the foundation for radio broadcasting and made it possible for electronic calculations to appear. Long before electronic music became available, composers wanted to use emerging technologies for musical purposes. Several instruments were created that used both mechanical and electronic components. It was these instruments that paved the way for more advanced electronic instruments. The first electronic instruments include: the sound cross (fr. Croix Sonore), and "Martenot waves", invented by French musician Maurice Martenot in 1919 and 1928.

The most famous example of the use of Martenot waves is Olivier Messiana's "Turangalila Symphony" and his other works. The instrument of the Martenot waves was used to write music by other composers, mainly French, such as Andre Jolivet. 1920-1930. During this decade, many electronic instruments and the first compositions for them appeared. The first electronic instrument was the etheraphone, invented in Leningrad in 1919-20 by Lev Termen, later renamed "Termenvox". With the advent of termenvox, the first compositions for electronic instruments appeared. These compositions were quite different from the works of "noise makers". And this led to a change in the goals of using music machines. In 1928, the French cellist Maurice Martenot invented the instrument "Martenot waves", with which he made his debut in Paris. In 1929, composer Joseph Schilinger wrote the "first airphonic suite" ("First Airphonic Suite") for termenvox and orchestra. For the first time, xuita was presented with the Cleveland Orchestra, where Lev Termen performed solo. In the same year, American composer George Antale wrote parties for mechanical instruments, electric noise machines, engines and amplifiers for the first time in his work. He wrote these parties for the opera "Mr. Bloom" ("Gospodin Blum") and did not finish it.

Electronic music. Electronic music (nem. elektronische Musik, visual. electronic music) refers to music that is the acoustic result of the production, modification and reproduction of music in a partial or completely electronic way. In this process, the internal organization of sound comes first. The sound source can be natural or artificial (acoustic and electronic). Electronic music-1) works of music created by means of electronic music instruments, sound recording and sound scanning (such as a tape recorder) devices. In the composition, such types as Concrete Music, computer music created on the basis of special computer programs, applied electronic music composed for a motion picture, performance, etc. are distinguished.

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**THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC AND THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC LYRICS IN THE FORMATION OF THE MUSICAL CULTURE OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

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**Annotation.** this article expresses the role and importance of the reader's knowledge of music science and music lyrics in the formation of musical culture of young people. Music has been widely used in all systems of education and training since ancient times as a powerful educational tool. The deep impact on the minds and psyche of people on all types of art of scientists, educators, including the art of music, was seen in them as a means of formation and development of a high spiritual culture, and much attention was paid to this in this article.

**Keywords:** attractive music, musical art, ethics, aesthetics, musical culture, spirituality, enlightenment, thinking, national value, art.

Culture is a process of human activity, a spiritual value created as a result of which, in turn, is a social phenomenon that is considered an important factor in the formation and maturation of the individual. Spiritual wealth is created by scientists, artists, composers, poets and writers, theorists, in short, the people. In the process of creating, mastering and developing cultural spirituality, society develops, labor productivity increases, productive forces develop, the spiritual image of people is formed, morality, taste and wisdom, aesthetic pleasure, creative strength and abilities progress. In the study of spiritual culture, first of all, the antiquity, interaction of spirituality and culture, as well as human life, personality behavior are the stages of finding a spiritual decision. When studying it, it should be remembered that culture is, in the most general way, a set of all types of variability activities of Man and society, as well as the results of activity. The scope of a particular culture is unusually wide, it also covers spiritual wealth created by people, scientific, artistic, legal, religious, moral, philosophical, and other forms of social consciousness, all forms and aspects of worldview and thinking, ideas and teachings in society, works of art, aesthetic views. In addition, information, education, philosophy, religion, law, ethics, aesthetics, art and literature singaris are also part of the spiritual culture. Music has been widely used in all systems of education and training since ancient times as a powerful educational tool. Prominent statesmen, scientists, educators deeply influenced all kinds of art, including musical art, the minds and psyche of people, viewed in them as a means of formation and development of a high spiritual culture, and paid great attention to it.

Each genre of musical art has its own set of topics, in which the spiritual spirit and culture of a people or nation of one or another era experienced by a country is expressed. The art of music has such positive characteristics as enriching the spiritual world of citizens of our independent republic, making them enjoy everything beautiful. The idea of \ u200b \ u200bThe spiritual is distinguished by such features as high, artistically attractive works of music that encourage people to find a way to their hearts faster, to have a strong influence on their aesthetic sense, to deeply observe life events. Therefore, it is important to use as widely as possible the Mediated nature of his works as an artistic influence in the education of people in a high spiritual and cultural spirit. The power of the works performed in music is in its folk and intelligibility, the ability of people to emotionally influence the

inner and spiritual world. It is important to take into account this feature of musical art in the upbringing of a spiritually harmonious generation. The widespread use of the rich spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people in spiritual education can be an important factor in increasing its responsiveness and efficiency. The art of music has such positive characteristics as enriching the spiritual world of citizens of our independent republic, making them enjoy everything beautiful. The idea of \ u200b \ u200bThe spiritual is distinguished by such features as high, artistically attractive works of music that encourage people to find a way to their hearts faster, to have a strong influence on their aesthetic sense, to deeply observe life events. Therefore, it is important to use as widely as possible the Mediated nature of his works as an artistic influence in the education of people in a high spiritual and cultural spirit. The power of the works performed in music is in its folk and intelligibility, the ability of people to emotionally influence the inner and spiritual world. It is important to take into account this feature of musical art in the upbringing of a spiritually harmonious generation. The widespread use of the rich spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people in spiritual education can be an important factor in increasing its responsiveness and efficiency.

Since the national program requires the training of highly qualified personnel who meet high spiritual and cultural requirements, the role of our musical heritage is also significant in this regard. The role of musical culture in the creation of the culture of society in our daily life, in the upbringing and upbringing of young people with a comprehensive artistic taste, common sense, worthy of our time, remains significant. In particular, in creating the foundation of Uzbek musical culture, the songs and songs created by the working people captured the soul of a person, and the works were a source of inspiration for that people. At the same time that the human soul feels thirst for beauty, it receives nutrients from the beauty environment. Music is a system of expressive type of art. Music also expressively reflects vaqyea-events. But it is not determined by the dimensions of space and material material, as in architecture. Music is not by sight, maybe it is perceived in the hearing aid. Since the theme of music has its own character and cannot cover all sides of Man and vaqyelikdai, first of all, personifies the inner spiritual world of a person, his feeling and mood, music creates feelings and moods, and not perceptions of the world in a different way than painting and sculpture.

Music creates a sensual image of vacyelik. In music, feelings will not be exactly the life feelings themselves, they will be selected, cleared of random moments, realized from the point of view of certain dreams. Music is capable of accentuating all the colorisations of the state of human emotions. He is able to express even the most complex feelings, the most subtle experiences and mood states. Music, following the time criterion, covers the processes of alternation, escalation and decline of experiences. Music expresses complex social feelings, above all moral ( love, hatred, pride, fear), aesthetic (art or sophistication of nature, grandeur, tragic, funny) feelings, which are reflected in the tone of speech in life or vases of action. Music has a wide range of possibilities in expressing mood states. The human mood is a complex emotion, which hyech is not associated with anything. Mood has generalized traits, from which secondary sides are excluded, and the most important aspects are distinguished that determine a person's emotional attitude to wakefulness. The power of music is that it is able to demonstrate the state of cheerfulness, sadness, imagination, cheerfulness, depression and the like of human mental states in a special and general way in their interdependence, absorption into each other. Music, along with the emotional aspects of the inner world of a person, is able to express



its spiritual world in a nutshell, creating its mental and volitional power, a holistic image. He also has the opportunity to express the peculiarities of the mental system, to create states of the national spirit. In the work of great composers, it is obvious that the mental system inherent in this or that people is unique in its features, States of feeling and opportunities for the perception of *vagyelik*. In the process of reflecting the features of the national spirit in musical means, folk musical creativity occupies a large place. Music culture serves to form the spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, to cultivate creative skills, sophistication and artistic taste for the implementation of national pride and patriotic education, to expand the circle of thought, to educate independence and initiative. The new content of musical culture implies the upbringing of the younger generation at the level of a cultured person who can inherit our national musical heritage, perceive the wealth of Universal Music. In this, the main goal is for students to learn the art of music with all their sophistication. The main task of music education is also to develop the musical talent of students, to increase attention and passion for musical art, to create the necessary conditions for the development of the talent of students interested in musical art, to satisfy their artistic needs. State educational standards for the development of music education and training are the main criteria. Music culture serves to form the spiritual culture of students, to carry out national pride and patriotic education, to cultivate creative skills, sophistication and artistic taste, to expand the framework of thought, to educate independence and initiative. The introduction of State at'lim standards in music education, along with all academic disciplines, allows full-fledged use of national musical heritage. These were reflected in popular folk melodies and songs, creative activities of *honanda* and musicians, status, *shashmaqom*, epics and today's modern musical activity. This capacity of music art serves as a unique and unrepeatable resource in their harmonious cultivation in the upbringing of a new generation.

Art reflects the beauty of human relations – through artistic expression of circumstances in the form of such a concept as selflessness, nobility, goodness, justice, courage, patriotism. At the same time, art educates it by influencing the feelings of a person even through such ugly phenomena as social evils, humiliation and hypocrisy, meanness and hypocrisy, vanity and falsehood. In art, beauty, often tragedy, grandeur, decides through laughter. The concepts of tragedy, grandeur and laughter have a special value in art. As we know, in the performance of one or another piece of music, skillful vaustanness from performers and instrumentalists is required. As we know, the most complex within musical genres, but with the peculiarity that it can reach any corner of the soul, is the melody, that is, playing folk instruments. Carpentry is one of the ancient types of Uzbek musical performance art and is an incomparable contributing factor to the spirit and development of human life, our spirituality. Therefore, from the distant past, a unique tradition arose. These traditions are gaining momentum among the people, developing in different ways, styles and directions, passing from generation to generation and maintaining their spiritual potential. In other words, the art of musicians is a lively process. Embodying in themselves the incomparable and immortal traditions of musical art, the development of them in a way consistent with the Times is characteristic of the *zabardast* and the owners of a huge soul. The study of their creativity, ways of performance and methods of interpretation, being *Vagif* from the endless secret synths of music, while valuing our cultural wealth, also opens up wide opportunities for educating the younger generation in the spirit of love, loyalty to the native country. Another of the most important aspects of carpentry is the ability to cultivate noble feelings in the soul and motivate a person to love life, to Ardor. Therefore, the





sazans have long been revered as spiritual forces. V.A.As sukhamlinsky said, the heritage of folk music is an inexhaustible treasure, an artistic and aesthetic source that brings young people to spiritual maturity. If the child's heart from an early age is influenced by the beauty of a piece of music, if the child feels the multifaceted meanings of human emotions in sounds, then he will rise to the peak of culture, which hiech cannot achieve by any other means. Music tone feeling of beauty creates its own beauty in front of the child, a small person realizes his prestige. Music education is not a statement that it is to educate a musician, but that it means to educate a person in the first time.

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**THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN THE ECONOMY.**

**Khidirov Ikromjon Meliboyevich  
KSPI**

There are two management systems in a particular product development (performance of work, provision of services), involving resources in the production region:

1. Controlled system;
2. Managing system. (Table 1)

At this point, let's first get acquainted with the essence of the concept of "resource".

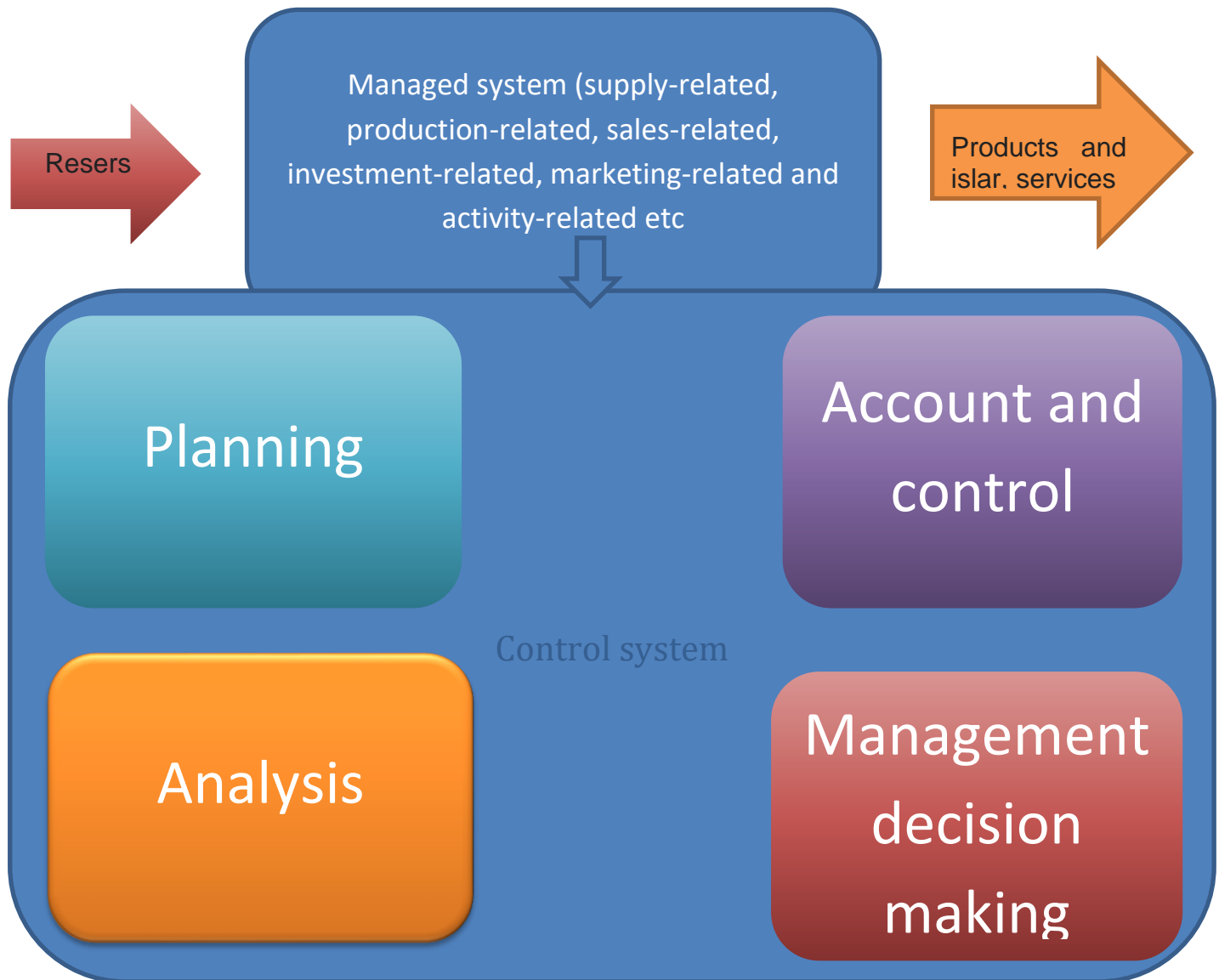
Resource-the scale of direct or indirect production (performance of work, provision of services) and the material value or labor force capable of it.

Resources (French: ressource — auxiliary tool) — funds, wealth, reserves, opportunities; in the state budget there may be sources of income, natural, economic, Labor, foreign exchange and other resources. In a broad sense — in the life of society, an important place is occupied by economic resources, which represent the means, sources of ensuring production. Economic resources: natural resources (raw materials and materials, water, forest resources, etc.k.), labor is divided into resources ("human capital"), working capital (materials), information, Financial (money capital). Literally - economic resources are used in economic activities, including factors that include the resources listed above, which indicate mazmui. Resources are divided into renewable, re — productive (labor, equipment, equipment) and non-renewable (for example, raw materials-oil, coal, gas, ore deposits) resources, as well as secondary resources with waste of production and product consumption (materials and items used in production in the style of primary raw materials or products after initial use). Such resources are a source of additional material technical resources. Foreign exchange resources, i.e. freely convertible foreign currency reserves and its sources of income, are also included in the resources.

A managed system is:

- related to supply;
- related to production;
- related to the organization of sales;
- related to investment;
- related to marketing;
- and includes other management related to activities.

Table 1



- When the supply-related management is studied, it is usually understood to provide the production cliff without interruption with the required volume of raw materials and materials in order to ensure its smooth operation and to organize this cliff. In this case, it is advisable to control the supply based on the volume of orders, based on the demand of consumers and the demand of the manufactured product in the general public-market, based on the nature of seasonality. Otherwise, turning the enterprise's funds into a dead working capital, and not an activated working capital, or providing it with a volume of less than extioj, can lead to the occurrence of a break with the required volume of raw materials and materials.

- In the management related to production, the inclusion of resources, that is, raw materials and materials, in the production jargon and processing them on the basis of special techniques and machine tools, at consumer demand-according to the contract, finished products are produced. In the management related to production, the inclusion of the production jargon in the production jargon of the necessary raw materials and materials plays an important role in production. Otherwise there may be a reason for workers to be paid a fee – prostoy for keeping them free in the event that they remain idle. This condition can cause unexpected damage to the production cliff.
- In the management related to the organization of sales, it is understood as the realization of finished products produced in the production jargon, in other words, the sale. In this case, work is carried out to satisfy the obligations of the consumer specified in the contract. An important place in Su is also occupied by the organization of electronic sales using the capabilities of modern telecommunication technologies. This necessitates the management of the organization of the digital economy using digital technologies, which are now increasingly developing. The management of sales through digital technologies is primarily the reason for achieving the expected result in making a profit, while remaining to take its place in the market.
- In the management related to investment, it is understood to invest funds in order to organize an enterprise or a production enterprise, or to expand the volume of manufactured products, or to expand the range of manufactured products, or to produce additional products (to produce products other than the main production, to perform work, to provide services). Also to additional (non-basic) production. For example: the main activity is the production of shoes, the production of carob at the enterprise, or the production of various toys with a Bush, etc.k. In some cases, other networks may also be introduced. For example: an auxiliary farm, that is, the introduction of industries such as livestock, poultry, fishing, and funds can be invested in it.
- In marketing-related Management, a complex of activities is understood, such as activities related to the sale of manufactured taylor products, conducting marketing research, studying the market of manufactured products, studying consumer extremes.
- and other management related to activity.
- The control system is:
  - planning;
  - account and control;
  - analysis;
  - includes management decision making.

The planning stage is planned with the aim of ensuring the rhythm and efficiency of the production jargon of the enterprise. Planning can vary. Planning of activities, planning of production, planning of income (mabas), planning of expenses, financing (provision of funds). At the same time, the business plan provides for the attraction of credit funds, leasing and h.k.ni attraction planning can be divided into such.

At the stage of accounting and control, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the resources and criteria related to the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. It can be customer and customer accounting, resource accounting aimed at issuing ILS, rental accounting,



warehouse accounting, financial accounting; cash receipts accounting, currency exchange accounting, advertising and fairs accounting, transportation and logistics accounting. Then it is advisable to take control of the joint that the pand is giving.

The analysis stage is understood as economic analysis, which depends on the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. It consists in analyzing the types of Economic Analysis, sources of information and the work of Economic Analysis.

In this:

1. Categorization of types of Economic Analysis.
2. Current, operational and promising analysis.
3. Financial and management analysis.
4. Comparison and functional-value analysis.
5. Reliable sources of information of Economic Analysis.
6. Organization of Economic Analysis.

Categorization of types of Economic Analysis. Categorization of types of analysis - allows you to generalize and bring them into one system, mark the most important aspects, as well as broad opportunities for this science in the future. All types of analysis are summarized into a certain type, depending on their signs. Such signs may be the sources used, according to the purpose, content, form, space and time of analysis.

Types of Analysis:- Analysis;- Management Analysis;- Operational Analysis;- current analysis;- prospective analysis;- comprehensive analysis;- systematic analysis;- functional value analysis;- determinized analysis;- marginal analysis;- comparative analysis;- economic activity analysis;- technical-economic;- socio-economic;- economic-environmental;- internal analysis;- group analysis, etc.

Current analysis. Based on the official report in the analysis in favor of the farm, which the current analysis is achieving, the document is about monthly, quarterly, annual and series years of analysis. About the current analysis objective assessment of the ultimate results achieved in economic activity, involvement of unsupported internal economic reserves in the use of quality and compensation for their future production in a comprehensive manner.

Management decision - making is an important connecting process in the Coordination of interaction between the internal variables of the organization and the external environment of the organization.

The decision is to choose one of the possibilities in the direction of common goals. The decision clearly shows the methods of solving the issues that need to be addressed in the direction of common goals, and connects the necessary resources with the issues.

Decision making in management is a more systematized process than in personal life. The leader chooses the direction of action not only for himself, but also for the organization, as well as for other employees. Managers at the highest level (level)of management of organizations sometimes make decisions related to one hundred million soums. More important-management decisions make many people proud of their lives.

What to fall for by a management decision?

Also, a decision is the final result of management activities. If the subject of labor in management is information, the product of its labor (result) is a management decision. The development and





adoption of a decision is the main form of such managerial activity in which the content of the leader's labor is the process of his movement towards the goal of the team.

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**SOCIO-LEGAL ISSUE OF THE FORMATION OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

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**Annotation:** In this article, the importance of the formation of loyalty to the national idea, patriotism, high spiritual and moral views in the minds of young people in the context of globalization, the formation of ideological immunity in them. The approach to the formation of immunity in young people in the fight against ideological threats is highlighted.

**Key words:** Globalization, patriotism, high moral and ethical views, kindness, humanity, humanism, school, ideological immunity, national idea, principle, aggression.

Today, when there are threats and cyber threats to stability, it is an important issue for young people to focus on spirituality and Enlightenment, moral and Human Rights, and on striving for maturity. In the minds of young people, the relevance of creating mechanisms for the formation of loyalty to the National idea, patriotic sentiment, high spiritual and moral views, ideological immunity, legal consciousness and legal culture is growing even more. The very first social issue in this is the issue of manaviyat. On January 19, 2021, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a videoselector meeting on issues of radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work, strengthening the cooperation of state and public organizations in this regard, if the body of public life is the economy, its soul and soul is spirituality. As long as we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we will rely on two solid pillars.

The first is a strong economy based on market principles.

The latter is a powerful spirituality based on the rich heritage of our ancestors and national values.” High moral of our youth.-education in the moral spirit, the formation of a sense of spiritual Freemasonry in them is an important factor in protecting against various ideological and manatic threats.

Responsibility is a philosophical-moral category that expresses the responsibility of a particular person or social class to the fulfillment of socially significant duties and tasks, the consequence of which is the observance of moral rules lying on the basis of a particular action, a phenomenon that indicates the high maturation of each person.

It is a criterion of spirituality, which means the protection of the interests of society and its members, the preservation of independence, its further strengthening, dedication in fulfilling a specific task, and the full mobilization of all its strength and capabilities. [1.243 p.]

Our country has always been among the main priorities of its mission to educate an educated and intellectually developed generation, which is the most important value and decisive force in achieving the goals set for democratic development, modernization and renewal. One of the most important issues for us in this regard is the upbringing of young people with high spirituality, modern knowledge and professions, with their own independent opinion, in the spirit of national and universal values.[2.88-89 p] the reforms and legislative process carried out in our country will serve to educate the younger generation as physically and manan mature people, to ensure that they have a place in society and, of course, become the owner of any profession or profession. Since the upbringing of a



generation that is independent and healthy-minded, striving to be worthy of them in the spirit of high respect for ancestors was brought to the level of public policy in our republic during a period of increasing threat of manic threats in the world, it is the sacred duty of each of us to actively participate in this process.

Another of the most important factors in raising youth spirituality is historical memory. It is an expression of high respect and reverence for the ancestors and means to live in a noble way, keeping in mind the memory of those who shoot. Educating young people in the spirit of such a tradition, arming them with the history of our Motherland is an unremarkable task in the field of spirituality and the formation of national ideology. After all, nothing goes without a trace in the great history, as the president noted. It is stored in the blood, historical memory of the larynx and is manifested in practical work. That is why he is godly. Preserving, studying and leaving the historical norm for generations is one of the most important priority areas of the policy of our state.[3.142 p] history is the basis of people's spirituality. Consequently, the land and freedom, which is the great blessing of independent Uzbekistan, along with the origin of the Blessed work and creative activity of our people, also rely on the rich heritage and rich history of our ancestors who grew up on our land and made a worthy contribution to world civilization and founded the National Goya with their ideas and thinking.

The effectiveness of the reforms carried out in our country, first of all, is inextricably linked with the restoration of the people's spirituality, the wide organisation of our rich historical heritage, the deep absorption of national Goya into the hearts and minds of our youth. Referring to these, it can be observed that the independent thinking, spiritual world and social activity of our youth have become the foundation of all achievements, a source of strength, especially the great creative work carried out in our country, and the human factor plays a decisive role in the basis of the achievements. The spiritual heritage, the restoration of national values, the education of a healthy generation as a mature, manan High, perfect person in every possible way have been brought to the level of Public Policy. The foundations of national statehood, which have been formed over the centuries, are increasingly strengthened by the principle of awareness of the National Minority. National-spiritual renewal, revival of values, economic growth have become a factor of development.

It is an expression of genuine moral responsibility in them that makes our youth selfless every day, every moment, mobilize tirelessly and tirelessly towards the goals of great creativity, creativity, putting themselves in drops and drops, making this quality a criterion of constant, daily activity.

Mobilizing oz to obtain destruction represents the content of the concept of responsibility, while risking his life voluntarily, consciously, for the interests of the country, the motherland in various dangerous situations and threats in everyday life. Spiritual responsibility is not realized in exchange for material or spiritual benefit, but it also represents the noble activity of a person, including our youth, pursuing their own life, goals and dreams for the people and society. Moral responsibility is not only the potential of some individuals and those who have a special opportunity, but also a spiritual quality for every person, including our youth.

It should be remembered once again that in the current difficult period, attention is paid to youth education at the level of Public Policy, and it is necessary for young people to make good use of the opportunities that are being created for them, that they should never forget that the future youth is in the hands of them, and that they should The appeal of the head of state to the Oliy Majlis, The First

Forum of youth of Uzbekistan and the expanded meeting of the Security Council determined the actual tasks in the direction of spirituality. Because there are many issues that are waiting for their solution in this regard, where the wind of changes does not penetrate. There are not even those who have not fully understood the essence of the National Goya, imagine the old ideology and look at it superficially. Therefore, the president emphasized the main goal of the ideology of our country:

The ideology of the new Uzbekistan we are creating will be the Goya of goodness, humanity, humanism. By ideology, we first understand the education of thought, the education of national and universal values. They are based on several millennia of life concepts and values of our people.

We consider it necessary to pay attention to the following in this regard:

- A serious approach to educational education in the family, preschool and school education. Development of a concept that reflects the image of a modern educator-educator;
- In the formation of immunity to harmful threats in the hearts and minds of young people, “the goals of goodness, humanity, humanism must be the basis;
- Development of innovative methods of parent-neighborhood-educational cooperation in the effective organization of youth prime time;
- To pay serious attention to the justification of the Constitution and law in the school education;
- Youth to achieve the effectiveness of the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture

The task of our youth is to take an example from the above and contribute with little potential to preserving and further strengthening the independence included in the hands. After all, we justify the opinion of the president of our country that the role and influence of our ambitious youth in the implementation of socio-political and economic reforms aimed at building a new Uzbekistan in our mamalakat today will delight everyone. All of us are proud and proud that our youth is rightfully able to take responsibility for the future of our motherland, becoming the decisive force of today and tomorrow. [4.145 p.]

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**The role of local tribes in Ferghana region in the political life of the country at the beginning of the 18th century**

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**Annotation**

This article provides information on the role of the tribes that lived in the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the 18th century in the political life of the country, their place in society.

**Key words:** Mangyts, Kenagasy, Mingi, Yuzy, Kalmyks, Kipchaks, Abulfayzkhan, Chodak Khodzhi, Akbotabiy, Abdurakhimkhodzha, Said Sultan, Shokhrukhbiy.

The state of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which was established in Central Asia at the beginning of the 17th century, began to weaken by the beginning of the 18th century. Privatization of a large part of the land by large landowners created feudal fragmentation. As a result, wars began between representatives of the dynasty for power. The central authority weakened and the existing tribal alliances took advantage of this and started wars in the regions for their independence.

The period of socio-economic and political decline under the rule of the Ashtarkhanids coincided with the period of Abulfayz Khan (1711-1747). The regions suddenly started to separate from the central government. The territories of Central Asia began to pass into the hands of emirs who ruled nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples, and wars began between them for central power. The largest tribal alliances were the Mangits, Kenagas, Miyankala tribes, Yuz and Mings.

Historian scientist B. M. Babadjanov[1] stated that one of the reasons for the decline of not only Bukhara, but the entire Movarunnahr was the invasion of these regions by the Iranians from the west (1740-1742) and the Jungors (Kalmyks) from the east. Internal conflicts have aggravated this situation.

The appearance of the first independent estates in Fergana territory is associated with the beginning of the 18th century. The Yuz tribe was the first to try to unify the territory of Ferghana. They subjugated several regions in the region of Tashkent and Syrdarya. But later the rule will be transferred to the hands of the Mings, and only the western regions of the Fergana valley, with Oratepa as its center, will remain under the control of the Hundred. The fact that the main residences of this tribe were Ora-Tepa and Jizzakh was confirmed in the "Turkestansky sbornik" [2] collection of the history of Central Asia of Tsarist Russia.

In the book "Kniga Bolshomu Cherteju" compiled in Moscow by order of the Russian Tsar Mikhail Fyodorovich, there is information that the territories of Tashkent and Turkestan were under the rule of the Kyrgyz-Kazakhs in the 17th century and that they constantly fought with the Uzbeks[3].

T. K. According to the information given by Beysembiev[4], by the beginning of the 18th century, Fergana region was separated from Bukhara. In 1704, large areas of Fergana and Tashkent, Syrdarya regions of Kazakhstan, Muhammad Rakhimbi, who was from the Hundred tribe, recognized the paternal rule. A thousand tribes living in the Fergana region have established close



relations with the Hundred tribes. There was an alliance between the Ming and Hundred tribes, as each conquered province was declared the property of both tribes.

By the 18th century, thousands gradually began to take the lead. Only the Khojand region remained under the rule of the Yuz. A large part of Fergana was under the rule of Chodak Khojas. However, the migration of many other nomadic peoples to this area and the increase of the nomadic population of Ferghana weakened the rule of Chodak Khojas, and caused the rise of large tribal nobles. In this way, the Kokan khanate began to emerge.

As for the political circles of the Fergana region, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, these lands consisted of several independent estates: Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Margilon, Khojand, Osh, Uzgan, Ora-Tepa, Turkestan, etc. V. Nalivkin's work entitled "Brief history of the Khanate of Kokhan" provides information about the complete independence of Ferghana from Bukhara in 1006 (1597) after the death of the Bukhara emir Abdulla Momin [5].

Hamid Ziyaev's work entitled "Central Asia and the Ural Mountains in the 18th century" talks about the processes of establishing diplomatic and trade relations between Russia and the Khanates. For example, in connection with the establishment of the city of Orenburg in 1735, ambassadors headed by Nurmuhammad Mullaalimov from Tashkent were the first to arrive in Ufa as official representatives from Central Asia. The head of the Orenburg expedition I. I. Kirillov managed to get information about Tashkent and some Central Asian cities by talking with the ambassadors. It is known that two letters were sent to Empress Anna Ivanovna by the governor of Tashkent, and in the conversation with them, it is known that there are more than 70 cities in Tashkent, 30 large and small cities in Turkestan, and that Tashkent was visited by Khandayliq, Khojakent, Nushba, Namdanak, Parkent, Zarkent, Karamurt, Sayram, Shymkent and other places. In addition, the city was surrounded by a wall on 4 sides, had 32 gate towers, 40 large and smaller mosques, and a 6-gate palace (Kremlin) surrounded by a strong wall.

I. I. In the conversation with the ambassador, Kirillov also received some information about Khojand and Turkestan, including the fact that Rahim Bekbotir, who belongs to a thousand tribes of Uzbeks, has the ability to gather 50,000 soldiers in Khojand, that his army is equipped with shields and firearms. and received information such as the fact that it was led by Abdurahimkhoja, that Savron, Sozaq, Karnoq, O'tror, and Iqan entered Turkestan [6]. In 1739, Turkestan was ruled by Said Sultan [7].

In this work, there is information that Yolbarskhan was the governor of Tashkent in 1738 [6]. Russian travelers Kushelyov and Miller also mention that Yolbarskhan was ruling here when they were in Tashkent in 1739 [7]. Yolbarskhan was a Kazakh khan who was killed by the Tashkent people (sarts) in 1739 [8].

According to the information given in Mirzo Olim Makhdum Haji's "History of Turkestan"[9], the lords living in Chodak region ruled Targova, Chamashbiy, Chankat, Pillakhan, Tokaytepa, Purtak (Purnok), Tepakurgan, Kaynar and several other regions. At the beginning of the 18th century, Shahrukhbi took over these territories and laid the foundation for the rule of the Ming dynasty.

Niyaz Muhammad Khoqandi's work "Ibratul Khawaqin" states that Shahrukh Khan managed to establish his authority in the regions from the other side of the river to Namangan, from Namangan to Shahidan.

Khudoyorkhonzoda's work "Anjum al-Tawarikh" also mentions that this state initially included Ko'kan, Namangan, Margilon, Konibodom, Isfara and their surrounding villages [10].

We can learn about the peoples who formed these villages from Mirza Alim ibn Mirza Rahim Tashkandi's work "Ansab al-salatin wa tawarikh al-khawakin". According to him, the tribes that lived in these areas are called Min, Chankatlik, Kyrgyz and Kipchak - a group of Fergana Uzbeks [11].

The Kyrgyz made up the majority of the population in the Namangan and Chust regions [12] R. N. We can learn from Nabiev's work. In addition to Kyrgyz, Kipchaks also lived in the regions of Koson and Chust.

In Niyaz Muhammad's work "Ibratul Khavaqin" it is written that from the beginning of Shahrukh Khan's khanate until his death, he lived a stable life in the district of Targova and Chamashbi [13].

Shakhrukh decides to subdue the state of Bukhara as well, but he cannot achieve his dream. He died in 1134/1721-1722 AH. The period of his reign is determined by 23 years (during his father's reign in Andijan for ten years) [10]. During Shahrukhbiy's reign, Osh, Ozgan, and Khojand were self-governing regions [9].

Shahrukhbi's son Abdurahimbi Khojand was taken away from the hands of Muhammed Rahim, the son of a Kyrgyz patriarch, Akbotabiy hundred, killed them and two more sons [11], and a year later defeated the governor of Oratepa, Kulik, and transferred these territories to the Kokan state [9]. Before Khojand, Abdurakhimbi subdues Andijan. It can be seen that the Hundred tribes of Khojand and Oratepa were the dominant tribes. Philip Efremov, who made a 9-year journey in the 70s of the 18th century, also mentions this. He says that Oratepa was ruled by Khudoyorbek from the hundred Uzbek tribe and Khojand by the ruler from the hundred Uzbek tribe [14]. Khojand and Oratepa were inhabited by Tajiks, in addition to the Hundred tribe [15]. Kipchaks came and settled in Andijan region.

Before becoming part of the Tashkent khanate, it passed from hand to hand between local nobles and Kazakh khans, the people of Tashkent were also subject to the Kalmyk khan. Shubai Arslanov, a Russian merchant who visited Tashkent in 1741, notes that at that time the local nobleman Sart Kusen-Bek ruled the city, who took power from the Kazakh Khan Tolabi [8].

In the information collected by Major Carl Müller about Tashkent in 1742, he mentions that the people of Tashkent paid a large amount of taxes (jasoq) to the Kalmyk Khan, and that Tashkent was completely freed from the Kalmyks after Abdurakhimbi led a war against the Kalmyks and defeated them in Badakhshan. Since Tashkent is located in a strategic area, during the past centuries, it has been the cause of constant disputes between the Khans of Movarounnahr, Kazakhs and Kalmyks [16].

In 1806, Olim Khan started marching to Tashkent, at that time Hamidkhoja was the governor of Tashkent. Kokan's troops entered Tashkent from the southeast and besieged and captured the city for 11 days. They loot the city for a day. Olim Khan hands over the government to Sayyid Alibek and returns to Khoqand. Thus, Tashkent will be transferred to the state of Olimkhan [4]. As a result, the tribes living in the Tashkent region: Turks, Qiyats, Karasaroy, Kokcha, Kamandoron, Kangli, Beshogoch, Qatagan, etc. [17] enrich the composition of the population of the Khanate. In the regions from Tashkent to Khojand, Kurama peoples lived, and they were part of the Khanate ethnic group [15].

The author of "History of Turkestan" Mirzo Olim Makhdumkhoji said that after this event the Kyrgyz-Kipchak community will take leadership positions. High positions do not touch Kipchaks [9]. After this event, the Kipchaks gathered their strength and began to gain the main power in the khanate.

Taking into account the above information, it can be concluded that the participation of local tribal clans in the political life of the khanate was constant. We can even say that Kokan khans gave some principalities or regions to statesmen or the heads of local forces in order to compromise with them. In particular, as a representative of a powerful group and the head of the tribe, Rajab Koshbegi, Muhammad Sharif was appointed to Tashkent, and representatives of the Yuzlar tribe were appointed as governors of Khojand and Oratepa. We can even learn from the above information that in many cases, the khans came to the top of the government with the intervention of local tribes, including Sheralikhan, Khudoyorkhan was used by Kipchaks, Mallakhan was used by Kyrgyz, Shahmuradbek and Sultan Said were used by the Kipchak Aliquli thousandbashi.

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HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI.

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**Abstract:** This article is dedicated to the great oriental thinker, the founder of the Uzbek classical literary language, socio-political figure Alisher Navoi. The article examines his social origin, socio-political activity, humanistic views, examples of charity. In the article, like other famous poems in the composition of "Khamsa" (Pyateritsa).

**Key words:** Alisher Navoi, high spirituality, humanism, humanistic views, literature, «Hamsa» (five),

Alisher Navoi's work is very colorful and multifaceted, and there is practically no subject left who did not keep a pen directly and indirectly. But the general molding and generalizing nature and direction of his works and practical activities is the subject of Man and humanism. He skillfully interpreted both divine and secular interpretations of the human subject, characteristic of his own style and language.

The central place in the work of a thinker is recognized as the highest value of a person, his value, place in nature, social status, land, interests. In his epics in Hamsa, as well as in other works, special attention is paid to the human theme.

In particular, he says that in the 'awalgi Munajat' season of 'amazement ul-Abror', man is the greatest and the greatest of all creatures created by God in nature, the true purpose of creating all kinds of stones and delicacies in the world was to make them serve the benefit of man. Specifically, in the third season of the work:

The Thinker describes and characterizes a person in the form of an enlightened being, the most complete of all living things in the world, who comprehends the hidden secrets of Allah-taollo in nature with all its subtlety, intelligence, mind. Special note that man is made "Karramano"\*-mukarram and the most beautiful fast<sup>1</sup>.

Since the main content of this work is on the topic of Man Navoi describes all the good qualities and bad vices of Man and teaches them about the consequences. In particular, it is analyzed by comparing such contradictory aspects as charity and happiness, decency and immaturity, shame and seduction, contentment and restraint, fidelity and impudence, truthfulness and falsity, truthfulness and dishonesty, justice and tyranny. Separate seasons are allocated in such human qualities as "Wonder ul-Abror". In one chapter of the work, he says to the rulers and the people - " as long as there is a human being, as long as there is a universe, and as long as there is a human being within the universe, beautify the face of the universe with Justice and rejoice the people of the world with good manners<sup>2</sup>.

Separately, it should be noted that the entire content of Navoi's creative heritage is human and human, while his philosophical epic "Wonder ul-Abror" contains extensive reflections on man.

<sup>1</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991. Б-21.

<sup>2</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991. Б-304-314.

<sup>2</sup> Гульноза Адылова «Алишер Навои глазами зарубежных ученых» [www.gglit.uz/ru](http://www.gglit.uz/ru).

In the three wonders and twenty proverbs of the epic in particular, the human issue is analyzed and described<sup>3</sup>. In the following chapters, a number of good qualities and bad vices inherent in a person are assessed by the comparison date.

In particular, if a person, realizing his guilt and sins, takes the path of repentance, it is not for Allah to forgive him his sins, even if his sins are ashamed like a mountain. After all, a person first of all says that Allah should achieve the same degree of familiarity<sup>4</sup>.

In contrast to generosity and stinginess, thanks to generosity, loss of happiness, peace of mind from adversity, greed and stinginess, Zawal will certainly say that it is inevitable. In this season, The Thinker generously compares the hero Hotam toy in the work of the Rings of the East, and in bliss-the snow. In its place, generosity is also based on the sacred Hadith, "Allah Most, drink, but do not waste." Generous people will not die like Khizr with their good manners, useful and rewarding deeds. But the bahá'ís used the wonderful allegation that, just as sadaf swallowed durni with grudgeness, they would light him up his chest to get durni<sup>5</sup>.

Commenting on vulgarity and vulgarity, says the plant of vulgarity when vulgarity is a sign of human maturation. He goes into the depths of the Earth because of the Lightning-hard Bloom by way of thirst, the poop becomes prey for the Hunter because he walks in a hard voice, when the child is still small and because of his ignorance, he takes hold of him by admiring his pattern on the snake, but as soon as the snake has a beautiful In history, Hussein remained with a good name, Yazid with a bad name<sup>6</sup>.

The season about contentment and tamagirlik describes the story of Qane, who is the embodiment of contentment in Oriental literature, being a king with contentment, and Tome'esa, the symbol of tamagirlik, is a shame and a chorus<sup>7</sup>.

Speaking about Navoi ishq, he describes that it is ishq that is the true meaning of human life. He says such a man is an unhappy man who does not have the authority to live it unless you have a sense of work in his heart.

Бўлмаса ишқ икки жаҳон бўлмасин,  
Икки жаҳон демаким, жон бўлмасин.  
Ишқсиз ул танки онинг жони йўқ,  
Хусни нетсун кишиким, они йўқ<sup>8</sup>.

He gives great wisdom that whoever fulfills his life will call upon him that the Angels may not touch his eyes<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" насрий баён (насрий баёнчи А.Ҳайитметов) Т.-"Ф.Ғулом" нашриёти-1974, Б-6.

\* Қуръондаги – "Биз одамни муқаррам қилдик" деган оятга ишора қилинган.

<sup>4</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991. Б-32.

<sup>5</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991 Б-141-152.

<sup>6</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991. Б-154-162

<sup>7</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991 Б-173-176

<sup>8</sup> <http://kh-davron.uz/kutubxona/alisher-navoiy/alisher-navoiy-hikmatlari.html>

<sup>9</sup> Алишер Навоий "Ҳайратул-аброр" МАТ 7 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991 Б-176-186.

Talking about Hayo, says nushirvon became the King of the Just world thanks to his imagination and upbringing. Through it, a person is proved that his fate depends in many respects on his imagination and shamelessness<sup>10</sup>.

Comparing honesty and curvature, Navoi hits the target for the accuracy of the arrow. But he says he shot the right arrow for the arc curve and cites the hadith that "rosti rasti-correctness is honesty"<sup>11</sup>.

Only the divine miracle inherent in humanity appreciates the power of the word especially about the magic of the word spoken with kindness ends his invaluable wisdom in the language of our people, which has been inherited by us from Navoi for many centuries:

Сўз билан кофир мусулмон бўлур,  
Сўз билан ҳайвон деган инсон бўлур

or:

Нафъинг агар халққа бешак дурур,  
Билки, бу нафъ ўзингга кўпрак эрур.

The relationship with Kahr gives rise to the muukinlik of killing the living<sup>12</sup>.

The Thinker describes man as his heart and his heart from the qualities that God has bestowed upon him, which distinguish him from other creatures, and in fact the whole ganji of the world says it is in his heart. God confesses to man as the owner of the entire universe for the soul and soul. The Thinker gives a person a high definition of "Hoja" as the owner of the soul. Navoi said, "the Kaaba is the Qibla of the whole world; and before the Kaaba of the heart it has no value. Because the Kaaba is an ordinary place of worship of the people, and in this the likeness of the Creator is apparent. After all, this heart leads a person to the highest rank, and to the most radical." Humanistic ideas like these we find in other works of The Thinker.

In Farhad and Shirin, a person says that he will keep his Sharif if he directs all his actions with his own consciousness and thinking and only to good deeds:

Ки ҳар ишники қилди одамизод,  
Тафаккур бирла қилди одамизод<sup>13</sup>.

In the season of "the word of faqru fano Valley" by Navoi's "Lison ut-Tair" – the greatest of all objects and creatures in the universe is man, before his perfection the mind is surprised. But it turns out that a person suffers a lot of suffering, poison, until he reaches maturity<sup>14</sup>. For a short period of life, people do not know how the struggle for arrogance, deed, career, position went through it, says Navoi. The main conclusion from this philosophical work is that even in a fleeting world, fano came up with the thoughtful idea that a child of a person becomes a perfect person through various hurts. The philosophy of transience of Islamic Sufism was instilled in Navoi's writing of Persian works – under the pseudonym phony.

On the occasion of the birth of ulugshoir, the article "gardener of the Garden of spirituality" by the Canadian scientist Harry Dika was published in Uzbek. This scientist, as a masterpiece of Navoi's work, translated his work

<sup>10</sup> Шу манбаъ.

<sup>11</sup> Шу манбаъ.

<sup>12</sup> Шу манбаъ. Б 233-242.

<sup>13</sup> Алишер Навоий "Фарҳод ва Ширин" МАТ 8 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1991. Б-122. Яна қаранг "Вақфия" МАТ 14 жилд, Т.: "Фан" 1998. Б-233.

<sup>14</sup> Ўша асар 232-б. Насрий баёни 424-б.

"Lison ut-tayr" into English in order to convey all its artistic and spiritual beauty to English-speaking readers. He praises Navoi as "my poet", "gardener of the garden of spirituality". In the conditions of a sharp decline in spirituality in the West, Harry Dick says in his interpretation that "cleaning the garden from all kinds of weeds and caring for it" is an extremely urgent task. In solving such an urgent task, the high spirituality in Navoi's work and the need to use the teran humanitarian heritage<sup>15</sup>. Navoi's man, and glorifying humanity:

Олам аҳли билингизки иш эмасдир душманлик,  
Ёр ўлинг бир-бирингизгаким эрур ёрлик иш.  
Даврон элининг жисмида ҳам жон бўлгил,

**Хам жонларига мойи дармон бўлгил”**

the wisdom of purma has been sounded over the centuries as a bong that encourages humanity to good and generosity.

Modern political relations, formed on the basis of the ideas of the owners of thoughtful views, such as Navoi, the UN Charter, which formed the legal basis for social political relations in the world community, the " Universal Declaration of human rights", the " representative Ombudsman for Human Rights " and other international, regional organizations, the main goal of the pact and conventions, aimed at protecting<sup>16</sup>. As a symbol of loyalty to the universally recognized principles of democracy, independent Uzbekistan has become a member of more than 70 international, regional organizations on Human Rights Protection and signed agreements. Member countries of such international organizations are obliged to unconditionally and clearly fulfill human rights in their territories<sup>17</sup>.

Even in the years of independence, in accordance with such a thoughtful philosophy, all the activities carried out, were adopted. The Constitution and the laws, all the democratic reforms carried out, were carried out on the principle of "reform not for reform, but for the benefit of man." In particular, in the preface to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- commitment to human rights and ideas of State suzerainty;
- show commitment to democracy and social justice;
- establishment of a humanitarian democratic legal state;
- ensuring the peace and national harmony of citizens; as high humanistic principles are

established. Also in articles 13-14 and a number of other articles of our Constitution, human honor, dignity, human rights are defined as the highest value. The second chapter of the Constitution – chapters V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI-is also devoted to the protection of human rights and interests<sup>18</sup>.

The main goal of the "Uzbek model" of development is also based on the principles of human interests and social justice, and the principles of law enforcement and strong social protection are also aimed at absolutely human interests. As a continuation of this principle, our first president I.A.Each year was named by Karimov in a manner consistent with social goals, and this tradition continues

<sup>16</sup>Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Nizomi [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birlashgan\\_Millatlar\\_Tashkilotining\\_Nizomi](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birlashgan_Millatlar_Tashkilotining_Nizomi)  
Инсон ҳуқуқлари умумжаҳон декларацияси. <http://constitution.uz/uz/pages/humanrights>.  
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<sup>17</sup> Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Nizomi [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birlashgan\\_Millatlar\\_Tashkilotining\\_Nizomi](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birlashgan_Millatlar_Tashkilotining_Nizomi)

<sup>18</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси Т – “Ўзбекистон” НМИУ 2014





consistently. Specifically, giving each year a social name was originally, 1997 was called the year of human interests.

Our President Sh.M. The declaration of Mirziyoyev to 2017 as the year of "dialogue with the people and human interests" is an integral continuation of the Democratic humanitarian principle carried out in our country<sup>19</sup>.

Thinking, at the same time as imagination, describes Navoi as a factor that determines the fate of a person.

Language is the embodiment of every nation, people in nationality and quality. Alisher Navoi describes the role of language in human and human life in a thoughtful philosophical analysis. In particular, it is a miracle and a quality that distinguishes man from other creatures.:

Инсонни тил айлади жудо ҳайвондин,

Билким гуҳари, шарифроқ йўқдир ондин.

it is known by the example of his famous wisdom. Also, Hazrat Alisher Navoi is the founder of our great language, for its development and evolution, its historical services as a lifesaver deserve special attention.

The path to independence also began with the step towards the independence of the language, which is considered the basis of the main wealth and spirituality of our people. As a result of the Will and struggle of our people and creative intelligentsia, still in the era of the former Shura system, on October 21, 1989, the law "on the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. It was the adoption of the law, the practical and legal basis for the "elimination of the country and suffering all his life", as hazrat Navoi himself predicted and dreamed, and the historical Armenians of The Thinker.

Alisher Navoi described in his works his answer to the problem associated with the creation of a fair society, a decent, prosperous, happy lifestyle for everyone and for the whole society, the main problem that has been marrying humanity throughout its long history. According to The Thinker's views, a just society can be achieved. He says that he is achieved under the guidance of a highly enlightened, courageous, experienced and certainly fair ruler, brought up with high human qualities. But the Thinker, at the same time, says that society should be both educated and enlightened, and that is, the stewards and the stewards should be worthy of each other. Such his philosophy is especially widely observed in the works of "Saddi Alexandria", "Farhad and Shirin", "Sabbai Sayyar", "Lison ut-tayr" and "Mahbub ul-kulub". Navoi skillfully illuminated the haqans, Kings, Sultans, emirs, the main characters of his works, as he dreamed of, as well as his time, social conditions in character, language and style. But he portrayed his heroes as a personification of justice and a sage, a leader. In the epics "Saddi Alexandria", "Farhad and Shirin" Navoi argues that in order to educate and educate future rulers, - Iskander and Farhad, on the example of the involvement of the most famous educators and scientists of his time, the head of state and society is obliged to have very clever and very great knowledge, practical experience.

<sup>19</sup> Қонун устуворлиги ва инсон манфаатларини таъминлаш — юрт тараққиёти ва халқ фаровонлигининг гарови. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг сайланган Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг мамлакат Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 24 йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги маърузаси. "Халқ сўзи" 2016 йил 8 декабрь №243(6678)сони.

Great, considering that the organization and conduct of Public Administration, socio-political processes in general, with haste and extraordinary speed, can lead to many mistakes and cause serious damage to the life of society and people, it is necessary to take into account the fact that social processes evolutionism, that is, step by step, on the basis of slowness and consistency, should be In his epic Farhad and sweet, he says in his chapter on politics:

Сиёсатни биров чун қилди бунёд,  
Бўлур тадриж бирла таъби муътод<sup>20</sup>.

What this means is that whoever pursues statehood and the work of the state, that is, by establishing politics, of course, argues that it is necessary to apply pressure, precision, especially evolutionism as a fundamental principle.

The main principle of the "Uzbek model", which was a program of socio-economic development carried out in Uzbekistan in harmony with this wisdom of Navoi during the years of independence, theoretically based and interpreted in our practical life by the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, was defined as the main principle of the gradual implementation of socio-political reforms-evolutionary (evolutionary)

The first president of Uzbekistan I.A. This is what Karimov says in his work, written in 1993, "Uzbekistan is a kind of path to transition to market relations." "As world experience shows, it is possible to go to the market economy by revolution, that is, by accelerated method or by evolution, that is, step by step" "...these tools do not follow at once, they gradually improve and fall on the trail. The transition from one socio-economic system to another cannot but occur with false revolutionary jumps. Any revolutionary decisions cause huge social shocks. ... without leaps towards a market economy, it should go step by step, consistently, not through revolutionary changes. This is also a characteristic feature of the path of Uzbekistan to the market"<sup>21</sup>.

In his works, The Thinker teaches that Justice decides only if the question of human rights, the king before the laws, gadomi times. In particular, in his work" harat ul-Abror "gi" Zolu zar", that is, an elderly old woman in the story"Golden old woman", skillfully illuminates the king by the example of the story of the Sharia judge, expressing her claim . All reforms during the years of independence as the main principle of democracy and social justice, the "principle of the rule of law" is enshrined in our Constitution and legislation as a priority of state policy. The preamble and the entire content of the Constitution of Uzbekistan is watered by the principle of the rule of law . In the "Uzbek model" of national development, the principle of law enforcement is also strengthened separately .

Navoi believes that people in society will be different in nature. They were conditionally divided into 5 categories. About this he says: "the first is people whose word is good in nature and origin. From such people, the people are touched by good at all times. They should always be supported and dealt with. People belonging to the second group enjoy good only to themselves. Therefore, their goodness does not pass to others. (but) such should be appreciated and encouraged to do good (to others). The third group is among them, which neither benefits nor harms the people. It is they who call for good and protect them from evil. The fourth group is bad people. But they do not spread evil to anyone. They should be forced not to do evil. The fifth group are the very bad ones who do evil to the people. In relation to them, it is necessary to apply methods such as threats, intimidation and promises" .

<sup>20</sup> Навоий.А Фарҳод ва Ширин МАТ 20 томлик Т.: "ФАН" 1991.- 8 жил Б-110.

<sup>21</sup> И.А.Каримов "Ўзбекистон – бозор муносабатларига ўтишининг ўзига хос йўли" Т.: "Ўзбекистон "- 1999, 1 жилд. Б-287-288, 315-317



## MONITORING OF SPORTS AND MASS HEALTH SPORTS EVENTS IN OUR COUNTRY

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**Annotation.** Mass health-improving sports activities are the main activities in the content of physical culture of a healthy lifestyle and do not set the task of developing the motor qualities of the body involved during classes.

**Keywords:** organism, service activity, functional state, leading task.

In other words, the leading task of health training, which does not imply the achievement of high sports results, is to actively relax free time, satisfy interest in sports, test performance, sufficient or insufficient for this sport, and most importantly, to create muscle tone of the body on this day, week, month, improvement of the state of somatics. In addition, it is with the help of these means that the level of performance should be checked, and defects should be detected in the emerging functional state. In the days of the former Soviet Union, the word "volunteer" was added to the concept. This meant that the athlete, at will, chose a sport or physical exercise. This concept is aimed at the effective leisure of all ages of the members of our society, the "introduction" of the carriers of physical culture of a healthy lifestyle to physical exercises, the education of physical condition, its use as a health tool for the useful spending of extracurricular time for children, students, is carried out at their own request. and the initiative of each individual. Grassroots-volunteer sport in its content is both a sport that most people can play, or a sport that most people like to play - futsal, football, volleyball, basketball, handball, walking, running exercises, swimming, chess, checkers and a number of other sports that are launched in the process of mass training at will. Mass volunteer activities with a variety of outdoor games, folk national games and national sports with their own rules and playing field are no exception. An analysis of the special literature can be noted that the organization of targeted trainings in the following sports is currently included in the Uzbek sports classification.

These are: a) sports under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports of our country (sports in the program of the Olympic Games, Asian Games, world championships and competitions of a number of sports federations);

b) classes, competitions of military-applied sports and bodies that carry out physical and combat training of personnel of the Armed Forces of the country, internal affairs of the state and protection of state security;

c) sports and their preparation in the program of competitions organized by the Central Committee of DOSAAF;

g) sports and their training as part of national sports and folk outdoor games;

d) classes in sports, which are called non-traditional, life-applied sports, are held in sports registered in the Uzbek sports classification. It is inappropriate to ask what is the total number of

registered sports, while the composition of sports is constantly changing, but the total number is now over 150. a means of achieving high sports results from a particular type of activity, selectively, as an activity in the style of winning in competitions. Today it is used as a means of physical education, entertainment, effective leisure, health-improving process of the human body, as a special means of training general physical fitness with the development of physical qualities to improve physical fitness, sportsmanship. In the higher education system of our country, the student youth sports competitions “Universida” have become the national student sports forum. It hosts competitions in more than 16 sports included in the program of the Olympics. Mass sports competitions, that is, the I and II stages of the Universiade sports competitions, are held in 63 higher educational institutions of our republic in registered types of student sports. Participants of the first, second, stages of the Universiade become participants in mass student sports and its recreational sports competitions. The organization of the “Barkamol avlod”, “Umid nihollari” competitions of the three-stage competition system “Barkamol avlod”, “Umid nihollari” is not a preparatory lesson or a mass optional health-improving lesson for participation in the first and second stages of the competition, which are celebrated at least twice a year " every student, every student", as stated in the republican charter, their preparation through systematic training would have the same positive impact on the implementation of the state order as the improvement of functional training. Fulfillment of such a condition requires the involvement of each participant in preparatory mass training for participation in competitions . Mass preparatory classes were mainly supposed to be completed by holding the first and second stages of these competitions. Unfortunately, this idea did not materialize. The required level of assimilation of systematized knowledge about the physical culture of the individual and the skills of maintaining a healthy and sports lifestyle, which determine the adaptation of students to further education and life; consists in the development of interests, abilities, thinking, attention, perseverance, memory, emotions, will, cognitive and practical skills.

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