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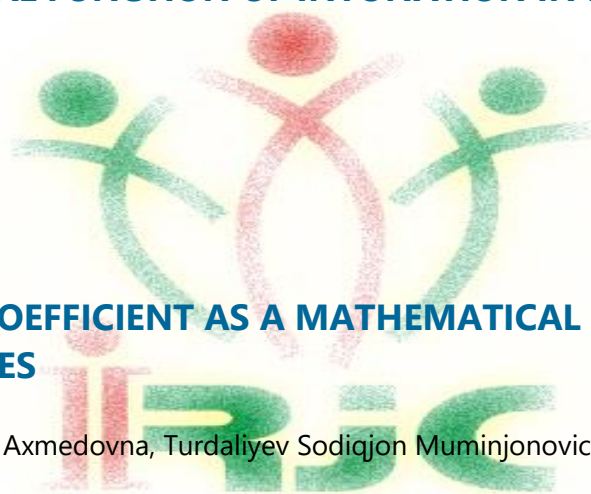
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IRREGULAR VERBS

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Abstract: In order to use many verb tenses in English, you need to know the past forms of the verbs. All verbs have a base form or 'infinitive' (for example, look, make, play). The majority of verbs, called 'Regular verbs', follow the same pattern and create the past simple and the past participle using the same word ending, -ed. There are, however, verbs that have different endings, and these are called 'Irregular verbs.' At Wall Street English you learn the regular and irregular verbs gradually throughout your course, which makes them easier to learn and remember. Here is a "how to learn regular and irregular verbs" with examples and also some tips on how to remember them.

Keywords: majority of verbs, gradually throughout, irregular verbs.

A regular verb is any verb whose conjugation follows the typical pattern, or one of the typical patterns, of the language to which it belongs. A verb whose conjugation follows a different pattern is called an irregular verb. This is one instance of the distinction between regular and irregular inflection, which can also apply to other word classes, such as nouns and adjectives.

In English, for example, verbs such as play, enter, and like are regular since they form their inflected parts by adding the typical endings -s, -ing and -ed to give forms such as plays, entering, and liked. On the other hand, verbs such as drink, hit and have are irregular since some of their parts are not made according to the typical pattern: drank and drunk (not "drinked"); hit (as past tense and past participle, not "hitted") and has and had (not "haves" and "haved").

The classification of verbs as regular or irregular is to some extent a subjective matter. If some conjugational paradigm in a language is followed by a limited number of verbs, or it requires the specification of more than one principal part (as with the German strong verbs), views may differ as to whether the verbs in question should be considered irregular. Most inflectional irregularities arise as a result of series of fairly uniform historical changes so forms that appear to be irregular from a synchronic (contemporary) point of view may be seen as following more regular patterns when the verbs are analyzed from a diachronic (historical linguistic) viewpoint.

When a language develops some type of inflection, such as verb conjugation, it normally produces certain typical (regular) patterns by which words in the given class come to make their inflected forms. The language may develop a number of different regular patterns, either as a result of conditional sound changes which cause differentiation within a single pattern, or through patterns with different derivations coming to be used for the same purpose. An example of the latter is provided by the strong and weak verbs of the Germanic languages; the strong verbs inherited their method of making past forms (vowel ablaut) from Proto-Indo-European, while for the weak verbs a different method (addition of dental suffixes) developed.

Irregularities in verb conjugation (and other inflectional irregularities) may arise in various ways. Sometimes the result of multiple conditional and selective historical sound changes is to leave certain words following a practically unpredictable pattern. This has happened with the strong verbs (and some groups of weak verbs) in English; patterns such as *sing–sang–sung* and *stand–stood–stood*, although they derive from what were more or less regular patterns in older languages, are now peculiar to a single verb or small group of verbs in each case, and are viewed as irregular.

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Irregularities may also arise from suppletion – forms of one verb may be taken over and used as forms of another. This has happened in the case of the English word *went*, which was originally the past tense of *wend*, but has come to be used instead as the past tense of *go*. The verb *be* also has a number of suppletive forms (*be, is, was, etc.*, with various different origins) – this is common for copular verbs in Indo-European languages.

The regularity and irregularity of verbs is affected by changes taking place by way of analogy – there is often a tendency for verbs to switch to a different, usually more regular, pattern under the influence of other verbs. This is less likely when the existing forms are very familiar through common use – hence among the most common verbs in a language (like *be, have, go, etc.*) there is often a greater incidence of irregularity. (Analogy can occasionally work the other way, too – some irregular English verb forms such as *shown, caught* and *spat* have arisen through the influence of existing strong or irregular verbs.)

The most straightforward type of regular verb conjugation pattern involves a single class of verbs, a single principal part (the root or one particular conjugated form), and a set of exact rules which produce, from that principal part, each of the remaining forms in the verb's paradigm. This is generally considered to be the situation with regular English verbs – from the one principal part, namely the plain form of a regular verb (the bare infinitive, such as *play, happen, skim, interchange, etc.*), all the other inflected forms (which in English are not numerous; they consist of the third person singular present tense, the past tense and past participle, and the present participle/gerund form) can be derived by way of consistent rules. These rules involve the addition of inflectional endings (*-s, -[e]d, -ing*), together with certain morphophonological rules about how those endings are pronounced, and certain rules of spelling (such as the doubling of certain consonants). Verbs which in any way deviate from these rules (there are around 200 such verbs in the language) are classed as irregular.

A language may have more than one regular conjugation pattern. French verbs, for example, follow different patterns depending on whether their infinitive ends in *-er, -ir* or *-re* (complicated slightly by certain rules of spelling). A verb which does not follow the expected pattern based on the form of its infinitive is considered irregular.

In some languages, however, verbs may be considered regular even if the specification of one of their forms is not sufficient to predict all of the rest; they have more than one principal part. In Latin, for example, verbs are considered to have four principal parts (see Latin conjugation for details). Specification of all of these four forms for a given verb is sufficient to predict all of the other forms of that verb – except in a few cases, when the verb is irregular.

To some extent it may be a matter of convention or subjective preference to state whether a verb is regular or irregular. In English, for example, if a verb is allowed to have three principal parts specified (the bare infinitive, past tense and past participle), then the number of irregular verbs will be drastically reduced (this is not the conventional approach, however). The situation is similar with the strong verbs in German (these may or may not be described as irregular). In French, what are traditionally called the "regular *-re* verbs" (those that conjugate like *vendre*) are not in fact particularly numerous, and may alternatively be considered to be just another group of similarly behaving irregular verbs. The most unambiguously irregular verbs are often very commonly used verbs such as the copular verb *be* in English and its equivalents in other languages, which frequently have a variety of suppletive forms and thus follow an exceptionally unpredictable pattern of conjugation.

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DEVELOPING STUDENTS 'PHYSICAL QUALITIES TO THE BENEFIT OF THEM

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Annotation. *This article provides information on the qualities and abilities of physical culture, their manifestation, development and types of activities that require a clear regime for the proper organization and conduct of training.*

Keywords: *strength, endurance, speed, flexibility, coordination skills.*

Physical qualities (abilities) are a set of morphological and psycho-physiological characteristics of a person that meet the requirements of any type of muscle activity and ensure the effectiveness of its performance.

Everyone has different physical abilities. The following innate (hereditary) abilities underlie the different development of physical abilities [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]:

1. Anatomical and morphological features of the brain and nervous system (characteristics of nervous processes - strength, mobility, weight, specific variants of the structure of the cerebral cortex, etc.);
2. Physiological characteristics (characteristics of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems - maximum oxygen consumption, peripheral circulatory parameters, etc.);
3. Biological properties (properties of biological oxidation, metabolism, muscle contraction energy, etc.);
4. Physical characteristics (length of body and limbs, body weight, weight of muscle and fat tissue, etc.);
5. Chromosome properties (genes);
6. Psychodynamic characteristics (temperament, character, control of mental processes and features of self-regulation).

Conditional physical abilities are the following qualities:

1. Power ability;
2. Endurance ability;
3. Ability to speed;
4. Flexibility.

The main specific coordination skills are:

1. Ability to maintain balance;
2. Ability to orient;
3. Ability to influence;
4. Ability to differentiate movement indicators;
5. Ability to rhythm;
6. Ability to readjust;
7. Ability to vestibular stability;
8. Ability to voluntarily relax muscles;
9. Ability to coordinate (communicate).

The basic laws of the development of physical abilities and their characteristics are as follows.

Movement is a leading factor in the development of physical abilities - movement is a characteristic feature of the structure of living objects at different levels. Movement activity is aimed at improving the psychophysiological nature of man [21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

Dependence of the development of abilities on the mode of movement activity - physical abilities develop not only in the process of activity, which requires their manifestation, but also a specific mode of their performance. The mode of movement activity is a clearly defined set of work shifts within the framework of a workout or training system, associated with the performance of any exercise and rest intervals between them [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11].

Stage of development of physical abilities - this law determines that the efficiency of development of abilities decreases during the performance of the same loads.

In order to achieve a consistently high level of development of physical abilities, it is necessary to change the content of the load, the conditions of its performance [29,30,31].

Irregular and heterochronous (simultaneous) development of physical abilities - this law recognizes that in the process of biological maturation of the organism, in certain organs and structures, quantitative and qualitative, severe periodic changes are observed. If pedagogical influence is exerted during this period, the effect of the development of appropriate motor skills will be significantly higher than the results achieved in a relatively stable period. In the theory of physical culture, such periods are called sensory (affective) periods.

Reversibility of an indicator of the development of physical abilities - the functional and structural changes that are achieved as a result of systematic physical activity are reversible, they can be reversed, re-developed. If there is a relatively small break between sessions, then there is a decrease in the level of functional capacity, regression of structural symptoms and, consequently, a decline in the indicators of physical capacity development.

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Migration of physical abilities - This law emphasizes the existing connections between several levels of development of physical abilities. The transfer of physical abilities is a process in which a change in the level of development of one ability leads to a change in the level of development of another ability.

Integrity and interdependence of motor skills and physical abilities - Physical abilities are manifested in the process of activity, motor skills and abilities are inseparable from physical abilities, and they are integral. The fact that a person has mastered this or that action and the successful realization of the corresponding physical abilities is an interdependent process.

The main principles of the development of physical abilities and their characteristics are:

The principle of continuity of pedagogical influence - this principle implies the need for regular physical activity for the development of physical abilities. As a result of repeated actions performed during a single exercise and in repeated exercises, functional changes occur in the human body that characterize the corresponding effect.

The principle of development and adaptive extinction of the effect of pedagogical influence is based on the laws of hierarchy and inconsistency of physical abilities (in other words, slowness and extremeness). Gradually, the loads increase smoothly during one or more workouts, facilitating the body's adaptation to the workouts, deepening and strengthening the adaptive changes caused by the workouts, thereby creating the initial conditions for transitioning to new and higher levels of workouts.

The principle of rational attachment and time distribution of pedagogical effects of different nature - this principle is reasonably based within a single session or in a series of several sessions, the interaction and implementation order is appropriate, the indicator requires different loads.

In implementing this principle, it is important to take into account the laws underlying the "transfer" of physical abilities, the sequence of loading and rest.

The principle of goal-oriented and adaptive adaptation of action - the mechanism of long-term adaptation to the conditions of human motor activity underlies the formation and improvement of physical abilities. Under the influence of the load, biochemical, morphological, physiological mental changes occur, resulting in a clear developmental effect.

The principle of age-appropriateness of pedagogical influence is a principle that requires the educator to implement them in accordance with the naturally changing periods of ontogeny in order to form the abilities of the practitioner. Knowing the sharply changing (sensitive) periods for the formation of this or that physical ability allows you to influence their level of development in a focused and effective way.

The principle of transcendental influence on the development of physical abilities - the essence of this principle is that for the continuous development of physical abilities, external influences (tools, methods and forms) must go beyond the internal development of a particular ability. If there is no such correspondence, there will be a stagnation ("plateau") in the development of abilities. In the development of physical abilities, the "plateau" template methodology arises as a result of the

violation of the principle of transient conformity and the development of abilities, the application of methodological methods lags behind.

The principle of connected influence is a principle based on the process of development of physical abilities and the interaction of movement skills and the ability to manage them. According to this principle, the effect of training should be consistent not only with the development of the necessary skills, but also with the ability to apply a specific exercise in the movement structure.

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL QUALITY AND ABILITIES IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENT TEAMS IN FUTZAL

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Annotation. *This article provides information on how students form a futsal team and thereby nurture their physical qualities and abilities.*

Keywords: *physical qualities, physical abilities, methodology, teams, etc.*

Currently, our country pays great attention to futsal. Promoting the sport of futsal and its formation remains one of the most pressing issues. Therefore, physical training plays an important role in the development of futsal.

Develop strength. Two groups of exercises are recommended as the main means of developing strength in futsal players:

- Exercises with external weights (dumbbells, stuffed balls, expanders, barbells, sand, sawdust, running on snow, partner's weight or resistance);
- Exercises for trainees to overcome their own body weight (gymnastics, climbing, pushing, stretching, etc.).

It is recommended to use the first group of exercises to work the core muscle groups, especially the leg, back and abdominal muscles, when working with futsal players. In this game, they have to perform complex movements, as well as maintain balance in a support position.

The second group of exercises allows students to move from slow to fast, from simple to more complex movements. The more such exercises can be repeated, the shorter the body's path of movement, as well as the smaller part of the futsal player's body is used as a weight.

When working with futsal players, coaches should first and foremost use such exercises that provide a gradual and continuous increase in resistance. The speed of such exercises should remain optimal (approximately average). In our opinion, for the development of strength in young futsal players, it is advisable to use a methodological approach, such as overcoming unlimited weights (resistance), mainly with maximum repetitions.

Exercises with unlimited strength stresses allow you to control the technique of performing the movements and therefore perform the movements in a more coordinated way. The main ways to develop strength in futsal players are repetitive and consecutive interval training methods.

Methods of developing strength and speed-power skills. In futsal, the development of strength (for speed of movement) is of great importance. In futsal, as elsewhere, the issue of complex development of all physical qualities is acute. Therefore, while great attention should be paid to the development of absolute strength, this is done in conjunction with the development of speed and endurance. The main way to develop physical qualities, including strength, is the "in-line" method, which most fully solves complex problems in athletes' physical fitness. Mini-players, such as track and field athletes, need a great general and especially special power to move quickly on the field, develop jumping ability ("jumping power"), and control their body well, freely. mainly the lower leg muscles. Here a whole set of exercises and techniques should be applied to develop the strength of sprinters and jumpers [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12].

Velocity development. Futsal players, characterized by constant and abrupt changes in game situations, are characterized by complex forms of speed demonstration, the main way to develop it is to repeat various cyclic exercises close to the maximum and maximum frequency. Such an exercise is basically a sprint in the form of repetitive acceleration [29,30,31].

In such an exercise, it is recommended to gradually increase the speed, smoothly and increase the amplitude of the movements, maximizing them. When increasing the speed of young mini-players, great care should also be taken to perform exercises in light conditions (e.g., running down, running after the leader, etc.).

In such exercises, practitioners, as if from acceleration, try to exceed the speed limit they have temporarily set, and at least achieve greater speed over short distances.

Speed exercises are more effective if sports school coaches have the ability to monitor and accurately assess the speed achieved by their students. It should also be borne in mind that the competitive method is of great importance in achieving maximum speed in exercise.

Thus, the basis of the methodology of speed development in young futsal players is running exercises performed at a maximum intensity of not more than 15 seconds. Before performing such exercises, it is recommended to warm up for at least 15-20 minutes.

The main means of training speed in futsal is high-speed exercises performed at maximum or near-limit speeds. A number of methodological techniques to help develop this quality:

Sprint exercises should be an integral part of futsal players' physical fitness, as sprint exercises and sprinting play a major role in developing speed qualities.

There are several ways to do this:

1. Stimulation of subsequent muscle activity of the athlete, performed under normal conditions, exercise under difficult conditions.
2. Perform the exercise at high speed and speed in light conditions.
3. Perform the exercise under normal conditions with slightly variable conditions.

The essence of the first method is easiest to reveal in the example of exercises with weights, because they are the most typical. Methods of applying strength exercises have been considered in two ways above: first, using them to increase the level of strength training; secondly, as a means of increasing muscle tone and improving the functional state of the athlete's motor apparatus [13,14,15,16,17,18].

The second way to increase the speed of movements is a little more widely known - to perform exercises in light conditions. The main task of this method is to increase the normal speed and velocity of movement using exercises performed faster in light conditions, and on this basis to master a new, more effective rhythm of movements. Facilitating the conditions for exercise also contributes to the process of improving the technique of sports movements.

This method is used for different purposes at different stages of teaching, depending on the teaching tasks. Thus, during the preparation period, it is mainly used to improve the technology and mainly to increase the speed of movement. In the first case, the exercises can be performed at different speeds, in the second - mainly at maximum speed, with full mobilization of voluntary movements. There are several options for the second method, which may be of particular importance for specific sports. Another option is to do exercises with a shortened range of motion, which will allow you to develop a greater frequency of movements [19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

A common way to increase the speed of movements is the third method. The athlete repeats the specialized exercise several times, performing it under normal conditions.

There are two options for using this method. The first is to do the exercises at maximum speed. Here, the increase in movement speed occurs with each subsequent repetition of the engine

movement. In this case, the training work is carried out in several sequences, each with 10-15 movements. All series end with exercises performed at maximum intensity. This option allows you to most successfully combine the process of increasing speed with the process of improving technology. In the second option, the repetition of the exercises occurs immediately after the start of the exercise with an increase in the maximum intensity of labor movements.

In order to mobilize voluntary movements during exercises aimed at increasing the speed of movements, the athlete should be tasked with exceeding the result shown in the previous exercise.

An important aspect of the process of increasing the speed of movements, as well as other qualities - this is the dose of speed exercises in general, which in many respects is determined by the amount of work performed with maximum force. Exercise performed with maximum intensity is a powerful tool that causes the body to get tired quickly. Therefore, training exercises related to the maximum speed of movements should be done frequently, but in small amounts. This also applies to exercises aimed at increasing the speed of movement. At the same time, in futsal, sports technique has a complex structure of movements, the main volume (just like strength development) in the exercises of their sport is performed at medium and then at high voltages (70-90%). maximum result) and much smaller - maximum.

Develop resilience. The main ways to develop overall endurance in young futsal players are uniformity and interval. Given the peculiarities of futsal, training with young futsal players should maximize the body's ability to breathe (aerobic) (this is required to maintain a high pace throughout the game). However, the player needs good development and anaerobic ability to perform repetitive shakes (many in futsal). To develop general endurance in young futsal players, it is recommended to use cross-country running, medium and long distance running, swimming, skiing, which should be done at a relatively flat pace. Cyclic exercises (circle exercises, sports and outdoor games) are also acceptable. As a high-intensity exercise to develop overall endurance in young mini-players, it may be recommended to run different length segments at a certain speed and at rest intervals of up to 6 minutes, as well as repetitions. general development exercises. In general, the optimal strategy for developing endurance in young mini-players is to use exercises that cover all major muscle groups during the training process.

Young players are advised to use repeated speed exercises (pulling, accelerating; shaking, stopping, accelerating, turning, repeated combinations of jumps; imitating game techniques and basic exercises) to develop speed endurance.

The interval method is key to developing speed endurance. The main criterion for such development is the time at which a certain speed or velocity of movement is maintained in the classroom. In this case, the dose of physical activity should have the following parameters: duration of one repetition 20-30 s, intensity maximum, rest interval between repetitions 1-3 minutes, number of repetitions 4-8.

Young futsal players are recommended to use a variety of methods to develop game endurance, the rationality of which has been proven in sports practice (extending the time of training games to 5-10 minutes than usual, the introduction of new games). or rivals resting in the game, training games with shortened teams, use of training games of exercises with different learning effects). The high speed typical of modern futsal requires coaches of young futsal players to overcome the significant fatigue from repetitive high-intensity loads during the game, to develop the ability to enter the game again and again, giving all their strength over a period of time. . It is recommended to widely use the interval training method to prepare the body of those involved in the implementation of such a game regime. For example, in high-intensity training games with increased game time, you can schedule breaks of up to 5 minutes to relax or perform some technical technique. However, after each such

break, players are given the task of moving with maximum activity and intensity. Or, instead of the usual 3-4 minute game time that players typically spend in their shifts on calendar games, it is recommended to use 5-7 minute segments in training games, and so on.

When working with young goalkeepers, it is also recommended to pay attention to the development of jump endurance, ie the ability to repeat high, side, forward jumps after the ball, including the ability to repeat in combat with opponents. When performing endurance training exercises, the nature and overall size of the load is determined by taking into account the age, gender, and physical fitness of those involved.

When incorporating endurance training into training, it is important to ensure that the training and competitive effects are appropriate to the player's functional capabilities and level of preparation. Loads can be boosted by the widespread use of funds that stimulate recovery processes in the athlete's body.

First and foremost, classes need to be built wisely. Of great importance here:

- the right combination of stress and rest;
- diversity of teaching tools and methods;
- spend an active rest the day after training with the maximum load;
- perform exercises in the breaks between the main exercises for active rest and relaxation;
- passive rest in a state of complete rest (preferably in water);
- use of music and rhythm leader;
- training in different conditions (stadium, forest, garden, river, etc.);
- ensuring good living conditions and eliminating negative factors;
- Provision of rational nutrition and vitaminization, massage, physiotherapy.

Develop agility. Tools to develop general agility include acrobatics and gymnastics, trampoline jumping, outdoor and sports games, relay, athletics exercises, wrestling elements. The development of general agility is also facilitated by the performance of familiar exercises by young mini-players in unusual conditions (different coverage of the area, exercises on the lawn, different placement of obstacles, etc.). perform exercises.

The main tools for developing special skills in young futsal players are imitation and basic exercises in futsal techniques, various relay races, acrobatic exercises and their combination, in which students must overcome unexpected situations with the help of clever and quick movements. When working with young goalkeepers (to develop body management skills in an unsupported position), it is recommended to make more extensive use of trampoline exercises using various spring bridges, as well as acrobatic jumps.

There are a number of factors to consider when using physical education tools in the interests of agility development. First of all, it is important that each exercise used to develop any quality (strength, speed, endurance) to master their movements simultaneously serves the task of developing agility. To do this, in all exercises, no matter how far they are from the specialty, it is necessary to understand the same as in mastering the basic exercise, to master the technique of performing them. Only then can you increase the intensity of these exercises. Exercises that have been studied and mastered for a long time, no matter how difficult they may seem, are of little use in developing agility unless the external conditions and conditions of their use change. Agility develops successfully in the process of assimilating new coordination, performing actions in a new environment, as well as on the basis of new motor situations that arise unexpectedly. Therefore, one of the best ways to develop agility, which at the same time brings great emotional revival to the workout - is a variety of outdoor and sports games (volleyball and especially basketball). Along with the development of strength, the

richest opportunities to develop agility are also available in hardware gymnastics exercises, and especially acrobatic exercises.

However, despite the richness and variety of exercises to develop agility, it is necessary to use the method of complicating previously mastered exercises. To do this, you can make some changes to the composition of the movements or the technique of performing them, as well as change the terms and conditions of the exercise, as mentioned above.

The two-way mastery of exercises is more important to develop agility of movements. In this case, the exercises are performed with equal participation of both sides of the human body, ie: jumping while trying to bring the technique, pushing with both right and left legs, throwing with left and right hands, and so on. in both cases the quality of execution may be equal.

Develop flexibility. Stretching exercises in futsal are a tool to develop flexibility. It is recommended to perform such exercises in the spring, in a sequence of 3-5 rhythmic repetitions, with a gradual increase in range of motion (exercises with a partner, gymnastic equipment, gymnastic sticks, etc.). then with an increase in speed. The total number of repetitions for each group of joints should gradually increase. The amplitude limit of the movements is easily felt in the stretched muscles and especially in the area where the muscles pass to the tendons. The first sensation of pain should serve as a signal to stop exercising.

Convenient factors for developing the elasticity of muscles and ligaments using stretching exercises can be pre-warming, massage, relaxation exercises, warm showers.

The leading way to achieve maximum flexibility in such exercises is the repetition method.

Initially, it is recommended to do flexibility exercises every day (morning exercises, individual exercises). When the desired level of development is reached, the amount of stretching exercise decreases. Well-developed flexibility can be maintained with very stable and appropriate exercise; it is recommended to include them in training at a reduced dose 2-3 times a week. After exercising for flexibility, you should perform relaxation exercises.

The ability to relax the major muscle groups that provide game movements is formed in futsal players using the following exercises:

- shaking hands with different starting positions of the hands;
- shake hands freely lowered by turning the body to the right and left;
- Jumping in place or running loosely with arms lowered;
- without lifting the sock from the floor, alternately transfer the weight of the body from one foot to the other, quickly bend the knee of the free foot;
- raising and lowering the thigh with both hands (tires and legs loose);
- Jumping in place on one leg with a free swing with a loose leg;
- free swing of the torso bent forward, arms lowered freely.

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THE ROLE OF SITES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE JOURNALISM .

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Annotation: *About the role of online journalism today, its origins, the rapidity of online journalism from other media, how convenient and opportunities it is for the new generation.*

Keywords: *internet, online journalism, social networks, digital journalism, internet journalist.*

Introduction: ARPANET, the world's most widely used network, appeared in the mid-1960s for military purposes, and this technology led to the advent of the Internet in later years. Today, the Internet technology, which is the basis of the communication network, continues to have an impact on every industry. This network, especially in the field of journalism, has made a significant contribution to its development. Its application in journalism has influenced news sites, analytical and critical articles, and online reporting.¹

Later, all traditional media outlets try to increase the number of subscribers by switching to the site system, and develop alternative portals that fit the name of many publications. For people who are interested in quick learning, memorizing information in one go, online journalism is starting to seem interesting to all ages, young and old in society. Websites that can work in tandem with mobile phones, tablets and computers in particular are attracting the attention of all users. Users will be able to take advantage of the news provided through the mobile app, and the social news published in this way will start to arouse everyone's interest. They will then share the news via Facebook and Twitter platforms. At this point, there is bound to be competition on both platforms. So far, the platforms are updating their version and inventing innovations to be able to use interesting tools. Sometimes this process leads to inconsistencies between the content and the image presented. In particular, competition between websites is still ongoing. This is a very good process. Because where there is competition, there will be development.

News can be criticized or discussed through comments, comments posted on social media. This process indicates that an influencing factor is emerging in humans. However, the presence of anonymous accounts leads to the omission of some immoral comments. In this case, the relationship of online journalism with social networks is discussed, and the application of online journalism in accordance with ethical norms is explained.

Research Analysis: The Internet is part of the world's communication network of computers. In other words, the lines of communication we make from home to the telephone are a system of technical means consisting of millions of computers reaching the most remote device in the world. The Internet is a very wide network and it is a network that can find information in every field.²

The Internet has the potential to connect thousands of academic and commercial networks, as well as government and non-government networks. The information in it is formatted as a template. Services such as email are also available on the Internet. Online journalism has the ability to quickly reach a large portion of the population and many regions. It is therefore radically different from

¹When the Internet appeared - network history and when Internet Day is celebrated. Who invented the Internet? And why? In what year it was invented. Source: <https://dialogue-irk.ru/uz/basic-tools/kogda-poyavilsya-internet-istoriya-seti-i-kogda-otmechaetsya-den/>

² http://meninternet.narod.ru/internet_haqida.htm

traditional media. Due to advanced communication technologies, the Internet has overtaken traditional media. It has made online journalism the most accessible medium. Internet technology has changed the infrastructure of journalism. The Internet is a highly interactive, hypertext, and synchronized tool that can use the method of data transfer on its own. It can broadcast audio, video and text together. In short, the Internet is an open, audience-activating environment for everyone to visit and watch, a hybrid medium that encompasses every facet of radio, television, and newspaper.

Online journalism is a media term that means only covering news over the Internet. Internet newspapers, unlike newspapers, do not reach the reader as a print publication. There is no clear time limit on the broadcast of news on the Internet, such as television journalism. At the same time, the exchange of information in online journalism has been intensifying recently. The impact of online journalism between journalism and social media is palpable.³

Online journalism has emerged as a new generation information system. This is because in the traditional broadcasting process, news texts and visual materials once transferred to a computer during the electronic typing and page layout design phase did not require much modification. On the contrary, they have proven that they can be published directly on the Internet. Online journalism is also referred to in some sources as "internet journalism" or "electronic journalism." Basically, in online journalism, a journalist's purpose does not change. But the methods used to collect, prepare, and publish news have changed dramatically. Today, the introduction of the internet and digital technologies has left traditional journalism behind. At the same time, the Internet has created a unique new dynamics of journalism. This new type of journalism, called online or online journalism, differs from traditional journalism in the following ways :

- Very fast delivery of news and constant updating of news;
- Stay up to date and use news 24 hours a day;
- use of audio, graphic and image files on the basis of multimedia;
- Easy access and storage of archive news;
- interaction with the student, acceptance of ideas and feedback;
- Easy access to background information by providing links to news-related websites;
- Find a variety of news that is not included in other media.

According to research, online journalism has been studied over four periods. According to the results of the first phase of research, in order to develop content for the creation of online journalism, they plan to prepare news in the traditional media and post them on the Internet.

The second period began in 1996, when journalists began posting original news in line with specialized online publications.

The third period begins in 1997. During this period, journalists began to create several news portals on the Internet. It is now a fourth-period environment, featuring news and photos and videos. This process led to the emergence of citizen journalism.

Examples of online journalism that are unique to each of these four eras are currently being tracked and used every second on your mobile phone or laptop. Perhaps you are also reading the information I have written over the internet right now.

Today, online journalism has undergone a radical change. If we look at any news platform, we can have unlimited sources of information by visiting the website and using the information on it. Institutions and organizations provide convenience to journalists with official information and reports

³ <https://moluch.ru/archive/311/70321/> As a new phenomenon in multimedia longrid internet journalism

through their official websites and channels. In addition, by going through the email list on the official website, subscribers can expect a response to comments and information. As a result of such discussions, journalists become more professional in how they interpret the news.

An online journalist is accustomed to watching news only online. Because he has adapted to modernity and learned to save time. He doesn't rush to the press stores to find out exactly what happened to the scandal somewhere. Or the mirror world will not wait for that information to come out. It instantly accesses websites on the internet and can find the information you are looking for.

In general, by now everyone is using the website. At the same time, the news transmission system is much more developed. In online journalism, news is prepared in accordance with the content. Thus, subscribers are at the forefront in terms of quickly grasping the news at the same time, saving time. In the print media, however, customers search page-by-page for the information they want to see. At this point, other news will come out as well.

News is a big difference between the internet and print media. Online journalism encompasses all the features found in print and television media, with a small investment. It is becoming more and more widespread all over the world and is perceived as a new phenomenon of mass communication. Internet journalism allows you to interact with your subscribers.

The current level of use of online journalism and the number of media outlets that apply to it is increasing. This indicates that the demand for online journalism will increase in the near future. The ever-increasing flow of information in online communication technology, which has a communicative nature, requires every journalist to study this field perfectly.

Conclusion: Over the past decade, media theorists and practitioners have struggled to develop the optimal option for delivering media content in both creative and economic terms. In this regard, there are issues of widespread and continuous use of new communication technologies, further improvement of online content in the dissemination of information to the public, expanding the scope of facts and providing it in a language that everyone can understand. This has led to the emergence of new modern trends in journalism.

History is a great teacher. It provides information on every front and clearly reminds you of the origins and shortcomings of each industry. He says online resources and even online alternatives to the media have not always been relevant to online media. Therefore, it is necessary to draw conclusions from the past and strive to keep pace with the times.

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**INNOVATIVE METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF A
TEACHER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE**

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Annotation. *This article highlights the worldview, spiritual, communicative, volitional, intellectual, movement, but personal qualities and physical health of teachers of physical culture, as well as information such as physical health, temperance, resourcefulness, initiative, mental capacity.*

Keywords: *worldview, spiritual, communicative, behavioral, intellectual,, initiative, mental capacity.*

Important professional qualities of a physical education teacher are divided into the following groups: worldview, spiritual, communicative, volitional, intellectual, motor, but personal qualities are inseparable: physical health, temperance, resourcefulness, initiative, mental capacity and exemplary behavior.

The worldview of a physical education teacher determines the motive of his pedagogical activity, which is aimed at serving his people, the state, which creates a solid foundation for cultivating an active life position and patriotism in students [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 29,30,31].

His spiritual position consists of a form of social consciousness, where the student must possess the following complex of spiritual qualities: humanity, politeness, honesty, assertiveness, optimism, and so on.

The professional qualities of a student of specialized military lyceum physical education are determined by his ability to pedagogical activity and are divided into the following groups:

- didactic skills;
- academic abilities;
- speaking skills;
- authoritarian abilities;
- communication skills;
- pedagogical imagination.

The skills of a physical education teacher are divided into constructive, organizational, communicative, gnostic and motor skills.

Constructive skills help the teacher plan their activities.

Organizational skills are associated with good organization of working hours, the ability to choose the right place in the classroom, the skillful use of well-prepared students as assistants, the ability to organize the work of sports sections, sports competitions and celebrations.

Communicative activity is manifested in the ability to communicate with students and establish relationships with them.

Didactic skills are related to a teacher's ability to communicate teaching material to students in an understandable way.

Oratory skills provide the speech culture of a physical education teacher.

Gnostic skills are related to the teacher's knowledge of the pedagogical situation as well as the results of their activities.

Motion skills are related to the ability to correctly demonstrate the exercises included in the curriculum and determine the effectiveness of students' activities [22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

The knowledge of a physical education teacher is determined by his / her ability to engage in pedagogical activities. The erudition of a physical education teacher consists of general and specialized knowledge. General knowledge expresses the teacher's worldview and general culture. Special knowledge is necessary for a physical education teacher to carry out his physical education and pedagogical activities. The special knowledge of the teacher is divided into theoretical, practical and methodical knowledge [10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21].

Theoretical knowledge relates to the history of physical education, the laws of operation of functional systems of the organism, the biomechanical laws of motion, the principles of education and training. The practical knowledge of a physical education teacher refers to his knowledge of the methodologically correct performance of physical exercises. Methodological knowledge determines how to teach someone else. The purpose of physical education is to develop the physical and mental qualities of students, to form in them motor skills and abilities. The set goals will be realized in the process of solving the tasks of education, upbringing and rehabilitation. These tasks define the main responsibilities of a physical education teacher. Educational tasks are to form the spiritual views of the student's personality. Educational tasks are to provide special knowledge and skills in the field of physical education.

Management and organizational tasks include the organization of basic physical education classes, trainings in sports sections and sports competitions.

The administrative and economic tasks of a physical education teacher are aimed at financial support of the physical education process.

Planning for the year, semester, and course requires:

- Selection and distribution of training materials for the year in order to create a plan and schedule;
- Determining the sequence of learning material and defining educational tasks for the semester;
- Defining educational tasks based on the characteristics of the study group and teaching materials;
- knowledge of the laws of formation of motor skills and abilities, development, planning and monitoring of physical qualities of students;
- loading planning, taking into account the age characteristics of students and the data of medical examinations;
- Purchase of sports equipment, tools and technical training aids.

The organizational activity of a physical education teacher is reflected in the following:

- in the teacher's speech culture;
- in the behavior of the teacher;
- in the management of student activities.

Communicative activity is manifested in the following:

- in the forms of the teacher's address to students;
- in the tone of the appeal;
- Intensity of communication;
- motivated by communication.

The activity structure of a physical education teacher is divided into primary and secondary components.

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**DEVELOPING STUDENTS' ENDURANCE QUALITY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
CLASSES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GRADES 5-6)**

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Annotation. This article provides information on developing students' resilience to physical qualities and improving students' physical fitness and thereby improving the quality of resilience in children. The degree of resistance to fatigue during exercise in muscle activity is called endurance quality.

Keywords: physical qualities, physical development, wellness, sports, physical culture, physical perfection.

A person who engages in physical labor (sports activities) gradually finds it difficult to continue his activities. Sweat begins to flow, redness on the face, discoloration, fatigue in the muscles, impaired coordination of movements, the sequence of elements of the movement technique, changes in the depth of the rhythm of breathing. In the course of the action he is performing, additional unnecessary actions appear and are added. This is mainly due to physiological, biochemical and biomechanical changes in the body. Continuation of activity is done at the expense of mental, volitional and other qualities. This condition is called the compensatory fatigue phase [1,2,3,4,5,6,7].

If the intensity of work decreases despite the increase in the level of willpower, we observe that the phase of fatigue without compensation has begun.

What is fatigue? A temporary decrease in the ability to work during exercise (exercise) is called fatigue. It has been proven in practice that fatigue varies from person to person during the same activity. Because the development of endurance of each individual is different.

Much attention has been paid to the subject of fatigue from the scientific heritage of our ancestor Abu Ali ibn Sina. In the Kitab ul Qanun fit Tib, which began writing in the one thousandth year and became a perfect historical scientific work in the one thousand and twenty-fourth year, he explained that chronic exercise causes fatigue and divided it into four types:

1. Wound fatigue - it feels like a sore on the face or under the skin.
2. Severe fatigue - in which a person feels heat and relaxation in the body, as if his body is crushed or crushed.
3. Swollen fatigue - the body is redder than usual and feels like a rash.
4. Weight loss - the person who suffers from it feels drier and drier.

It should be noted that the first scientific and practical ideas of physical education in the history of physical education of the peoples of Central Asia until the X century were expressed in the above-mentioned work.

In the practice of physical education we have to distinguish between mental, physical, emotional, sensory fatigue.

Durability is measured with and without tools. To measure endurance with a tool, it is recommended to run at a certain speed, as well as the time to catch that intensity without loosening (until the speed starts to decrease). It is therefore very inconvenient to measure endurance directly. More toolless measurement is used. In sports practice, endurance is assessed based on the time spent running long distances (10,000 m; 20,000 m).

Human movement activities vary. Depending on the nature and mechanism of fatigue, specific and general endurance differ. The endurance required for a chosen (specialty) sport or labor activity is called special endurance, and the endurance required for activity in other living conditions is called general endurance. The terms boxer's special endurance and player's overall endurance are used in practice [8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17].

In sports such as running, swimming, skiing, rowing, almost all muscles are involved in motor activity. Therefore, the presence of fatigue in some muscle groups, as well as in all muscles of the body, makes endurance specific and general, and allows you to perform exercises that are the same in shape at different intensities. Endurance also varies. Therefore, the body's demand for fatigue during exercise varies [29,30,31].

Endurance depends on a person's functional ability to perform the required exercises, on the one hand, the level of mastery of the required movement skills and techniques, on the other hand, the aerobic and anaerobic (oxygenated, oxygen-free) capabilities of the organism. The specificity of the breath beliefs is relatively low, and they are not sufficiently dependent on the external form of the movement either. Therefore, running exercises that increase the level of aerobic capacity, such as rowing, walking, cycling, also benefit from endurance. For example, the coordination structure of movements in walking and running and the characteristics of speed and strength often differ. The improvement in speed achieved through training does not have a positive or negative effect on the maximum speed of walking. There is no "migration". Running speed did not affect the change in walking speed. But it has been scientifically and practically proved that long-distance exercise can "move" to each other while walking and running at the same time (V.M. Zatsiorsky et al.). Thus, if we take into account the functional capacity of the autonomic system of the athlete's body in the performance of coordinated movements, in general, "vegetative" exercise opens up a favorable opportunity for the "transition" (endurance) of endurance. However, the fact that migration does not occur in any case depends not only on the energy potential of the organism, but also on the nature of the coordination of motor skills, without requiring all the qualitative features of the movement [18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

Solving the specific tasks of general and special endurance requires the performance of the same amount of heavy work, of the same size and to the greatest extent possible. It is important not to stop exercising even when fatigue begins to turn into fatigue. This places a high demand on the manifestation of mental readiness.

The development of endurance is carried out by cultivating diligence, readiness to withstand heavy loads, as well as extreme fatigue. Only when athletes feel more or less tired in training will their endurance increase. This is manifested in an increase in endurance from the outside. Adaptation is determined by the amount of change and the purpose for which it is, the degree of nature of the response in the body as a result of training loads.

Criteria and components of the load play an important role in cultivating resilience. If we pay attention to the fact that endurance develops during endurance training, the athlete will not develop endurance if the recovery after exercise occurs in a very short time. When the workload is large and done with fatigue, the body begins to adapt to the load, and after a series of exercises it is noticeable that the endurance increases. Adaptation occurs through the degree of change in the body, the nature of the response to the load, the direction of its scale. Fatigue is not the same in different types of loading.

A complete description of the load for endurance when performing cyclic exercises can be seen in the following five components;

- 1) the absolute intensity of the exercise (speed of movement);
- 2) duration (length) of the exercise;
- 3) small size of the rest interval;
- 4) the nature of the holiday (active or passive);
- 5) the number of repetitions (repetitions) of the exercise;

It has been proven in practice that the load given by the interaction of these components with each other leads not only to the scale of the response of the organism, but also to its qualitative characteristics. Let us consider the effect of the above components in the example of cyclic exercises:

The absolute intensity of exercise has a direct impact on the nature of the energy supply of the activity. Great energy is not expended at low speeds. The extent to which an athlete's body needs oxygen is less than its aerobic capacity. In this case, the current demand for oxygen does not compensate for the expenditure, if we do not take into account that the need for oxygen at the beginning of the work is not sufficiently regulated, and the work is performed in a real state of stagnation. This velocity is called the subcritical velocity. In the subcritical velocity zone, the oxygen demand is approximately proportional to the velocity of motion. If the athlete is moving faster, he will reach a critical speed, where the need for oxygen is equal to his aerobic capacity. In steam, the amount of oxygen consumption is calculated to the maximum with the completion of the work. The higher the critical speed, the higher the athlete's ability to breathe. The speed is called the high critical speed because it is higher than the critical speed.

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ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the theoretical knowledge of students studying at Fergana State University on physical development and professional-practical physical training.*

Keywords: *physical education and sports, physical development, physical training, professional-practical physical training, physical qualities, professional qualities, physical activity, sports training, sports competitions, diversification.*

Actuality of the topic: In addition to the teaching of special subjects in pedagogical higher education institutions, new pedagogical technologies play an important role in the modern education system in the education of physical fitness of students. Physical education and sports in higher education are mainly determined by increasing the physical fitness of future young professionals, mobilizing them for work. Attention should be paid to improving the physical maturity of students and sports skills of talented youth in higher education institutions, the organization of Universiade sports competitions should lay the foundation for the comprehensive development of future professionals. The interdependence of work, education, occupation and physical fitness, and ways to inculcate them in young people, is one of the natural, necessary problems in life. The scientific and practical study and analysis of these processes is one of the requirements of the present time, and the analysis of the results of research conducted by foreign scientists showed that during the period of study in higher education institutions about 7-10 % of students apply to extracurricular forms of educational and sports activities. From this we can see that the interest of students in sports is very low [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12].

Higher education institutions have forms of physical culture and sports activities (physical education classes, sports and recreation in the off-hours, public amateur physical education classes), which provide methodological and organizational support to students, can successfully perform health and fitness strengthening tasks. However, in practice, in the current system of higher education, only 1st year students (excluding physical education students) receive 2 hours per week during the first semester of physical education and sports activities, which is considered to be little in raising the level of professional-practical physical fitness of students. This requires an effective solution to today's problems by theoretically and practically studying the physical development and professional-practical physical training of students studying in higher education [29,30,31].

The object of research - Students of Fergana State University majoring in Military Education, Primary Education and Pedagogical Psychology.

The subject of research - Theoretical knowledge of physical development and professional-practical physical training of students of Fergana State University.

The task of research: Analysis of students' theoretical knowledge of physical development and professional-practical physical training on the basis of a sociological survey of students studying at Fergana State University.

The goal of the research - to study the theoretical knowledge of students studying in pedagogical higher education institutions on physical development and professional-practical physical training.

Considering the problem of physical development of students studying in higher education institutions and the fact that their professional-practical physical training lags behind the normative requirements, we conducted a sociological survey to determine the theoretical knowledge of students studying at Fergana State University on physical development and professional-practical training.

The survey involved 60 students studying at the Faculty of Military Education, Primary Education and Pedagogical Psychology of Fergana State University. The survey was small in terms of the number of respondents, but the survey results were found to be important in our opinion. Respondents expressed their views by answering 9 questions related to physical development, physical education classes and the organization of professional-practical training.

The results of the sociological survey show that:

1. To the question: "Has Fergana State University organized various sports classes for physical education, and what kind of sports do you currently do?" 18.33 % of the respondents said yes and I am in the volleyball group, 3.33 % yes, I am in the basketball group, 15 % yes, I am in martial arts, 1.66 % yes, I am in the swimming group, 55 % i don't know, I'm not interested, and 6.66 % answered no, not organized (Figure 1).

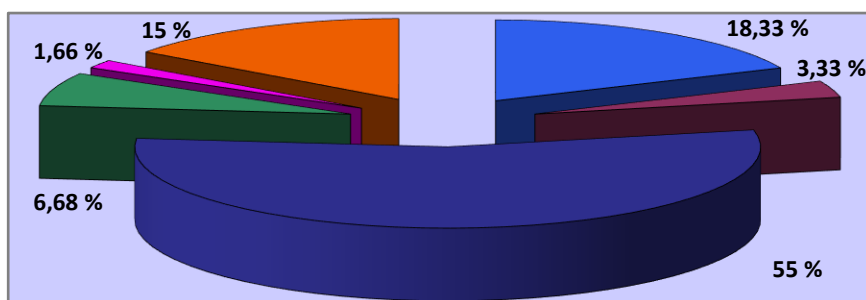


Figure 1. Results of the survey of students' answers to the question 1, "Are there any sports for physical education at Fergana State University and what kind of sport are you currently doing?"

Comments:

- - yes established, I am in a volleyball group.
- - yes organized, I am in a basketball team.
- - yes established, I am in martial arts.
- - yes established, I am in a swimming group.
- - I don't know, I'm not interested.
- - no established.

2. To the question: "Do you take physical education classes at the university where you are studying?" 15 % of respondents were in the training group, 11.66 % were in the improvement group,

36.66 % were in the training group before, but due to health problems, they are currently not attending any classes, 31.66 % said they are not involved in physical education and are not interested in physical education.

3. To the question: “Are you satisfied with the sports activities organized at Fergana State University?” 51.66 % of the 60 respondents said that the trainings were interesting, 15 % were interesting, but there is a lack of material and technical base, 11.66 % of the training activities are not continuous and therefore unsatisfactory, 3.33 % No such classes were organized, 16.66 % suggested that sports classes were organized, but they were not fun.

4. To the question: “In addition to physical education, do you participate in additional physical education classes independently?” (When answering this question, write down the type of training and sport you are participating in outside of university.) 50 % of respondents stated that they participate in sports sections (such as swimming, football, wrestling, rugby, weightlifting, handball, basketball, gymnastics, acrobatics) organized at the sports and fitness center, 16.66 % of respondents participated in independent fitness classes, another 21.66 % said they did not participate in any sports activities and that physical education classes organized at the university were sufficient, 11.66 % of respondents answered that they do not go to physical education and additional classes in general [13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21].

5. To the question: “What physical and professional qualities do you think physical education and sports develop in you? (If you do not attend physical education classes at the university where you are studying, guess)” the respondents gave independent answers to our question. 35 % of students listed endurance, speed, flexibility, agility, strength physical qualities that determine physical development, as well as professional discipline, stress management, responsibility, concentration, calmness, perseverance, while 45 % of respondents listed physical qualities, and could not name professional qualities and 15 % of respondents could only list professional qualities, 5 % of respondents were satisfied with the answer that practical physical education promotes harmonious human development and serves as an authority (role model) for members of society. (Figure 2).

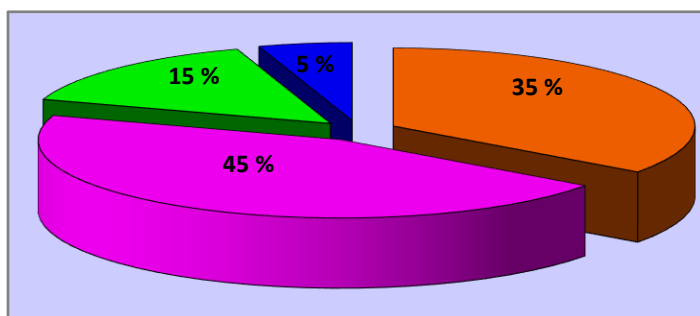


Figure 2. The results of the sociological survey of students of Fergana State University on the analysis of the answers to question 5, what physical qualities and professional qualities do physical education and sports develop in you?

Comments:

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- enumerated physical qualities and professional qualities.
- could not list physical qualities and professional qualities.
- could only list professional qualities.
- serves as a harmonious development and authority (role model).

6. To the question: “What do you think can diversify physical education classes? (diversification, diversity, development) (if you do not attend physical education classes at the university where you are studying, guess)” the students offered different answers. 50 % of respondents suggested that team games (volleyball, basketball), as well as activities that help to develop skills and abilities in playing these sports, swimming lessons, badminton, simulation classes, special weapons (rifles, bows, etc.) the use of non-traditional methods in the organization and conduct of training in target sports. One respondent suggested that at the end of each lesson, students could seek advice from a physical education teacher on how to properly coordinate their activities to maintain their physical health. According to other respondents, active music during exercise can diversify physical education sessions. Some respondents suggested that abandoning traditional methods and choosing unusual, new methods, conducting physical education classes in a more open environment, and increasing the number of games and competitions could diversify physical education classes [22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

7. To the question “Do you exercise independently during training?” 21.66 % of respondents (independent respondents) replied that they exercise independently twice a week, 36.66 % exercise independently every day, 6.66 % exercise irregularly and exercise once a week, 33.33 % said they had more science tasks and focus more on reading.

8. To the question “How many times a week do you participate in physical education and sports, and are you satisfied with the timing?” 31.66 % of respondents answered that the time of participation in sports is satisfactory and is held twice a week, 20 % of respondents are satisfied with the time of participation in sports and it is held 3 times a week, 6.66 % of respondents said that exercise is held 4 times a week, but some could not participate, and 3.33 % of respondents said that exercise is held 5 times a week, 3 of them can not participate, 36.66 % respondents, on the other hand, stated that they could not participate in sports because the training time was unsatisfactory.

9. To the question “How much time do you spend on physical education and sports?” 30 % of respondents agree that the duration of sports training is 1 hour, 33.33 % of respondents agree that the duration of sports training is 1.5 hours, 36.66 % of respondents noted that 2 hours of physical training is useful for them, and during this time in the body is observed the process of adequate adaptation for the impact of physical activity.

According to the results of a survey of students, it is possible to say that the theoretical knowledge of students about physical development and professional-practical physical training, practical activity is satisfactory. To strengthen physical development and increase the level of professional-practical physical training, students need to gain theoretical knowledge about them, improve their health and achieve physical maturity:

- Active participation in physical education classes and independent participation in sports sections;
- Regularly engage in morning gymnastics at home, perform general developmental exercises in their spare time;
- They should take an active part in health-improving exercises on weekends and holidays, such as hiking and tourist trips.

It is important to increase the level of physical development and vocational training of students of Fergana State University;

The majority of students (80 %) want to introduce innovative teaching methods in the process of physical education and sports.

To increase the level of physical development and vocational training of students, the higher education institution should:

- Include physical education and sports in the curriculum of all specialties as a compulsory subject, rather than as an elective subject;
- Ensure the inclusion of physical education in the curriculum of students during the I-IV semesters (at least 2 times a week);
- Ensure the continuity of activities: sports and fitness groups outside the university, proper organization of mass sports, further improvement of public-amateur forms, organization of various sports sections, if any, in order to promote physical culture and sports among students, to ensure physical activity, based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education";
- Conduct classes during the school year aimed at increasing the level of physical development and improving physical fitness;
- Provide university students with sufficient sports equipment and inventory to engage in physical education, sports, and thus increase the level of physical development and professional-practical physical training;
- Conduct scientific seminars, sports evenings, master classes with the invitation of leading experts in the field of physical culture and sports, sports stars;
- Widely introduce innovative technologies in the process of physical culture and sports, taking into account modern science-based techniques and technologies;
- Regularly organize friendly meetings and competitions on physical training among university students;
- It would be expedient to conduct trainings that develop the individual characteristics of students, individual physical qualities and serve for their full development, and to develop strong recommendations in this regard.

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Comparative analysis of physical fitness of high school students with regulatory requirements

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Annotation: *The article presents the results of experimental studies of physical fitness of graduates of secondary schools in Fergana and their comparative analysis with the regulatory requirements of the "State Standards for Physical Education", the requirements for physical fitness of pre-prescription youth health tests "Alpomish".*

Keywords: *standard, monitoring, methodology, innovations, pedagogical technologies, pre-prescription youth, high school students,*

Introduction. The relevance of modern scientific research in the pedagogical science of physical education and sports is determined by the focus on further improving the system of training high school students of secondary schools to serve in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The pedagogical process of physical education is closely connected with the introduction of innovative pedagogical technologies based on the experience of leading school teaching teams and the experience of foreign countries, which allow improving the theoretical and practical training of students to pass the standards for physical training and military service.

Relevance. With the introduction of eleven years of education in the public education system, an urgent problem of pedagogical science in the field of school physical education requires a significant adjustment of program and regulatory documents, on the basis of which the process of their education and further preparation for service in the Armed Forces is carried out.

An analytical review of special scientific and methodological literature aimed at improving the physical fitness of young students revealed the lack of comprehensive scientific research on young men of high school age living in a region with high ambient temperature [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11].

A radical revision of the content of the educational process in accordance with the priorities of the socio-economic development of the country, providing the necessary conditions for preparation for service in the Armed Forces and meeting the requirements of international standards is becoming the most important task of the public education system [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

Over the years of independence, conditions have been created to improve the efficiency of the training process: the material and technical base is being improved with modern equipment; compulsory 11-year general secondary education has been restored; Ministries of Innovative Development and Preschool Education have been created; the Development Strategy Center, where a special priority role is given to further improvement of physical culture and sports. In the adopted national program for training personnel in the field of physical culture and sports, a weak educational and professional level of preparedness of the teaching staff working in the system of school educational institutions was noted.

The purpose of the study. Ensuring the proper level of physical fitness of young men of pre-prescription age is one of the urgent, difficult and poorly developed pedagogical problems [21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

Research objectives. - analysis of special scientific and methodological literature aimed at improving the physical fitness of high school students for service in the Armed Forces. Determine

the level of motor readiness of high school students and compare the regulatory requirements of the Manual on physical training [29,30,31].

Methods and organization of research. The assessment of the level of physical fitness of young men was carried out with the help of a battery of health tests "Alpomish", Instructions on physical training (NFP-97) of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and State standards on physical culture intended for students of X and X1 grades of secondary schools. 32 students of X and 36 boys of X1 grades of general education schools of the city of Fergana took part in experimental studies.

Research results and their discussion

The annual monitoring of the motor readiness of students, their comparative dynamics with the results of experimental data obtained over the past decade have shown that there is no clear continuity, consistency and uniform requirements for their physical fitness in the existing state regulatory documents. The lack of uniform regulatory requirements for the level of motor readiness of high school students in secondary schools significantly affects the system of preparation for the upcoming service in the Armed Forces.

Analyzing the preliminary experimental indicators of strength capabilities, it was revealed that according to this test, 25.61% percent of high school boys cope with the assessment standards perfectly, 35.54% passed the assessment standard well, 40.24% satisfactorily and 7.32% of boys could not cope with the task. Another picture was observed in the pull-up test on the crossbar where 60.9% of school graduates failed to meet the standards of the Alpomish health test. A more unsightly picture is in another strength exercise - lifting with a coup at close range, which is one of the main special normative exercises (NFP-97). where 77.44% of graduates of the X1 class did not cope with the normative task.

When determining the speed capabilities of the young men of the studied contingent according to the results of the 100-meter run, 65.24% performed the established standard for evaluation perfectly, 5.49% performed well, 21.34% showed a satisfactory result and 7.93% of young men failed to meet the standard.

A similar pattern was observed when assessing the physical quality of endurance, determined by the results in running at 3000m. Excellent results were shown by 79.27% of young men, 18.90% passed well, 12.2% satisfactorily, and only one student failed the task.

In exercises of a high-speed and power nature, such as long jumps from a place and throwing grenades, the percentage of those who did not meet the standards of the Alpomish health tests was 62.11% Y and 63.98% for X-grade students; 35.98% and 47.56%, respectively, for X-grade students. The regulatory requirements of NFP-97 were fulfilled by 23.60% of tenth graders and 14.03% of X1 grade students. in grenade throwing, 23.60% of tenth graders and 14.03% of X1 grade students performed perfectly; 20 tenth graders and 31 X1 grade students threw a grenade at the standard "icon" of the Alpomish health test. ((Table 1)

Table 1

The results of the implementation of educational standards for physical education by students of grades X (boys) of secondary schools in Ferghana in %

№	Control exercise	Evaluation						Unsatisfactor y
		excellent		well		Satisfactory		
		Stand ard	Execu tion in %	Stand ard	Execut ion in%	Stand ard	Executi on in %	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1	Running 100m.s	14,2	65,2	14,5	5,5	15,0	21,3	7,9
2	Running 3000m.s	780,0	79,2	900,0	18,9	990,0	1,2	0,6
3	Long jump s/m, cm	460	15,8	420	48,1	370	30,4	5,4
4	Grenade throwing (m)	38	18,9	32	33,5	26	40,2	7,3
5	Pull-up (times)	12	25,6	10	13,4	8	19,5	41,4
6	The rise of the coup times	4	7,9	3	14,6	2	18,9	58,5

In exercises of a high-speed and power nature, such as long jumps from a place and throwing a grenade at a distance, the percentage of those who did not fulfill the standards of the Alpomish health test was 47.5% among students of the X class. However, all students of grades X and X1 (2) fulfilled the educational standards of the school curriculum for physical culture in the long jump. The analysis of each student's fulfillment of all five standards (the sixth standard - lifting by a coup was not considered, because, as follows from the requirements of the Alpomish health tests. to get the badge, a pull-up or lifting is performed by a coup showed that in the X grade 55.2% of students do not meet the requirements of the Alpomish health tests. Of these, 12.4% did not cope with all control exercises.

In the X1 class, 47.5% of students failed to meet the standards of one, two or several exercises; 18.3% did not meet all the standards; 12.20% met all the standards for the "badge", 36.65% met the standards at the level of the "badge" of the Alpomish health tests.

Conclusions.

1. Insufficient physical fitness of young students of grades X-X1 was revealed, especially in exercises requiring the manifestation of strength, speed and strength qualities, which are the main parameter in preparing young men for the upcoming service in the Armed Forces.

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Monitoring of theoretical knowledge on the subject "physical culture" of secondary school graduates

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Resume: the article presents the results of experimental research conducted to determine the theoretical background level of graduating class students in secondary schools.

Base words: monitoring, methodology, innovation, social studies, pedagogical experience, graduates.

Keywords: Monitoring, methodology, innovations, sociological research, pedagogical experiment, high school students.

Teaching students the basics of the theory of physical culture has always been considered one of the important elements of physical education at all stages of the school educational cycle.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev UP-5368 dated March 5, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of physical culture and sports" states that "increasing and realizing the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation, forming a healthy lifestyle among children and youth, attracting them to physical culture and sports is important."

Along with the practical part of the educational process on physical culture in educational institutions of the public education system, an urgent problem is the development of the theoretical section on physical culture presented in state standards. The factor of insufficient knowledge of the theoretical foundations of physical culture among secondary school graduates was revealed during the entrance exams at specialized faculties of physical education of higher humanitarian educational institutions.

The specialized commission, whose functions included the organization of entrance examinations in the specialty "Physical Culture", was limited only to the indicators of motor readiness of applicants obtained on the basis of the results obtained during the pedagogical testing, while their theoretical knowledge of the subject was not evaluated. (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13)

It should be noted that in general education schools, the theoretical section of the physical culture lesson carried out in the process is not given due attention, and therefore it was not possible to test their knowledge of the theoretical foundations of physical culture.(14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21)

The conducted research revealed that the bulk of the interviewed physical education teachers working in the system of secondary educational institutions do not pay due attention to the theoretical training of students in the process of conducting physical education lessons.

The analysis of scientific and methodological literature, according to the research of Sh.Kh.Khankeliev (2018) aimed at the theoretical preparedness of schoolchildren in physical culture, scientifically based methodological recommendations for improving the process of mastering theoretical knowledge. not detected.

Earlier, we developed a "professionogram" of a physical culture teacher, where the goals and tasks facing graduates of the Faculty of physical Culture, whose responsibilities include the continuous improvement of the level of physical culture and theoretical literacy of schoolchildren, taking into account their age, were set out in detail [29,30,31].

Despite the recent positive developments in the field of physical education, the problem of teaching the basics of the theory of physical culture remains a weak link in the school education system.

This problem has become especially urgent, in connection with the organization of a new system of entrance examinations at the faculties of physical culture, where it became necessary to assess the knowledge of the theoretical section on the subject of physical culture for the general assessment of the level of motor readiness of applicants.

In this regard, a pedagogical experiment was conducted at the secondary school No. 29 in Margilan, Ferghana region. The experiment involved 60 high school students, divided into one control and two experimental groups. Each group consisted of 20 students.

In a pedagogical experiment in high school, we recommended the allocation of up to 4 hours in a one-year training cycle of theoretical lessons evenly distributed over the quarters of training. The control group studied according to the generally accepted program of physical culture of a comprehensive secondary school conducted in a traditional way, where topics included in the educational minimum on the subject of "Physical Culture" were included in each lesson

In experimental groups, theoretical physical education classes were conducted according to the program developed by us.

In the first experimental group, one of the physical education lessons was devoted to the basics of theoretical knowledge. According to the results of the conducted research, the Department of Theories and Methods of Physical Culture Fer.GU decided to conduct theoretical classes during the whole physical education lesson, rather than studying them by topic at the beginning of each physical education lesson, which was not always conducted by teachers immediately before practical classes, which in our opinion is due to a violation of the integrity of perception.

In the second experimental group, theoretical knowledge conducted during a physical education lesson was additionally offered homework on the topic of the lesson being studied, which contributed to successful mastering due to the possibility of creative comprehension (22,23,24,25,26,27,28).

The level of theoretical readiness of high school students was determined based on the use of a specially developed questionnaire based on the program material provided by state standards for physical culture.

Pedagogical testing of physical qualities was carried out on students of the final grades in two stages, where the initial data were obtained in mid-September, and the final ones - in mid-March 2018. After mathematical processing of the test results, the created expert commission assessed theoretical knowledge according to the standard standards of the fundamentals of the theory of physical culture at school.

The results of the sociological survey in the initial and final questionnaires are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Group	Incorrect answers for tasks and sections (n=60)				Sum of points $\bar{x} \pm \sigma$	P
	Theoretical the basics of FC	Psychology of go-teachers Czech fundamentals of FC	Medical and biological fundamentals of FC	Basic types of physical culture and sports activities		
Control	2,2	2,65	2,55	2,5	10,1±0,3	>0,01

	1,8	1,7	2,15	2,2	12,1±0,4	
Expert.1	2,2	2,3	2,6	2,4	10,5±0,4	<0,01
	0,4	1,0	0,9	0,8	16,7±0,5	
Expert.2	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,1	10,2±0,4	<0,01
	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,2	14,9±0,3	

In order to determine the reliability of the relationship of the applied innovative methodology on the influence of an increased amount of theoretical knowledge on the development of physical abilities of high school students, control tests were conducted to determine the level of development of their motor abilities.

The results of the conducted experiment of the initial and final testing of the motor abilities of high school students distributed in two experimental and control groups are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Group		Control tests (n=60)											
		Running 30 m			Shuttle run 3x10 m			Cross - country running			Pull up		
		x	σ	%	x	σ	%	x	σ	%	x	σ	%
Control	Before	5,4	0,2	4,1	9,4	0,1	8,1	1039,4	98,9	11,8	3,5	1,5	85,1
	After	5,3	0,1		8,8	0,2		1167,0	108,2		7,7	1,8	
Expert.1	Before	5,4	0,2	4,2	9,4	0,2	8,1	1070,9	103,2	12,2	3,9	1,7	86,4
	After	5,2	0,3		8,5	0,3		1193,1	82,3		7,3	1,7	
Expert.2	Before	5,4	0,2	8,7	9,3	0,1	8,1	1098,2	94,6	12,3	3,8	1,4	87,7
	After	4,9	0,3		8,7	0,2		1194,1	91,01		7,1	4,5	

In the second experimental group, where theoretical knowledge was carried out in each quarter with homework, the increase in the level of physical abilities on average ranged from 8.7% to 87.7%.

In the first experimental group, where it was recommended to study the theoretical foundations of physical culture in each quarter for one theoretical lesson, the increase in motor abilities ranged from 4.2% to 86.4%.

Analysis of the results revealed that the average score in the initial testing in all three groups is unreliably identical, however, during the final testing, an increase of 5.7% was revealed in the first experimental group, an increase of 4.5% in the second experimental group, and 3.9% in the control group.

According to the results of the conducted research, it was revealed that teaching students the basics of theoretical knowledge carried out according to the developed teaching methodology is more effective. It should be noted that mastering theoretical knowledge at home has a better effect on increasing the theoretical level in comparison with the control group students studying in the traditional way.

The results of the study found that:

1. In the practice of physical culture lessons in secondary schools, insufficient attention is paid to teaching the basics of the theory of physical culture.
2. A comparative analysis of the results obtained during the pedagogical experiment showed that the study of the theoretical foundations of physical culture in the course of a separate lesson contributes

to an increase in the level of theoretical preparedness of graduate students and does not affect the development of their motor abilities.

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**SPECIFIC FEATURES OF FAMILY, NEIGHBORHOOD, SCHOOL
COOPERATION IN INCREASING THE STRONG MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS TO
RECEIVE EDUCATION**

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***Annotation.** In the article, the problem of establishing cooperation with the family, neighborhood, school in increasing the strong motivation of students to receive education was studied, the Joint Action, cooperation, mutual friendship activities of the reader and the public based on mutual agreement were analyzed from a pedagogical and psychological point of view.*

***Keywords:** pupil, school education, motivation, family, neighborhood, school cooperation, synergetics, pedagogical cooperation, didactic task, joint activity.*

Today, the problem of establishing cooperation with the family, neighborhood, school in increasing the strong motivation of students for education is one of the most urgent issues and the theoretical foundations of this cooperation are being studied within the framework of pedagogical synergies. Pedagogical synergetics, that is, teacher-pupil, teacher-family interaction, is especially important in increasing the strong motivation of students to receive education. This is a theoretical approach to the independent organization of its activities, and this theory is a new worldview associated with the phenomenon of the organization of activities.

Motivation is formed and formed on the basis of need. The stabilization of the need ensures the effective formation of motivation. Due to the fact that the action is the composition of the activity, it is guided by the purpose and motivation of the activity. Sometimes the cases of replacing the concept of motivation with the terms “emotion”, “goal”, “ustanovka” are also threeraydi. Goho is characterized by the concepts of motivation, drive, motivating.

As pedagogical cooperation, that is, synergetics, enters pedagogy as a new concept, it is directly connected with both philosophy and sociology. Because, the collaborative activity of a person is carried out in a way connected with the life of a particular society. Currently, cooperation is emerging as a result of a change in personality thinking. The composition of the concepts that make up the partnership symbolizes the modern thinking of man. Cooperation in this process leaves the initial state, which is characteristic of its application.

The term synergetics, which represents pedagogical cooperation, has recently entered the Uzbek language. It means a joint action, cooperation, mutual friendship, based on mutual agreement. Experts note that synergetics is a comparative study of the structural foundations of cooperation and solidarity, the dynamics of development and the destruction of old structures.

Synergetics is not only a pedagogical, but also an object of Science Research. Accordingly, he studies the basic laws and principles of joint activities between individuals. It includes theoretical approaches to the independent organization of its activities in cooperation in the educational process. Therefore, synergetics, that is, the theory of collaborative activity, is manifested as a general scientific

research program. Analysis of approaches to pedagogical cooperation shows the need to pay attention to several cases. Partridge:

1. The fact that the phenomenon of " pedagogical cooperation " is a new phenomenon for didactics;
2. A significant phenomenon in the framework of pedagogical cooperation is the fact that it is an opportunity to independently organize its activities, which does not have its own scientific pedagogical interpretation. Therefore, the fact that as a single, universally accepted term does not attract the attention of specialists;
3. The fact that the science of cooperation is extremely complex, it is not always convenient and common for basic pedagogical situations;
4. The fact that as a result of sufficiently rapid evolutionary development, a new field of knowledge does not give the opportunity to systematically transfer the accumulated scientific data. This is because the concepts do not allow for the logical construction of a fixed system;
5. According to its characteristic strength, collaborative research is carried out in various fields of Science, each field has its own system of terms.

Experts have managed to create its classification according to various aspects of cooperation. In particular, they also provided a cognitive model of cooperation. This model represents creative interaction associated with the practical activity of the individual. There is also a knowledge-based model of cooperation. Within this framework, it is possible to conditionally distinguish a number of cognition models. Included mechanical model, reliable-statistical model, environmental model, non-linear synergistic model etc.

The scientific community does not give the same interpretation of the existence of pedagogical cooperation. While a group of experts are expressing their views on this pedagogical paradigm within the framework of fundamental approaches, experts from the second group do not feel any other aspect of non-existent variability within the framework of pedagogical cooperation. Scientists of the third group interpret pedagogical cooperation and solidarity as a slogan combining the activities of the teacher and the reader. Such approaches arise in a way that is associated with a number of specific aspects of pedagogical cooperation. Bunda also pays attention to aspects of pedagogical cooperation related to psychology and sociology. The reader can be conscious and independent only by helping to understand the rules and norms of action in nature and society. This opens the way towards a new holistic vision. As the first significant task in the current social situation, it is envisaged that the student will be able to implement his / her activities, develop himself / herself, achieve his / her social, emotional, moral, cultural, physical capabilities. In this way, the theory of cooperation manifests itself as the methodological basis for knowledge and prediction, management of the universe. The theory of cooperation is aimed at knowing the General Laws of evolutionary cognition of any universe, the evolution of open and disproportionate systems. Through the use of the idea of cooperation, firstly, complex formed systems have many situations that are inherent in their nature and the way they develop. Secondly, the theory of cooperation testifies that not all systems formed in a complex way are unique. Thirdly, the theory of cooperation manifests itself as a mechanism of emptiness self-organization and eliminates excessive situations.

When approaching from the point of view of the theory of cooperation, there will be no content in the educational process. Accordingly, emptiness is the main subject of cooperation. Emptiness, coincidence, violation of organization are not only destructive, but also embodied in the possibilities of unification, Constructivism in itself in certain situations.

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It helps to recognize the possibility of organizing its activities with the help of the conceptual and ideological basis of self-organization, the power of the individual. In Bunda he will reach the account of the use of his internal capabilities. The new conceptual framework of cooperation helps to know the phenomena that have a certain complexity. They can include in the sentence non-objectivity, evolutionism, Open Systems, Society, its various components, as well as the educational system.

The problem of educating students and the process of forming a system of values requires special attention, because exactly the students stand before the choice of vital and professional.

The study of the achievements and experience of folk pedagogy, morality in the field of family education and the formation of a system of values is the foundation for the design of the future of the modern younger generation. The problem identified can be successfully solved on the basis of the accumulated experience of national and foreign pedagogy, the use of innovative pedagogical technologies in accordance with modern requirements, logical modernization.

An important aspect of pedagogical activity is the family upbringing of students. Great teacher V.Sukhomlinsky noted that improving family education, strengthening it – is an important social problem, the solution of which affects the development of society, the spiritual image of young people. All school problems also stand in front of the family, the basis of all the difficulties that arise in the process of school education occurs in the family. He believed that on the basis of the spiritual health of the family, the pedagogical wisdom of the school will be built [89; 51-b.].

In recent times, changes have taken place in the Modern Family at the global level, which is subordinated to its socio-pedagogical functions. This process is associated with the general social, economic trends in the development of production relations, features of the consumer structure, etc.

The new conditions formed in the socio-economic environment have caused many problems in the family upbringing of the younger generation in the process of preparing for the construction of their own family, have shown that there is a need to formulate and strengthen the system of values of the individual, including family spiritual and moral values.

Particular attention should be paid to the impact of negative consequences of “mass culture” in the education of the modern younger generation. Because this leads to the overabundance of negative factors such as the predominance of material values over spiritual values in the system of modern youth values.

Increasing the strong motivation of students to receive education makes it possible to determine the level of actual involvement of young people in social relations associated with the future state of society, to determine their adaptation abilities, to characterize innovative opportunities [21; 68-b.].

In modern conditions, as a consequence of family problems, a number of problems are visible, among which it is possible to distinguish between inadequate form of moral and moral literacy of parents, inadequate sense of responsibility of the younger generation before society, nation and state. The analysis of the sources showed that the scientists distinguish between the main functions of Family Education:

- To educate a physically, morally and morally healthy child, to provide the necessary social and economic conditions for the full realization of the child's development opportunities.
- Continuity, duration and variety of educational impact.

- Create an atmosphere of emotional protection, kindness, the development of the child's emotions and perception, the creation of conditions for his or her self-realization.
- Family spirituality-the acquisition of moral values, ideals, cultural traditions, moral forms of interaction between close people and in society, culture of conduct, correctness, fairness, dignity, pride, humanity, caring for close people, upbringing of kindness, empathy.
- Sexual education.
- Educate the reader on the sense of patriotism in the quality of a conscious citizen.
- Separation of aesthetic taste and perception, beauty and khunuk in life and art, formation of the ability to respect the good in the behavior of people, provision of conditions for creative practical activity.
- Ensuring spiritual unity of Generations, family traditions, maintenance of family norms, study of family genealogy.
- To involve students in folk traditions, customs and rituals, to educate national consciousness and self-awareness in them.

Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that family education is an integral part of the national education system as a form of socialization of children in an environment of interaction of several generations, aimed at the harmonious development of the individual.

All the stated aspects of Education have a direct impact on the content toptirishga the aspiration towards education in students. Moral relations in the family affect the whole life of a person, because their influence is strongly associated with emotions, in which the foundations of a person's moral attitude to the environment, labor, society as a whole are formed.

In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize the special importance not only of Family, School, neighborhood, responsibility, but also of educators, parents, the general public in increasing the strong motivation of students to receive education. It will also help to study the current situation in the organization of this process, to establish the necessary measures for the systematic conduct of practical action on this path.

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**PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF MASS MEDIA
FOR THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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***Abstract.** In article influence of media environment on formation of social experience of children of preschool age is analyzed. Positive and negative sides of media education of preschool children are lit. The role of parents and teachers in the course of formation of social experience under the influence of media environment is characterized. Councils for improvement of positive impact of a media environment on formation of social experience of preschool children are offered.*

***Keywords:** socialization, social experience, media environment, media education, child of preschool age, parents, tutors.*

Observing changes which happen in modern Uzbekistan society, in connection with expansion of world integration processes, expansion of a circle of new life situations, opportunities for manifestation by the person of social activity, - extremely relevant and timely the problem of formation of social experience at children of preschool age appears.

Put in the modern Uzbekistan state documents the methodology of education provides priorities of socially developed personality, morally resistant, who is socially adapted, capable of self-development and the continuous self-improvement capable to find the place in life, to renew spiritual culture of society. Noted needs formations at the child of positive social experience, constant tendencies behavior, ability to independent critical thinking, to assimilation of new knowledge, a social and moral maturity.

The identity of the child from the early childhood is exposed to influence of different factors of socialization. A. Mudrik conditionally divides them into such groups: mega factors (space, planet, world commonwealth); macro factors (ethnos, country, state); micro factors (family, institutions of study and education, cell of age-mates). Micro level factors are the major for preschool children: the family, preschool educational institution, group of children of preschool age, various community of people within which children communicate with different categories of people gain social experience, design an image of the social world. For today preschool children of social experience, according to us, have one of the most influential factors of acquisition and formation mass media. There are objective bases to consider the media developing environment as space of activity of the modern child where mass media become an important factor of socialization and as result of formation of social experience of children.

Now promptly the attention of scientists before judgment, the correct formulation and the solution of pedagogical problems which directly concern socialization, social formation of children and youth increases. These questions are raised in I. Bech, O. Bezpalko, I. Zvereva, I. Ermakov, V. Madzigon, A. Kapskaya's works, L. Koval, N. Lavrichenko, G. Lak-tionovoi, V. Moskalenko, N. Nichkalo, V. Orzhekhovskoy, S. Savchenko, S. Har-chenko, S. Hlebik, V. Tsiby and others.

Scientists L. Artyomova, A. Bogush, L. Varyanitsya, N. Gavrish, N. KIRSTA, O. Kononko, S. Kurennaya, V. Kuz, N. Lysenko, T. Ponimanska, I. Yablonska- Rogalska, etc. define socialization as acquisition by preschool children of social experience which is carried out through the activity directed to orientation in situations, adaptation to surrounding. Social experience of the child, according to scientists, is a socialization basis, acquiring which, he carries out self-development and self-realization, becomes socially competent. In our research we have defined primary social

experience, properly, that at the initial stage of ontogenesis leaves in consciousness, soul and behavior of the child of the practitioner of accommodation of different social situations; as set of social representations, knowledge, experiences, modalities of action of the personality that in the course of active interaction with the environment, other people becomes to personal acquisitions of the person, enriching inner world.

Modern preschool children, as in spontaneous and pedagogically controlled process, gain various social experiences which provide development of the personality during all life. This experience allows the person to appear as the real subject of activity. The success and effectiveness of process of formation at children of social experience depends on many indicators: extents of participation of pedagogical workers and parents in the course of his formation; extents of assimilation of social knowledge, abilities, skills; level of development of consciousness; extents of manifestation at the child of an active position concerning the immediate environment.

The media environment as the developing space of activity of the modern child becomes one of the most influential factors of acquisition by preschool children of social experience at the present stage, on our belief.

The main tasks of media education is assistance to formation: media information literacy as a complex of abilities, knowledge, understanding and the relations which give to consumers the chance: it is effective and safe to use media, to consciously choose, understand the nature of content and services and also an opportunity to protect itself and the family from harmful or vulnerable information material; to media immunity of the personality which makes it capable to resist to an aggressive media environment and destructive media and information influences; reflection and critical thinking as media literacy mechanism; abilities to media creativity for self-expression of the personality and realization of vital tasks, different aspects of media culture (visual, musical, mediate mass media, the modern directions of a media art).

The concept is directed to preparation and carrying out full-scale stage-by- stage work from introduction of media education in Uzbekistan. Forms of media education it is certain, according to the Concept, behind century levels of education.

Media education preschool is essentially integrated and is aimed at the balanced esthetic and intellectual development of the identity of the child (including different forms of intelligence, in particular emotional, social and practical intelligence), provides protection from aggressive media environments (from information “garbage”, not respectively to century opportunities of mentality of the child of information influences, in particular production which contains elements of violence, horrors, of a sensuality), abilities to be guided, choose and use media production adapted according to century norms. But, unfortunately, the principles have underlain in the Concept something run up with reality.

The media information security of the personality depends on implementation of measures of precautions in a media information field from the state and also on ability of each individual to show resistance to destructive media information influences - psychological technologies of influence.

The role of media in formation of the personality was considered by many modern scientists, among them: N. Goryachev, S. Demyanchuk, V. Egorov, N. Ivanova, I. Kindrat, Yu. Loshkaryov, A. Mudrik, K. Parsyak, O. Petrunko, S. Semchuk, M. Timo-rshin, etc. Ge. Berger, A. Mol, L. Porsher, Tardi, S. Frene’s have devoted to problems of “media education” and “audiovisual literacy” of the younger generation the researches. By scientists (V. Abramenkova, G. Apostolov, N. Povyakel) it is proved that the modern preschool child the majority of time are under the influence of media that steadily affects his individual development and social formation.

The researcher O. Petrunko considers that for today traditional institutes (family, an institution of preschool education) have significantly weakened the influence on socialization of the child, and their functions have gradually passed to media. In the research we not so categorical and don't delete the leading role of family and a preschool institution in socialization of the personality at all. But we can't but agree with opinion of the researcher who claims that gradually psychosocial system society, - "personality" changes behind the structure, contents and "society-mass media-personality" takes a form.

The scientist S. Semchuk notices that social development of the child preschool child in the context of influence of media is carried out behind two interdependent lines. On the one hand, society thanks to distribution of media provides to the growing personality information in the form of certain stereotypes of behavior. Through information which is provided in media the child gradually seizes public experience (gets knowledge, ability, forms personal requirements, abilities, feelings), according to own experience and understanding expands them and systematizes. On the other hand, the child not only realizes, but also realizes himself as the subject of a wide range of public relationship.

We can't deny the fact that media today - one of the major spheres in life of people of all planet. On the verge of XX-XXI of the Art. screen media (namely - television and the Internet) have irrevocably pressed printed media and have got the lion's share of world information space, having turned it into media space. Most of readers have turned into the audience to whom, irrespective of age any information in unlimited number is available. Even children of preschool age become witnesses of dangerous and traumatic events on the screen (a scene of cruelty and violence) and also consume information which exerts destructive impact on their mentality and behavior.

Rapid changes in information educational space didn't leave away from these processes of the child preschool child. Comparing rates of life and volumes of knowledge of the child of our century and the child what lived 200-300 years ago, the researcher M. Saakyants proves that results of this comparison won't always be in favor of children of the third millennium. The scientist distinguishes the following from negative factors which carry out undesirable influence on health and mentality of the child today: ecological factors (pollution of the vital environment, chemical and mutagen food); extraordinary volume of information (television, radio, Internet, literature, communication); growth of a role of the equipment in human life (sometimes the child's parents owing to life situations spend a considerable part of time about the computer, different mechanisms, and rest - at the TV); an insufficient physical rhythm of life (sometimes the movement of the child is limited only in the way to an institution of preschool education or school); pathological influence of television, press, Internet (persuasive advertizing, frivolous programs, fatigue of eyes). The extraordinary volume of information which surrounds it today demands training of the child for activity and education in such saturated environment already at stages of preparation for school.

Among audiovisual media a special role is played by television. Survey of parents of children of preschool age for studying of extent of "consumption" by children of different types of media is conducted by us has shown that children have the first contacts with television on the second year of life. In age group of 2-3-year- old children already 60% watch telecasts regularly. The child stays in preschool age daily in front of the TV on average four hours, revising the programs addressed mostly to adult audience. These data coincide with results of sociological polls (V. Abramenkova, N. Avdeev, A. Bogatiryov) who prove that the television occupies one of the leading places behind force of educational influence after family and an institution of preschool education. By results of poll of parents, 50% of children watch telecasts without any choice and restrictions.

Undoubtedly, the kind, qualitative animated film very necessary material for development of game plots, for drawing, a molding and in general formation of positive social experience of children. It forms in children's awareness model of the world around, offense of mother and father, the second and the enemy, all on what the child will be guided all life as by a spiritual compass.

Children always associate themselves with the main character of the work, whether books, whether to an animated cartoon. Usually girls attract female offenses, and boys - men's that is completely natural. Unfortunately, not all modern animated films meet all necessary requirements. To most of them inherent certain signs which do them undesirable to revision by preschool children.

Researchers have found out that children watch not only animated films, children's soap operas, transfers and feature films. They are the most active recipients of the advertizing message (on average every second preschool child watches advertizing and TV programs which are focused on adult audience). The television draws attention of children therapeutic, entertaining, esthetic, informative, information, communicative functions. At the same time for the child it can become as the tool for further development, formation of outlook, self-education, acquisition of new knowledge and views, and a source of aggression, violence, anti-morality, and conflictness. This situation is confirmed by a number of the researches conducted by modern experimental psychology (O. Aguzarova, A. Asmolov, Yu. Vasilkina, E. Sigman, D. Halford) who disclose negative impact of television on psychophysiology of the child.

The image on the screen of the TV doesn't promote formation of spatial and color sight, the form and style of the image of people and things in animated films (rough, square or other unnatural features, bodies and so forth) distort perception and representation by children of these characters in objective reality. Especially it is harmful at preschool age when internal offenses and the internal action plan are actively formed. There is it usually by means of the adult who tells, reads to the child of the fairy tale and stories during which listening the child tries to present events, to remember and endure them. When the child perceives the reality which is already designed on the screen, the passive and deprived identity consumes ready offenses, internal offenses, he has an absent possibility of manifestation of imagination and creativity.

Together with modern researchers we are convinced that the child preschool child doesn't manage to remake, analyze, generalize and estimate information therefore the passive contemplator, but not the critical consumer is brought up. Preschool children begin to think of ready associations, raise superficial questions and answers superficial give.

The fact that the television influences the strong-willed sphere and behavior of children is implicit. Observation of the senior preschool children in the course of subject role-playing games, in particular "Shop", "House", "Hospital", "Hairdressing salon" is made by us, demonstrates that rather often children repeat certain phrases from advertizing, telecasts (copying the statement of favourite television heroes). Therefore, after emotional perception of media production by the child there comes the stage of unconscious inheritance of the style of behavior offered by television by it. The television provides ready examples of behavior instead of forming ability to solve problems; therefore, we will soon have generation of followers, but not artists.

The computer is the second behind the frequency of application and force of influence on consciousness of the child. The modern child grows in the environment where the computer - the same normal and everyday thing as electric lighting, cars, TV sets or mobile phones.

Excessive hobby for telecasts, movies and computer games contributes also to the development of a children's hypodynamia which assumes more and more menacing scale. After long, rather motionless sitting at the TV at the child unnatural excitement as compensation of the previous

condition of a hypodynamia can develop. It sometime can't concentrate the attention, doesn't know, "where to put itself".

At the same time, use of modern information and communication technologies strengthens a load on the child's organism, causes resistant dependence.

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COMMONALITY OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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Annotation. *In this article, an analysis of the opinions of scientists on the formation, development and functionality of the common language and culture has taken place.*

Keywords: *language, culture, commonality, formation, development, specialist, external being, linguistic relativity.*

As many experts admit, the language has been improving in the influence of culture for thousands of years. Today, the views on the fact that the language and culture are twin, one dictates and denies dialectical integrity, the other is a condition of existence for the other, the latter for the latter, the latter for the latter, are becoming popular. The number of individual caregivers in them is changing inversely to the rapid development of linguoculturology, which works on the basis of the principle of the commonality of language and culture.

Commonality of language and culture is evident in the following cases in connection with their formation, development and functionality. This position will be in a two-way direction. That is, culture:

- occurs as a result of mutual linguistic communication;
- develop the level of community linguistic communication;
- formulate and develop team linguistic abilities and individual linguistic abilities.
- As for language:
- it is formed as a result of mutual cultural communication;
- develop the level of cultural communication in the community;
- team cultural wealth and cultural ability of the person;

et.

The difference between language and culture is that all speakers are equally involved in language formation, and that the "authors" of collective culture are some of the speakers; error in the formation of language, in the predominance of order in the formation of culture; the elements of the language system are basically homogeneous, and the elements of the cultural system are heterogeneous; while the relationship between the elements of the language system is dominated by the relationship of the elements of the culture, the relationship of integration and harmony is predominant.¹ Nineteenth-century linguists V.Humboldt², A.A.Potebnya³ It is clear from the history of linguistics to experts that language is understood as a spiritual force. He is so important to us among the elements of existence that it is impossible to live without him. After all, the most

¹Maslova V.A. Linguoculturology. – S. 55.

²Humboldt W. background. On the difference in the structure of people of languages and its influence on the spiritual development of mankind // Selected Works on Linguistics. - M., 1984 // www.classes.ru/gra

³Potebnya A.A. Symbol and myth in folk culture. - M., 2000 // www.platona.net/load/kni

important things for a person are categorized as follows: air - water - food - society - language. Among them, language plays a key role.

As Humboldt put it, language is “a bridge between the external being and the inner world of man”⁴ function. Language differs from the phenomena of being obtained in relation to man in that the phenomena of being really have an "external" adjective. However, it is impossible not to give the language an "inner" quality. In this respect it differs from the phenomena of existence. Based on the views of scholars such as V.Humboldt, A.A.Potebnya, this problem was studied in various schools of neo-Humboldtism in the school of E.Sepir and B.Worf, who developed the linguistic relativity hypothesis (Sapir-Whorf hypothesis) based on the theory of relativity in physics. Views in this direction have developed as a new approach to the interdependence of language and culture⁵. The essence of an event in one language can be fully determined by comparing it with an alternative (s) in another language. One language is the most convenient tool in evaluating other language phenomena. Therefore, the role of typological research in the reconstruction of the essence of linguistic phenomena is much wider. While the essence of any phenomenon is revealed in comparisons, typological research can be considered as the most productive form of comparison. Summarizing the views and ideas put forward in the hypothesis of Sepir-Wharf linguistic relativity, the following main cases arising from them can be identified:

- 1) the way of thinking of a nation (people) is similar to its language;
- 2) the linguistic image of being is formed in connection with national thinking⁶.

V.A.Maslova relies on the following ideas of Sepir-Wharf as a methodological basis. We "divide" nature as our language dictates. When we divide the phenomena of existence into one or another type, we do not proceed from their original state, they are manifested as a stream of colorful imaginations created by our consciousness - it is formed on the basis of our language, and therefore the language system. We also place beings in concepts and meanings in such a way that the system is based on our own "agreement" of the participants. This agreement is specific to a particular linguistic community and is subject to the laws of our language"⁷. The hypothesis of linguistic relativity, which evaluates knowledge and consciousness in relation to language, was developed in detail by L. Weisgerber, one of the later scholars who studied the communicative function of language in new aspects.⁸. Linguist VA Maslova notes that no matter how well-founded the hypothesis of linguistic relativity is, it has been criticized to some extent in other doctrines. that the language is a means of reflecting existence, that language is to some extent adapted to human physiological features, and that this result is the result of the adaptation of a living being to human

⁴Humboldt W. background. On the difference in the structure of people of languages and its influence on the spiritual development of mankind // Selected Works on Linguistics. - M., 1984 // www.classes.ru/gra

⁵See: The history of the creation of the hypothesis of linguistic relativity // www.edu-psycho.ru

⁶See: The history of the creation of the hypothesis of linguistic relativity // www.edu-psycho.ru

⁷Whorf B.L. Relationship of norms of behavior and thinking to the language // New in foreign linguistics. - M., 1960. - Issue. 1. - S. 174.

⁸See: Maslova V.A. Linguoculturology. - P.56.

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existence; conveys his views on the definition of originality⁹. This is, as mentioned above, due to the appropriate scientific approach and its methodological basis. The views of a researcher armed with a material approach will, of course, need to be evaluated in terms of his or her methodology and worldview. It is clear from the analysis that the doctrine of the theory of linguistic relativity has its roots in Humboldt. such as separating types¹⁰ the chauvinistic spirit is felt to a certain extent. On this and other grounds, the views that criticize this theory are themselves diverse. However, researchers in the field of language and culture are still appealing to them.

The characteristics of language as a sign of culture are as follows:

first, a certain level of culture is characterized by a certain state of development of the language, the past, the past and the present of the language correspond to the present culture: there can be no culture behind or beyond the language;

secondly, the language reflects the spiritual outlook and morals of the nation, the speech reflects a certain spiritual image and behavior of the individual;

And third, while language preserves culture and spirituality in its bosom, it reveals and realizes this code in art and speech.

So language is an integral part and a weapon of culture, it is the presence of our spirit, the manifestation of our culture and spirituality; each language represents the history and present of its owners, their material and spiritual wealth, their way of thinking and their attitude to existence¹¹.

Language is not part of culture. In this sense, the view that culture and language reflect the relationship of philosophical whole and part in the dialectical relationship is also relatively relative. Rather than looking at language as part of a culture, it is more appropriate to evaluate them as species and gender, as common and private beings. Because the part represents a part of the whole, and the rest of the parts are free of that part. Privacy, as a manifestation of commonality, leaves its mark on other qualities as well. But language, as noted in traditional linguistics, is conditional on being regarded as an independent, autonomous semiotic system in relation to culture, which is only a convenient and acceptable method of research. This is because every linguist is a cultural figure at the same time, and any linguistic sign can serve as a sign of culture and is considered to be the mainstay of culture.

⁹See: Maslova V.A. Linguoculturology. - P.56.

¹⁰See: Komilov N. Tafakkur karvonlari: Sharku garbning civilization alokalari. - Tashkent: "Sharq" NMAK, 2011. -B. 297–304.

¹¹See: Zhinkin N.I. Speech as a conductor of information. - M., 1982 // www.klex.ru/mwh; Zhinkin N.I. Language. Speech. Creation. - M., 1998. (- 368 p.) www.klex.ru/mwh

Culture is associated with language in a specific space and time. Each social environment has its own set of words and concepts that reflect a particular period. For example, Uzbeks have faith and Russians have faith. These concepts, in addition to being specific to a particular nation, change their meaning over time. Evidence of this is the emergence of new words in the language or the acquisition of new meanings of existing words.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION AND AESTHETIC SENSE TRAINING

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Annotation. In this article, some issues of primary education and aesthetic sense education are analyzed. Proposals were developed on the basis of the conclusions drawn.

Keywords. Aesthetics, feeling, feeling, upbringing, education, elementary education, the process of cognition, cognition.

The organization and conduct of modern education should be viewed as the most influential didactic factor in the effective transmission of today's educational content to the minds of the growing younger generation. It is appropriate to link our achievements and achievements in the field of education with the fact that all Higher, Secondary specialized and Secondary Secondary Schools of our republic have been carrying out for several years to achieve continuity of the organization and conduct of education, in particular the process of education on the basis of new pedagogical technologies, supporting interactive methods.[3]

After all, in the system of Continuing Education, General secondary education, in particular primary education, has a developmental significance in the development of an independent, free-thinking, comprehensively mature personality. The organization of the educational process on the basis of human and humanitarian ideas of the educational content enriches the essence of Education directed to the individual. After all, these characteristics are also attributed to the process of Labor Education, which in turn is carried out in the primary classes.

In technology lessons, educational tasks are also carried out in addition to providing students with knowledge of socially useful labor, initial skills.

In this research work, it is aimed at enlightening the possibilities of primary education technology lesson in the system of aesthetic perception formation in primary snf students as well as ways of achieving efficiency in this regard.

Aesthetic sense of feeling can be viewed as the attitude of a person to reality, his participation in the life of nature and society, his knowledge in the process of his activity, his need, etc.[1] aesthetic, especially aesthetic sense training, is of particular importance in personality maturity, because a person cannot give beauty to an activity without thinking deeply about it, without understanding the beauty of the scientist.

In the process of primary-class technology lessons, an aesthetic approach to the teaching of labor experiences of the older generation in students is accompanied by the acquisition of knowledge, skills, understanding of labor in them, understanding of the social essence of the activity on the basis of ideas of independence, appreciation of the results of Labor and the people of labor, along with the In the process of primary education, the formation of aesthetic feelings in students is a complex process, attention should be paid to the aesthetic need, aesthetic interest. In turn, aesthetic attitude leads to creative thinking, activity of students in the lessons of Labor. Aesthetic relations include object, subject relations. If the AAR subject does not enter into an aesthetic relationship, no matter how beautiful the object is, then there will be no sense of aesthetic perception. Therefore, in the process of Labor Education, aesthetic attitude is of particular importance.

The process of formation of aesthetic sense emotions affects his mood, how he perceives existence, his ability and ability to think, his knowledge on the basis of educational upbringing, his worldview, etc. Knowledge skills in students in the process of labor education be on the basis of

feelings of aesthetic perception the correct understanding of their labor activity in the student, the possibilities of growth of Labor dignity and abilities will increase and the number of talented students will increase.

Educational activity is seen in the legislation of the human psyche and its social development. Education as a separately formed activity, which is formed on the basis of biological, psychological, social legalities, makes human development more difficult. The reader feels, perceives, deeply perceives the surrounding being in the process of Education. These characteristics are also attributed to Labor Education. Any knowledge brings about the process of cognition.

Knowing starts from knowing while emotionally. After all, the initial emotional relationship in the full transmission of the content of labor education, that is, educational materials, will be on an aesthetic basis, will faultless activity of students.

In conclusion, it is worthwhile to note that the effectiveness of education, technology lessons are carried out by shaping the perception of beauty in students. In the formation of aesthetic feelings in students, the increase in the possibilities of primary education technology lessons depends in many ways on the skill of the teacher, so it is appropriate to give the following recommendations:

1. Each teacher should be aware of the aesthetic knowledge and be able to put aesthetic sense into the minds of the students in the process of the lessons;
2. In the course of the lesson, students will be able to organize pedagogical conditions that arouse their aesthetic feelings;
3. Hygienic requirements for working with equipment and tools and materials in technology lessons, self-service establishment are also aimed at the formation of sophistication in students;
4. Technical and natural, visual manifestations of the training, equipment of the training workshop, practical training there should be a sense of beauty;
5. Technology classes can be organized and conducted on the basis of educational principles;
6. Effective use of modern methods of training in training;
7. The appropriate application of visual techniques of teaching etc.

In the implementation of the duties of a harmonious personality education in the further comprehensive development of our country is largely dependent on the armament of the younger generation with knowledge, skills, skills on the basis of modern education, in particular on the formation of aesthetic feelings of students on the basis of values.

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ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTION OF INTONATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *This article is devoted to the study of the functions of intonation in the English and Uzbek languages. The functions of intonation in the two compared languages has similarities and differences. The article gives some information about this problem.*

Key words: *intonation, functions of intonation, communicative function, constitutive function, recognitive function, distinctive function, delimitative function.*

There is no doubt that the intonation plays a leading role in the communication process. As we know human speech is a complicated chain of thoughts. By using language we communicate with each other. The linguistic knowledge is formed by studying the grammar, phonetics, lexicology and other means of the language. This knowledge is formed on the basis of human conscious activity and plays an important role in the realization of this activity [1.248]. So intonation as a means of the phonetics has a great importance in communication. The tone is played not only communicative function but also indicates the type of the sentence. Intonation is used to carry a variety of different kinds of information. It signals grammatical structure, though not in a one-to-one way, whilst the end of a complete intonation pattern will normally coincide with the end of a grammatical structure such as a sentence or clause, even quite major grammatical boundaries may lack international marking, particularly if the speech is fast. Intonation can reflect the information structure of an utterance, highlighting constituents of importance.

Intonation can indicate discourse function. Intonation can be used by a speaker to convey an attitude such as friendliness, enthusiasm, or hostility. And listeners can use intonation-related phenomena in the voice to make inferences about a speaker's state, including excitement, depression, and tiredness.

Components of intonation

Before proceeding to the presentation of the most important functions of intonation, it seems appropriate to list the major components of intonation. However, it should be noted great diversity of opinion among the well-known domestic and foreign phoneticians in question on allocation of the main components of intonation. It is expressed in the allocation of the number of components of different intonation (it varies from one to two to nine) and the most diverse set of components.

In the allocation of the components of intonation we find the following principles:

- The functional principle (linguistic significance of the phonetic phenomenon);
- The structural principle (the presence of a primary acoustic correlation);

- The principle of unity segment assets.

So, to separate the components of intonation we refer: melody, tempo, pause, volume, rhythm.

Speaking about sentence stress in English we can say that it is the main mean of providing rhythm in speech. Rhythm is the key to fluent English speech. Imagine a metronome beating the rhythm. The stressed syllables are like the beats of the metronome: regular, loud, and clear. The unstressed syllables between the beats are shortened, obscured, and joined together.

e.g Kevin sent a letter.

Let's mark the stressed syllables:

The pattern of stress in this sentence is stressed - unstressed - stressed - unstressed - stressed - unstressed, with equal number of alternating stressed and unstressed syllables. Try to pronounce this sentence rhythmically. It should be easy to do because the alternation of one stressed and one unstressed syllable is easy to reproduce.

Sentence stress is the key component of English intonation. Intonation organizes words into sentences, distinguishes different types of sentences, and adds emotional coloring to utterances. English intonation is quite difficult for Uzbek students. Developing the ability to hear, understand, and reproduce sentence stress in speech is the main prerequisite to mastering English intonation.

Intonation of Uzbek language includes:

- a) raising and lowering the tone (melody of speech);
- b) acceleration and deceleration pronunciation (tempo);
- c) increase and decrease in voting power (intensity of speech);
- d) a specific interchange of stressed and unstressed syllables (rhythm of the speech);
- d) isolating the words in the phrase by special stress - word, logical and emphatic.

Word stress - is the sound selection of one of the word in phrase (mostly the first word). This stress emphasizes the finality of expression and encourages the listener to a certain reaction.

e.g. `Ertaga bu masalalrni hal qilishimiz zarur.

(in this sentence slightly increases accented syllable of the first word, and that indicates that semantically the most important word is the first one.)

Logical stress - it is separation of the word which is important for the content by strengthening and increases its accented syllable in tone. Using logical stress the same sentence can provide a number of different semantic shades.

e.g. Men sizga yordam beraman!

(in this sentence depending on which word we emphasize it would have different meanings - that the speaker will help us and no one else; or that this action would be executed; or that assistance will be provided with this person and not another.)

Emphatic stress - is emotional separation of words in the phrase. In Uzbek language it is expressed, usually by lengthening of stressed vowel and increased tone.

e.g. `Onajonim sizni sog`idim!

(in this case the word 'onajonim' is emotionally stressed)

2. Functions of intonation in English

Semantic function of English intonation.

With this function the change of melodic phrase structure leads to a change in its reference, changes attribution statements to the fact of reality.

e. g. He does not give his books to \anybody.

U o`z kitolarini hech kimga bermaydi.

e.g. He does not give his books to √anybody.

U o`z kitoblarini hammaga ham beravermaydi.

e. g. \ All the rabbits aren't in the cages.

Hamma quyonlar qafasda emas.

e.g. √ All the rabbits aren't in the cages.

Quyonlarni hammasi ham qafasda emas.

Examples of this kind are few, and their semantic interpretation, it's not easy not only to students who are learning English, but also to native speakers. Implementation of semantic features associated with the tonal configuration

Syntactic function.

Under the syntactic function of intonation is traditionally understood its ability to distinguish between the types and syntax of the sentence. Most are obvious, and therefore the first of the above was a correlation of syntactic type of proposal and the type of nuclear completion.

Known opposition, in which the type of melodic completion discerns

- Concessive subordinate clause and time:

e.g. He keeps on \ talking when he knows it a \ nnoys us.

Uning gapirishi bizni bezovta qilsada u gapirishda davom etdi.

e.g. He keeps on \ talking when he knows it a / nnoys us.

U o`zining gapirayotgani bizni bezovta qilayotganini bilganda gapirishda davom etardi.

- Concessive clause and a conditional clause:

e.g. I'll make her do the flowers her \ self if I have to stand over her all \ morning.

Butun tong mobaynida men uni ustida turganimda, gullarni o`zi parvarishlashga majbur qiladim.

e.g. I'll make her do the flowers her \ self if I have to stand over her all / morning.

Men uni majbur qilganimda u tongada gullarga qaragan bo`lardi.

Thus, the existence of syntactic functions of intonation in the traditional interpretation of this function is a major challenge. But should unequivocally accept the existence of the intonation of this function, if understood as the ability to transmit the latest communication and relationships between the elements of the whole. And this ability is most clearly manifested in the text.

Communicative function.

Under the communicative function of intonation is commonly understood as its ability to discriminate between types of communicative utterances. The statement can be defined as the minimal communicative unit aimed at a conscious purpose. The purpose of the statement is not in itself (except, perhaps, in those situations when a person speaks only to say something). Saying there is a mean to achieve a goal that is beyond the actual text of the utterance. In pronouncing sentence, we affirm and express doubt, offer, order, request, praise and so on. These and numerous other categories are expressed in communicative type of utterance. Examples of distinctive communicative function of intonation are such opposition as:

- Approval - the question:

e.g. You like \ apples - You like / apples?

- Request - an order:

e.g. Go a \ head - Go a / head.

- Approval - motivation:

e.g. I'm \ waiting - I'm / waiting or I'm \ / waiting.

Emotionally-modal function.

Most researchers are unanimous in recognizing the tone for the ability to express emotions and relationships. The question is, is this question the competence of linguistics. There is a point of view that the basis for the expression of emotions is universal human physiological responses, and therefore it does not belong to the sphere of language.

Returning to the expression of emotions and relationships, it can be assumed that the various elements of intonation structures function in different ways. With respect to the melodies there is evidence that the ability of independent transmission emotionally-modal states has only the level of the pitch frequency (and correlating them with the tone), and the configuration passes emotionally-modal information only in conjunction with the context.

3. Functions of intonation in Uzbek

So if to speak about functions of intonation in Uzbek language we must say first of all that there they are not such numerous as in English.

Intonation provides broadcast semantics, expression, modalities, stylistic coloring and more.

Under the following functions:

Communicative function is the function of communication types of. The communicative function of intonation is leading. According to statements in the Ukrainian language are different types of communication expression, as affirmative, interrogative and persuasive sentences.

Tonal structure of affirmative sentence is an ascending-falling well as downward movement of the fundamental tone, which means completeness of thought.

e.g. Alisher kutubxonaga kitob olgani \ bordi.

Intonation of the interrogative sentence is usually characterized rising, rising-falling or falling tone. Construction of intonation model of interrogative sentence is complicated by different types of questions: issue of new information, alternative questions, rhetorical question and so on.

e.g. Siz bugun ancha \yaxshisiz, /shundaymi?

Intonational contour of persuasive sentence is determined by the rising-falling. This type of sentence is also ambiguous - it can be order, demand, offer, request, and advice and so on.

e.g. Menga /kelsak, xonani \tark eting!

The function of modality expression of the speaker's attitude to what is said.

e.g. Bu noto`g`ri fikr bo`lishi kerak.

Emotional function expression through speaker's mental state, and providing emotional expression values.

e.g. Seni jondan ortiq sevardim \Vatan.

Excretory function it is in intonational separation certain parts of the statement, for example, main compared to minor through information terms.

e.g. Menga `siz bilan gaplashib olish zarur!

Constructive function thanks intonation means segmental parts of the speech form expressions.

Conclusions

So, we looked through the main functions of intonation in English as well as in Uzbek language. Also we outlined the main components of the intonation. And we can make a conclusion that intonation as the most important component of any language has complex of functions.

First of all intonation creates from words the whole phrases and statements. It can divide statement for minimal informational parts - semantic groups and organize them, show relations and connections between elements of any phrase. Intonation change concern of statements to the facts of reality. Moreover intonation can differentiate statements of the same lexico-grammatical structure according to their utterance. And at last intonation distinguish emotionally-modal shades of the utterance.

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**CORRELATION COEFFICIENT AS A MATHEMATICAL SOLUTION OF
ECONOMIC ISSUES**

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***Annotation.** This article provides information on determining the influence of factors of the production process in the economy through the correlation coefficients of mathematical statistics.*

***Keywords:** Mathematical method, even and multiple correlations, coefficient, cost, factor, cost.*

Mathematics in our country is defined as one of the priority areas of science development from 2020 year. Although a number of systematic works have been carried out over the past period aimed at bringing mathematics science and education to a new level of quality, the existence of a number of issues that have not been solved in the field, especially the problems that require a mathematical solution of economic sectors and the development of research work on the basis of

One of the issues that awaits such a practical solution is the optimization of production costs at the enterprise. The cost for the operation of the enterprise plays an important role, since the lower the cost of production and sale of the product, the greater the profit and profitability of the enterprise. The cost of the product is the sum of the costs expressed in money, which is associated with the production and sale of the enterprise's product. With the reduction of the cost of capital, the monetary savings of enterprises will increase, providing additional funding for further expansion and improvement of production, reducing the retail price of productstirib thereby making it possible to increase the standard of living of the populationtirishga. A certain level of the product cost will depend on the result of the interaction of many production factors. The degree of correlation between them can be found in high accuracy by conducting an analysis through the correlation techniques of Mathematical Statistics.

Correlation analysis is used in economics, sociology and psychology, medicine, quality management, biometrics and other fields. The popularity of correlation analysis is explained by the fact that it is relatively easy to calculate the correlation coefficients, and their application does not require special mathematical preparation. On the other hand, correlation coefficients are easy to interpret.

Correlation analysis this is a statistical method of studying the correlation between two or more random variables. In empirical research, there are values of variables as random variables, measured properties of observation objects. The essence of the correlation analysis is to calculate the correlation coefficients. Correlation coefficients, as a rule, can accept both positive and negative values. The sign of the correlation coefficient allows to interpret the direction of the bond, and the absolute value-the strength of the bond. The method of calculating the correlation coefficients depends on the measurement of the variables in which the correlation is studied. For variables that are measured on a quantitative scale (interval scale or ratio scale), covariance or correlation moment is calculated. Correlation coefficients of non-parametric levels are used to assess the strength and direction of the correlation between variables measured on an orderly scale. Also often used is the correlation coefficient of Fechner signs, the coefficient of multi-rank correlation (coefficients of conformity). Dichotomous there are measures to evaluate the correlation between variables.

However, there are specific features and methodology of correlation analysis. It is very important to apply this method only if the necessary conditions for calculating the coefficient of this or that correlation are met. The method of correlation analysis implies not only the calculation of the correlation coefficients, but also the mandatory verification of their significance, which is based on the printing of statistical hypothesis testing, the compilation of intermediate evaluations of the correlation coefficients. In the analysis of the correlation between quantitative variables in the case of "false correlation" (lojnaya correlation) [1], which leads to false conclusions, partial correlation coefficients are calculated and analyzed.

If the connection between the indicators is not strictly determined, then it is considered correlation. Correlation link-this is such an incomplete link, in which each value of factors corresponds to different values of the result in conditions of time and space. The exact number of factors in this case is unknown.[2]

Correlation analysis is widely used in the quantitative evaluation of two functions - determination of the density of dependence and the effect of factors on the resultant performance, and is summarized based on the table below.

(Table 1)

To evaluate the continuity of relations in different values of correlation ratio

Ratio amount	0,1-0,3	0,3-0,5	0,5-0,7	0,7-0,9	0,9-0,99
Communication integrity	Weak	Imperceptibly	Noticeable	Elevated	Much higher

In a straight-line connection, the correlation relationship is called the correlation coefficient and is denoted by the letter **r**. Correlation relationship (correlation coefficient) accepts values from 0 to 1. If $r = 0$, then there is no communication between the indicators, then $r = 1$, then communication –

functional, r is an indication that the communication between the indicators is reversed when the negative quantity is received. The following is a way of determining the degree of correlation coefficient between the factors, based on the table of consistency of the product cost and material cost relationship given below.

Factorie s	Unit cost, sum, x_1	Unit costs, sum, x_2	x_1^2	x_2^2	$x_1^2 * x_2^2$
1	254	56	64516	3136	14224
2	230	50	52900	2500	11500
3	241	54	58081	2916	13014
4	251	56	63001	3136	14056
5	264	60	69696	3600	15840
6	270	62	72900	3844	16740
n=6	$\sum x_1 = 1510$	$\sum x_2 = 338$	$\sum x_1^2 = 381094$	$\sum x_2^2 = 19132$	$\sum x_1^2 * \sum x_2^2 = 85374$

here:

$$1. x_1 * x_2 = \frac{\sum x_1 * \sum x_2}{n} = \frac{85374}{6} = 14229$$

$$2. \bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n} = \frac{1510}{6} = 251.667$$

$$3. \bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum x_2}{n} = \frac{338}{6} = 56.33$$

$$4. \lambda x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_1^2}{n} - \bar{x}_1^2} = \sqrt{\frac{381094}{6} - 251.667^2} = 13.4$$

$$5. \lambda x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_2^2}{n} - \bar{x}_2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{19132}{6} - 56.33^2} = 4.0$$

$$6. r = x_1 * x_2 - \frac{\bar{x}_1 * \bar{x}_2}{\lambda x_1 * \lambda x_2} = \frac{14229 - 251.667 * 56.33}{13.4 * 4.0} = 0.98$$

The result of the calculation shows that the cost of a unit of product depends on the material costs of 98%, while the percentage of other factors corresponds to 2% of its rate change.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

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Annotation. *The article is devoted to substantiation of a new paradigm of preschool education, based on the heuristic possibilities of the concept of functional asymmetry of human brain being a system-forming factor for building a new paradigm of education.*

Keywords: *the concept of functional asymmetry of human brain; baby and juvenile age; a new paradigm of preschool education; diplasia.*

The main feature of our world is motion, being the most important attribute of the matter, the fundamental way of its existence. Thus, the major contents and the most essential way of man's existence is motion, development in time and space, the fullest and the most intensive expression of which can be observed in baby and juvenile age, where this development as socio-personal phenomenon is arranged in the processes of teaching, upbringing, education, realized within the framework of school system. That is why the main volume of social and individual life is concentrated in the domain of education which crystallizes the continuous intellectual space of cultural and historic development of mankind. School meets the requirements of society and has always been the basic social institute that, as J. Dewey puts it, can create in the project such type of a society which we would like to realize; influencing the people in this direction, we would gradually change the nature of adult society.

Preschool education is an educational process focusing on educating children from the ages of infancy until six years old. In the XX-th century, several European educators (R.Owen in Great Britain, J. H. Pestalozzi in Switzerland, F.Froebel in Germany, M. Montessori in Italy, J.Dewey in the USA, L.S.Vygotsky in Russia and others) began to develop educational systems designed for early childhood in the hope of actively helping children during one of the most crucial stages in human development.

Preschool education is usually grouped into several aspects: physical development (control of the body as to both gross and fine motor functions); perception and sensory development (developing the sensory system); communication and language development; cognitive development (developing all psychophysiological aspects concerning thinking, sensations, emotions etc using for cognitive processes); emotional development (developing and controlling emotions by a child); social development (socialization process, developing child's identity and his relationship with others).

However, the fundamental problem of preschool education lies in that, that pedagogical community does not have a clear idea about the main goal of human development. Revealing this goal, being the system-forming entity for all other goals and aspects of child's development, is the major purpose of this article focusing on unification the mentioned aspects of child's development around this system-forming goal.

The main priority of the human being is freedom, which is a system-forming beginning of the man. Outside the freedom the man turns into an animal, thus all meaning of human existence loses is meaning. On the level of thinking man's freedom is manifested in diplasia (the fundamental ability of a person to combine in one context the opposite, mutually exclusive concepts, images, objects, for example "the strong weakness", "the alive corpse" etc) being the essence of paradoxes and contradictions.

The freedom is the main goal of man's development and educational process, around which all other educational aims are to be organized. The realization of freedom as the major developmental goals within the preschool education presupposes the actualization of a new paradigm of preschool education.

So defining this goal and to tying the latter with the major aspects of preschool education can be achieved due to the conclusion that conceptually any educational ideology and its strategy are built on the basis of two major aspects - the goals of education and the ways of its achieving. If a man takes for the purpose of education the moulding of a harmonious personality, he should analyze two problems: the problem of defining a harmonic state, and the problem of forming this state.

From the broad philosophical and psychological standpoint harmony is, first of all, the wholeness, that is, the synthesis of all psychophysiological constituents of a person, the unity of his physical and psychological sides, the state integrating thoughts and actions of their carriers, uniting in one whole all multiple dichotomies of our existence, such as moral and factual, internal and external, individual-personal and socio-historic.

It is clear, that the state of people's harmony, as something integral, is realized within the framework of such entity which, first, is a system-forming factor of a person as a holistic system, and, secondly, plays a role of the main regulator of its behavior. We have every reason to state that such a regulator is actualized on the basis of functions of hemispheres of man's cerebral cortex, about what B. G. Anan'jev wrote as far back as sixties, and what is difficult to dispute nowadays.

As the appropriate investigations show, the hemispheres may be possibly considered a psychophysiological focus of human organism, because with their functions such sides of human entity are related, as mechanisms of aim creation and searching for the ways of aim's achieving, energetic and informational regulation of people's behavior, empathy and reflection, extroversion and introversion, automatic and spontaneous psychic activity, first and second signaling systems, power and weakness of nervous processes, their lability and inertness, irritation and suppression, I and non-I, ergotropic and trophotropic functions, volitional and non-volitional psychic spheres, sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of vegetative nervous system etc.

Any automatic (subconscious) action of a man is included in right hemispheric, and non-automatic (conscious) - in left hemispheric aspects of psychic activity.

It should be noted that right hemispheric strategy of perception, thinking and mastering the world represents emotional, concrete, expressive, holistic world view which forms ambiguous polysemantic linguistic and motivational context of reflecting the reality, corresponding with energy-field aspect of the Universe which can be characterized as continual type of the matter.

Left hemispheric perception strategy represents, on the contrary, abstract-logical, sign-symbolic, discursive, conceptual, discrete, plural world outlook which forms accurate linguistic and motivational context of reflecting the surrounding world, corresponding with substance-informational aspect of the Universe which can be characterized as discrete type of the matter. We may add that right hemisphere "creates" religious-mythological, artistic reality, awaking to life such forms of social consciousness, as religion and art. Left hemisphere "creates" scientific-technocratic reality, awaking to life science and politics.

It should be emphasized that in onto- and phylogenesis of a living being one observes the process of gradual increasing the hemispheric asymmetry (in a baby the state of functional symmetry of cerebral cortex is observed when the hemispheres work according to the functional pattern of the right hemisphere), the greatest expression of which is reached at a mature age. Afterwards, the hemispheric asymmetry is gradually leveling.

The condition for functional synthesis of hemispheres is revealing when elderly person, enriched in life experience, factually transforms himself into a child with its plastic psyche, spontaneity, frankness and openness of perception of the world.

Here we have generally known philosophical idea about the development (thesis - antithesis - synthesis) when the third stage of the development dialectically repeats the first one, but on the higher level of development.

If we take into consideration the fact, that right hemispheric functions focus on the present time with turning to the past, and the left one - on the present time with turning to the future, then it is possible to say that person's development moves quite naturally from past to future, and from the latter - to their integration, when spacio-temporal dichotomy of the Being is eliminated and a person liberates himself from "the curses of Chronos".

The method of integration of "right" and "left" types of world comprehension in schooling process is illustrated by the pedagogical system of V. F. Shatalov that has a miraculous effect. This system applies the principle of hemispheric synthesis when in the framework of the schooling process the two polar aspects of psychics (right, concrete and left, abstract) are putting into harmony. Here on the one hand the pupils are given a certain set of concrete facts (of mathematical, geographic, historical nature, etc.), and on the other hand - all these facts are transformed in the language of so called auxiliary signals which are of abstract nature. That is, every fact and the strings of facts are encoded by abstract signs.

The pupils are taught to manipulate simultaneously with two opposite rows of realities, realizing their mutual transformation, when the concrete is perceived through the abstract and vice versa. The sufficiently long practice of bringing together left and right sides of psychic activity helps to create the orientation to "integral" psychic activity, in the sphere of which the aspiration to the creative activity is revealed and as the result - the schooling processes are accelerated tremendously. It is interesting that all Shalotov's pupils begin to draw which is the result of activation not only abstract but also emotional aspect of the person. Moreover, the information in this case is being mastered at a great speed.

The principles mentioned above, as we believe, gives us the idea of main aspects of a new paradigm of education, showing in what way to unfold the stages of educational process on the structural, dynamic and pragmatic levels.

Up to 7-8 years of the growing child the right hemispheric aspects of schooling is to be developed.

After the age of 8-12, when the process of active hemispheric asymmetrization is revealed, we are to turn to the left hemispheric aspect of schooling process. But here a great attention should be paid to the process of mutual functional correspondence and harmonizing of both aspects of human being, since here we must achieve the state of hemispheric integration without losing the right hemispheric capacity of person's activity. As the Japanese proverb says, at 10 any of us is a genius, at 15 - a talented person, and at 20 we are just ordinary people.

Similarly, the decomposing effect on the child, according to R. Laing and G. Bateson, can lead to a situation of "double clamp" ("double bond"), which initiates the development of schizophrenia: the situation of double clamp will influence a child when its parents' messages are contradictory on verbal and nonverbal levels, when the child is required both initiative and obedience, when mother could demand the child's affection and at the same time is too cold, sarcastic, when in a school the child due to contradicting factors does not know exactly how it should behave. There is a situation in which any human action or lack of action is inevitably accompanied by the feeling that he is being torn apart.

In this case the individual plunges in so-called cognitive dissonance and seeks to free himself from the ambivalent, and therefore paradoxical, cognitive situation through the distortion of reality. So, wanting something and not being able to get this thing, people may resort to discredit this thing (which can be illustrated by the Russian fable about "green grapes"), thus distorting the reality.

So, in the field of schizophrenic thinking two opposite cognitions cannot peacefully coexist since the splitting "black and white" human mind with its binary yes/no thinking is unable to unite the opposites thus achieving diplasia. This leads to radicalization of man and society which we see in current events, where the bipolar thinking is realized in a "mosaic culture." G. Debord in his book "The society of the spectacle" (1971) showed that the contemporary technology of manipulating the individual and mass consciousness can destroy in an atomized man the set of knowledge derived from real life and historical experience. G. Debord traces the development of a modern society in which authentic social life has been replaced with its representation: "All that once was directly lived has become mere representation" when the history of social life can be understood as "the decline of being into having, and having into merely appearing". Thus the spectacle becomes the inverted image of society in which relations between commodities have supplanted relations between people, in which "passive identification with the spectacle supplants genuine activity". Thus, the mosaic culture destroys the irrational (right hemispheric) thinking of traditional society and produces an atomized, splintered reality, which is characterized by a low level of synergy and, therefore, by low life activity.

This bipolar thinking is formed in a contradictory and ambivalent socio-pedagogical influence with the development of left-hemispheric brain - one-dimensional thinking.

In little children being characterized by right hemispheric polysemantic, mystical "savage" way of thinking (oriented on the "reality principle" as Jean Piaget puts it) the discordant influences, as a rule, do not form the split-schizophrenic model of perception and behavior.

However, in the process of intense formation of left-hemispheric cognitive strategies enabling to organize unambiguous strictly logical relations in the process of learning and socialization, such contradictory influences often lead to radicalization of the reality due to one-semantic left-brain thinking, that is, to its schizophrenization.

So, it should be understood that the ambivalent effects (with the effect of "double clamp") is a necessary educational resource for younger children (5-6 years old), in which right brain reflection and exploration of the world is dominated. While during the intensive formation of the unambiguous left-brain "splitting" thinking (children of 7-14 years old) such an effect with a "double clamp" can lead to the formation in a person a "splitting" model of schizophrenic perception of the world.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. *At present, the issue of protection of nature and the solution of all environmental problems is one of the most important pressing problems after the maintenance of peace on Earth. The article covers the classifications of Ecology, Environmental Protection textbooks and manuals published by scientists of Uzbekistan to educational methodological works, dictionaries.*

Keywords: *environmental problems, "General ecology" , "fundamentals of Ecology", "Environmental Protection" textbooks, "environmental safety and sustainable development" training manual.*

Our state has achieved many successes in the years of independence. Like large countries, it created its own machine-building plant. At present, in our cities and villages, squares and streets have been renewed, and on these streets our own cars are walking. Oil products are extracted from oil fields. In other words, during the years of independence, our state has gained independence in the field of oil, machinery, production, gas production, oil and cotton production.

Special ecology courses were organized in the higher educational institutions of the Republic. For example: the Faculty of Soil Science and ecology was established at Samarkand State University. The Department of Ecology and Nature Protection began to function at this faculty. In this context, the state organizes lectures on such subjects as "Ecology", "Gidrobiology", "Biogeocenology", "Gidroecology" and "ecology of landscapes" in order to prepare environmental specialists and conducts training sessions for students. However, during this period there were practically no textbooks and manuals in the state language. The bores were also published in rare copies and were insufficient to teach the students a lesson. Below we give a classification of textbooks on Ecology, Environmental Protection and teaching aids published for the first time by scientists of Uzbekistan in the years of independence to methodical works, dictionaries.

A.Ergashev's textbook "General ecology" [1] was prepared on the basis of scientific theoretical bases of Ecology and on the basis of new data of the current science, programs for the development of environmental education and Education approved by the Ministry of oil and secondary special of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the textbook, the history of ecology, its functions, climatic factors and their impact on the growth, reproduction and spread of living organisms laws of the formation of various bioecological units of species, the vital forms of plants and animals the biotic relationship between organisms water, soil ecology, ecology of populations and biosenoses, environmental systems, their various laws, the definition of the biosphere human ecology, modern We found it necessary to add more to the property.

Ergashyev A, Ergashyev T. [2] "Ecology, biosphere and nature protection". This textbook was first published in the Latin alphabet. It examines environmental issues, global events in the biosphere, and conservation measures, and provides many examples.

Egamberdiyev. R. Eshjanov. R. [3] "Fundamentals of Ecology" Textbook for students of biology faculties of universities and pedagogical schools.

The textbook contains a brief history of the basics of ecology, the role of plants and animals, a description of ecosystems, the protection of the population's biosphere, the ecological situation in the country, its regulation, the cultivation of biologically pure products and measures to eliminate environmental factors. data are given. In addition, it contains a brief overview of the nature reserves located in the territory of the republic.

Articles 50, 54, 55 and 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4] are devoted to the protection of the environment. For example, "Land, subsoil resources, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are national treasures that must be used wisely and are under state protection."

Sh.K. Shirinbaev, Safin.M.G's textbook "Environmental Protection" in Samarkand [5] teaches in accordance with the law "On Education" and the national program of training "Environmental Protection" The most up-to-date information on the subject The manual covers the theoretical foundations of the science, ecological concepts, biosphere, biocenosis, ecosystem environmental factors and practical aspects of environmental protection: problems of atmospheric protection, protection and rational use of land and water resources, plant resources and wildlife. environmental issues are reflected in sections such as conservation.

ZI Izzatullayev co-authored with IS Shukurov: The textbook "Ecological problems of the city" [6] was written on the basis of a program designed for students studying in the field of ecology. and its prevention measures, vehicle emissions, their impact on humans, and protection issues.

The advantage of the textbook is that it describes the pressure and pressure of the local area from environmental problems, and for the first time SamSU is used in the educational process for the specialty of ecologist.

So, in 2006, scientists of the Department of Ecology of the National University of Uzbekistan, Professor PU Rakhimova and Associate Professor HT Tursunov published a manual on ecology [7]. It covers the basics of ecology, applied ecology, environmental safety and sustainable development. At the same time, the legal, organizational and economic basis for ensuring environmental security is given. Special attention is paid to the study and solution of environmental problems in Uzbekistan. The most successful part is that it includes control questions, test assignments, abstracts and lectures.

Environmental education is included in the curriculum of higher education institutions in the country. In the educational process, students are taught about nature protection, economics of nature use, environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, and other environmental specialties. A lot of scientific work has been done in this area. Textbooks and manuals on ecology have been created.

In her dissertation on "Formation of ecological culture of students of general secondary education" NO Nishonova studied the formation of ecological culture of adolescents as a pedagogical problem. Its essence, content, components are covered. The pedagogical and psychological aspects of the formation of ecological culture are clarified, the factors influencing the effectiveness of the formation of ecological culture in the process of literary education, the main criteria in this regard are identified. Their effectiveness has been tested experimentally [8].

A lot of research has been done in the field of pedagogical theory. Sh.Avazov's dissertation on "Ecological education of senior students of rural schools in the process of local lore" provides a pedagogical analysis of the history of local lore and nature protection in the education of Uzbekistan. Social and psychological-pedagogical significance of the formation of ecological culture in the process of ecological and local lore activities, the state of ecological education of senior students of

rural schools in the process of extracurricular ecological and local lore activities, ways to increase efficiency, content and tasks, activities, criteria illuminated [9].

A. Nigmatov's pamphlet "What is ecology" develops one of the most pressing issues of the XXI century - social, economic, political, natural aspects of environmental problems, as well as plans and educational directions of educational and cultural activities. A. Nigmatov, G. Pardaev's textbook "Environmental Security and Sustainable Development" covers the theoretical and practical aspects of achieving environmental security and sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels. The manual is devoted to the ways of solving economic, social and environmental problems in a single system, which hinders the harmonious and peaceful life of human society, and focuses on the features of the educational process on the basis of new pedagogical technologies. [10].

In the textbook "Environmental Law" by A. Nigmatov the concept of environmental law, stages of development, subject, ecological-legal relations and ecological-legal mechanism, sources of ecological law, management, ecological cadastre, control and examination, responsibility, ecological-legal protection of lands, issues such as ecological and legal regulation of water and water use, ecological and legal protection of subsoil resources, flora, forests are theoretically based [11].

I. Kholliyev, A. Ikramov's textbook "Ecology" covers the basic concepts and principles of ecology, its historical development, environmental problems in the context of the scientific and technological revolution and the importance of science in solving them, the basics of rational management of natural resources and their use. are scientifically and methodologically based. In this manual, the social aspects of the environmental problem, philosophical views on the unity of man, society and nature, social ecology, environmental ideology and culture, environmental education - as part of a comprehensive education of students of secondary special, vocational education institutions shown in [12].

Thus, it can be seen from the above that in recent years, the publication of textbooks and manuals on ecology for higher education students has increased compared to previous years. However, new publications need to address more local environmental issues and enrich them with new technological approaches.

Our goal is to analyze all the environmental literature, to understand the role of literature published in the state language during the years of independence in educating young people in environmental education.

Thus, from the above, it can be seen that in recent years, the publication of textbooks and manuals on ecology for higher education students has increased compared to the previous 2014-2017. However, new publications need to address more local environmental issues and enrich them with new technological approaches.

Our goal is to analyze all the environmental literature, to understand the role of literature published in the state language during the years of independence in educating young people in environmental education.

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**PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL VALUES IN THE
SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS**

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***Annotation.** The article is covered by teaching the science of the history of pedagogy by interpreting the pedagogical aspects of the use of educational values in the development of spiritual perfection in the student youth. Also, the relevance, conclusion and recommendations of the problem posed in it are relevant.*

***Keywords:** value, educational value, spirituality, education, development, dorilfunun, development, technology, education system, thinker.*

The radical changes taking place in the educational system, the content of teaching is increasingly enriched with new ideas and views, the creation of new technologies that serve to increase the potential of the younger generation intellectual, the spiritual maturity of educators is also a process that depends on the formation of qualities.

This article aims to cover the pedagogical aspects of the use of educational values in the development of spiritual maturity in the student youth by teaching the science of the history of Pedagogy.

Of particular importance is the science of pedagogical history in the view of the East and West thinkers on the organization of personal education and training, the history of development of Education, school and pedagogical thought, awareness of the traditions of the world education system, samples of national pedagogical heritage in the process of education and training, skills of using World educational traditions, educational

The concept of "value" is a very broad concept, part of it - are spiritual values. National-spiritual values-the concepts of "nationality", "spirituality" and "value" take into account the social phenomena that are concentrated at the intersection point.

The concept of "national spiritual values" can be described as follows: spiritual wealth, deeds and principles, ideas and norms, necessary and significant for representatives of a particular nation, dear and dignified, serving their interests and purposes, are national spiritual values. Each people will have spiritual wealth, which is dear to him, dear to him. These are masterpieces that have passed on from generation to generation for centuries, have not lost their importance and value even now, have become a source of pride of this people. In addition to the unique historical heritage, art and literature of nations and nationalities, their customs and rituals, cultural attitudes, moral qualities are also included in the system of spiritual values. These play an important role in maintaining the individuality of the people, educating the younger generation, socializing the individual.

National values serve as a specific criterion in the daily life and way of life of the people. Through these values, various phenomena and situations are evaluated, as well as new emerging types of activities and painting. The life goals of the younger generation, the imagination of the "hero of the times", are also formed due to spiritual values.[2]

Humanity is created so that it strives for perfection. The role of spirituality, knowledge and education in this is incomparable. Because, the human child grows up in the means of knowledge and education. It is unlikely that he will find his place in life if he does not receive knowledge, good upbringing. This means that the acquired knowledge and education harmoniously coexist in the human mind, and its transformation into a way of life creates the human spirituality.

Spirituality means the embodiment of any natural, moral, social, political and economic knowledge in the human mind and the transformation of this knowledge into skills, qualifications and way of life.[4] or, if not, spirituality is the ability of a person to distinguish between spirituality, self - consciousness, tastes, ingenuity, Justice, despotism, evil with good, contentment with beauty, ignorance with gravity, intelligence, the ability to put goals and ideas, the potential to strive and strive for their realization.

Spirituality is a spiritual quality embodied in the consciousness, feeling, feelings, knowledge and understanding of a person, which is one of the main criteria that determines the perfection and perfection of a person.[4] Zero citizens rise to the heights of socio-economic only when the spiritually harmonious society. The peculiarity of development in a society with a high level of spirituality is evident. A sign of high spirituality is that knowledge and skills in it harmonize with human values and human morality.

After all, in the further development of the student youth spirituality, the science of “history of pedagogy”, which is taught in higher pedagogical educational institutions, is broad in further development of the sense of respect for the glorious past of our people. Educational values, which are the negatives of our national spiritual values, are of particular importance in this regard.

It is known that the science of “history of pedagogy” has made a great contribution to the treasure of history and culture of mankind, lives and works of our great ancestors, enlighteners, the oral creativity of the people, which has been a source of inexhaustible spirituality of our people for centuries, through the creation of a unique dorilfun in the field of education and position holds.

In the development of spiritual perfection in student youth, all subjects are important as educational values. The fact that there were several different inscriptions on the theme “development of educational and pedagogical thought from the most ancient times to the VII century”, especially the Bible of Zarathustra .” Avesto “ – information on the spread of Islam religion and its impact on education, the establishment of Muslim schools, the emergence of Hadith science, the contribution of the mukhaddis (Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Imam Jesus at-Termizi, etc.) to the development of Hadith science, as well as information on the development of the knowledge of the Hadith, on the subject” avesto ” -a cultural written monument of the,

“The development of pedagogical thought in the period of eastern Awakening”. The fact that thinkers such as al-Khwarizmi, Abu nasr Forabi, Abu Rayhon Beruni and Abu Ali ibn Sina have been trained by our encyclopedic scholars through the theme of “the race of educational and moral thoughts in the period of eastern awakening”, their scientific works and recommendations given in the field of Education show that the opinions given are of great importance in

Amir Temur and his children, grandchildren, descendants who contributed to education and science on the theme “the second half of the XIV century and the development of Education, school and pedagogical ideas in Movaraunnahr in the XVI century”: Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Baburlar, great thinker and educator Alisher Navoi with encyclopedic knowledge, pedagogical views of Abdurahman Jami and the emirate of Bukhara in the following, From the establishment of education and training in Kokand and Khiva khanates to the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan by studying the development of Education, school and pedagogical thoughts in the periods, the student has great opportunities to develop spiritual perfection in young people.[3]

In conclusion, we can say that due to independence, conditions have been created for the restoration and development of national values of all peoples residing in the land of Kohna Turkistan. On the basis of a new vision of its history, it became a classic of solidarity. The use of educational values in the decision-making of the moral maturity of the student youth by teaching the science of the history of pedagogy further increases the opportunities for national self-awareness.

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Theoretical aspects of Inflation

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Abstract: *In economics, inflation is a general increase in the prices of goods and services in an economy. When the general price level rises, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services; consequently, inflation corresponds to a reduction in the purchasing power of money. The opposite of inflation is deflation, a sustained decrease in the general price level of goods and services. The common measure of inflation is the inflation rate, the annualized percentage change in a general price index. As prices do not all increase at the same rate, the consumer price index (CPI) is often used for this purpose. The employment cost index is also used for wages in the United States.*

Economists believe that high levels of inflation and hyperinflation—which have severely disruptive effects on the real economy—are caused by persistent excessive growth in the money supply. Views on low to moderate rates of inflation are more varied. Low or moderate inflation may be attributed to fluctuations in real demand for goods and services, or changes in available supplies such as during scarcities. Moderate inflation affects economies in both positive and negative ways. The negative effects include an increase in the opportunity cost of holding money, uncertainty over future inflation which may discourage investment and savings, and if inflation were rapid enough, shortages of goods as consumers begin hoarding out of concern that prices will increase in the future. Positive effects include reducing unemployment due to nominal wage rigidity, allowing the central bank greater freedom in carrying out monetary policy, encouraging loans and investment instead of money hoarding, and avoiding the inefficiencies associated with deflation.

Today, most economists favour a low and steady rate of inflation. Low (as opposed to zero or negative) inflation reduces the severity of economic recessions by enabling the labor market to adjust more quickly in a downturn, and reduces the risk that a liquidity trap prevents monetary policy from stabilising the economy, while avoiding the costs associated with high inflation. The task of keeping the rate of inflation low and stable is usually given to monetary authorities. Generally, these monetary authorities are the central banks that control monetary policy through the setting of interest rates, by carrying out open market operations and (more rarely) changing commercial bank reserve requirements

The term inflation appeared in America in the mid-nineteenth century, "not in reference to something that happens to prices, but as something that happens to a paper currency". Today, however, it is understood as referring to a sustained increase in the general price level (as distinct from short-term fluctuations).

Related concepts. Other economic concepts related to inflation include: deflation – a fall in the general price level; disinflation – a decrease in the rate of inflation; hyperinflation – an out-of-

control inflationary spiral; stagflation – a combination of inflation, slow economic growth and high unemployment; reflation – an attempt to raise the general level of prices to counteract deflationary pressures; and asset price inflation – a general rise in the prices of financial assets without a corresponding increase in the prices of goods or services; stagflation – an advanced increase in the price for food and industrial agricultural crops when compared with the general rise in prices.

More specific forms of inflation refer to sectors whose prices vary semi-independently from the general trend. “House price inflation” applies to changes in the house price index while “energy inflation” is dominated by the costs of oil and gas.

Classical economics. By the nineteenth century, economists categorised three separate factors that cause a rise or fall in the price of goods: a change in the value or production costs of the good, a change in the price of money which then was usually a fluctuation in the commodity price of the metallic content in the currency, and currency depreciation resulting from an increased supply of currency relative to the quantity of redeemable metal backing the currency. Following the proliferation of private banknote currency printed during the American Civil War, the term "inflation" started to appear as a direct reference to the currency depreciation that occurred as the quantity of redeemable banknotes outstripped the quantity of metal available for their redemption. At that time, the term inflation referred to the devaluation of the currency, and not to a rise in the price of goods. This relationship between the over-supply of banknotes and a resulting depreciation in their value was noted by earlier classical economists such as David Hume and David Ricardo, who would go on to examine and debate what effect a currency devaluation (later termed monetary inflation) has on the price of goods (later termed price inflation, and eventually just inflation).

Historically, when commodity money was used, periods of inflation and deflation would alternate depending on the condition of the economy. However, when large prolonged infusions of gold or silver into an economy occurred, this could lead to long periods of inflation.

The adoption of fiat currency by many countries, from the 18th century onwards, made much larger variations in the supply of money possible. Rapid increases in the money supply have taken place a number of times in countries experiencing political crises, producing hyperinflations—episodes of extreme inflation rates much higher than those observed in earlier periods of commodity money. The hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic of Germany is a notable example. Currently, the hyperinflation in Venezuela is the highest in the world, with an annual inflation rate of 833,997% as of October 2018.

However, since the 1980s, inflation has been held low and stable in countries with independent central banks. This has led to a moderation of the business cycle and a reduction in variation in most macroeconomic indicators - an event known as the Great Moderation.

Rapid increases in the quantity of money or in the overall money supply have occurred in many different societies throughout history, changing with different forms of money used. For instance, when silver was used as currency, the government could collect silver coins, melt them down, mix them with other metals such as copper or lead and reissue them at the same nominal value, a process known as debasement. At the ascent of Nero as Roman emperor in AD 54, the denarius contained more than 90% silver, but by the 270s hardly any silver was left. By diluting the silver with

other metals, the government could issue more coins without increasing the amount of silver used to make them. When the cost of each coin is lowered in this way, the government profits from an increase in seigniorage. This practice would increase the money supply but at the same time the relative value of each coin would be lowered. As the relative value of the coins becomes lower, consumers would need to give more coins in exchange for the same goods and services as before. These goods and services would experience a price increase as the value of each coin is reduced.

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Theoretical aspects of Economic Growth

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Annotation: *Economic growth is an increase in the production of economic goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. It can be measured in nominal or real (adjusted for inflation) terms. Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used.*

Key words: *economic growth, GDP, GNP, increase, productivity, quality of life, standard of living.*

In simplest terms, economic growth refers to an increase in aggregate production in an economy. Often, but not necessarily, aggregate gains in production correlate with increased average marginal productivity. That leads to an increase in incomes, inspiring consumers to open up their wallets and buy more, which means a higher material quality of life or standard of living. In economics, growth is commonly modeled as a function of physical capital, human capital, labor force, and technology. Simply put, increasing the quantity or quality of the working age population, the tools that they have to work with, and the recipes that they have available to combine labor, capital, and raw materials, will lead to increased economic output. There are a few ways to generate economic growth. The first is an increase in the amount of physical capital goods in the economy. Adding capital to the economy tends to increase productivity of labor. Newer, better, and more tools mean that workers can produce more output per time period. For a simple example, a fisherman with a net will catch more fish per hour than a fisherman with a pointy stick. However two things are critical to this process. Someone in the economy must first engage in some form of saving (sacrificing their current consumption) in order to free up the resources to create the new capital, and the new capital must be the right type, in the right place, at the right time for workers to actually use it productively. A second method of producing economic growth is technological improvement. An example of this is the invention of gasoline fuel; prior to the discovery of the energy-generating power of gasoline, the economic value of petroleum was relatively low. The use of gasoline became a better and more productive method of transporting goods in process and distributing final goods more efficiently. Improved technology allows workers to produce more output with the same stock of capital goods, by combining them in novel ways that are more productive. Like capital growth, the rate of technical growth is highly dependent on the rate of savings and investment, since savings and investment are necessary to engage in research and development. Another way to generate economic growth is to grow the labor force. All else equal, more workers generate more economic goods and services. During the 19th century, a portion of the robust U.S. economic growth was due to a high influx of cheap, productive immigrant labor. Like capital driven growth however, there are some key conditions to this process. Increasing the labor force also necessarily increases the amount of output that must be consumed in order to provide for the basic subsistence of the new workers, so the new

workers need to be at least productive enough to offset this and not be net consumers. Also just like additions to capital, it is important for the right type of workers to flow to the right jobs in the right places in combination with the right types of complementary capital goods in order to realize their productive potential. The last method is increases in human capital. This means laborers become more skilled at their crafts, raising their productivity through skills training, trial and error, or simply more practice. Savings, investment, and specialization are the most consistent and easily controlled methods. Human capital in this context can also refer to social and institutional capital; behavioral tendencies toward higher social trust and reciprocity and political or economic innovations like improved protections for property rights are in effect types of human capital that can increase the productivity of the economy. A growing or more productive economy makes more goods and provides more services than before. However, some goods and services are considered more valuable than others. For example, a smartphone is considered more valuable than a pair of socks. Growth has to be measured in the value of goods and services, not only the quantity. Another problem is not all individuals place the same value on the same goods and services. A heater is more valuable to a resident of Alaska, while an air conditioner is more valuable to a resident of Florida. Some people value steak more than fish, and vice versa. Because value is subjective, measuring for all individuals is very tricky.

The common approximation is to use the current market value. In the United States, this is measured in terms of U.S. dollars and added all together to produce aggregate measures of output including Gross Domestic Product. Growth is usually calculated in real terms – i.e., inflation-adjusted terms – to eliminate the distorting effect of inflation on the prices of goods produced. Measurement of economic growth uses national income accounting. Since economic growth is measured as the annual percent change of gross domestic product (GDP), it has all the advantages and drawbacks of that measure. The economic growth-rates of countries are commonly compared using the ratio of the GDP to population (per-capita income). The "rate of economic growth" refers to the geometric annual rate of growth in GDP between the first and the last year over a period of time. This growth rate represents the trend in the average level of GDP over the period, and ignores any fluctuations in the GDP around this trend.

Economists refer to an increase in economic growth caused by more efficient use of inputs (increased productivity of labor, of physical capital, of energy or of materials) as intensive growth. In contrast, GDP growth caused only by increases in the amount of inputs available for use (increased population, for example, or new territory) counts as extensive growth. Living standards vary widely from country to country, and furthermore, the change in living standards over time varies widely from country to country. Below is a table which shows GDP per person and annualized per person GDP growth for a selection of countries over a period of about 100 years. The GDP per person data are adjusted for inflation, hence they are "real". GDP per person (more commonly called "per capita" GDP) is the GDP of the entire country divided by the number of people in the country; GDP per person is conceptually analogous to "average income". It has been observed that GDP growth is influenced by the size of the economy. The relation between GDP growth and GDP across the countries at a particular point of time is convex. Growth increases with GDP reaches its maximum and then begins to decline. There exists some extremum value. This is not exactly middle-income trap. It is observed for both developed and developing economies. Actually, countries having this property belong to conventional growth domain. However, the extremum could be extended by technological and policy innovations and some countries move into innovative growth domain with

higher limiting values. In national income accounting, per capita output can be calculated using the following factors: output per unit of labor input (labor productivity), hours worked (intensity), the percentage of the working-age population actually working (participation rate) and the proportion of the working-age population to the total population (demographics). "The rate of change of GDP/population is the sum of the rates of change of these four variables plus their cross products."

Economists distinguish between long-run economic growth and short-run economic changes in production. Short-run variation in economic growth is termed the business cycle. Generally, economists attribute the ups and downs in the business cycle to fluctuations in aggregate demand. In contrast, economic growth is concerned with the long-run trend in production due to structural causes such as technological growth and factor accumulation.

Increases in labor productivity (the ratio of the value of output to labor input) have historically been the most important source of real per capita economic growth. In a famous estimate, MIT Professor Robert Solow concluded that technological progress has accounted for 80 percent of the long-term rise in U.S. per capita income, with increased investment in capital explaining only the remaining 20 percent.

Increases in productivity lower the real cost of goods. Over the 20th century the real price of many goods fell by over 90%. Economic growth has traditionally been attributed to the accumulation of human and physical capital and the increase in productivity and creation of new goods arising from technological innovation. Further division of labour (specialization) is also fundamental to rising productivity. Before industrialization technological progress resulted in an increase in the population, which was kept in check by food supply and other resources, which acted to limit per capita income, a condition known as the Malthusian trap. The rapid economic growth that occurred during the Industrial Revolution was remarkable because it was in excess of population growth, providing an escape from the Malthusian trap. Countries that industrialized eventually saw their population growth slow down, a phenomenon known as the demographic transition.

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**DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGY FOR MANAGING THE ACTIVITIES OF
VERTICALLY INTEGRATED INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**

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Annotation: *This article, innovation processes are becoming a major factor in the development of innovative processes and the sustainability of economic growth and innovation. In this regard, the article draws attention to the strategic management of innovative processes and the scheme of organizing innovative strategy strategies for the enterprise. Innovative strategy has studied the work carried out in this field in the country by studying the impact of the company's competitive development on innovations in individual enterprises and on the entire economy.*

Key Words: *innovation, innovative strategy, innovative processes; innovative capacity, competitive environment, enterprise competitiveness.*

Introduction

Since the early days of independence, institutional and structural reforms have become a priority in the economy of Uzbekistan. The issue of structural restructuring of the national economy is one of the key factors in the implementation of economic reforms, requiring not only to change the economy of the country to raw materials, but also to develop competitive enterprises supplying the population with essential consumer goods.

In this regard, the task of developing innovative activities at the production enterprises, the reorganization of management strategies in this area has become an integral part of market reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of businesses and organizing innovation processes.

The development of new technologies in the world economy and the increasing competition in commodities, services, and labor markets are aimed at activating and further developing the strategic management system of innovation processes at enterprises. Particularly, the renewal of the country's economy, the development of priority sectors of science, the increasing competitiveness of the national economy become one of the priority tasks. This requires extensive utilization of modern methods to meet the rapidly growing and changing needs of the population, the introduction of the latest discoveries and technologies, the production of competitive products and the sustainable growth of their goods life cycle.

As a result, step-by-step implementation of market reforms makes it necessary to realize that economic development of national enterprises is not based on material resources, but in innovative, competitive environment.

In this regard, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyoev, on the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, states that "... the reduction of energy and resource consumption of the economy, the introduction of energy-efficient technologies in production, the expansion of renewable energy sources, Improving labor productivity in the economic sectors ", the modernization of industrial sectors of our country in the near future and in the future, is one of the most important tasks.

Thus, today, along with the technological modernization of industrial enterprises of the republic, strategic management of innovation processes, as well as continuation of formation of a competitive environment. This is becoming more urgent in the context of accelerating globalization processes in all sectors of the economy, integration of the economies of the countries and the aggravation of competition in the commodity market. The peculiarity of modern development and its future prospects is that the strategic management of innovation processes is increasingly becoming a necessary tool. This tendency is also evident in economically developed countries and countries where market reforms are taking place recently.

At the beginning of the 21st century, it was concluded that the new paradigm of humanity, that is, the competitiveness of the national economy should be transformed into the concept of innovative production. As a result, economists have started to develop different approaches to innovation. In this regard, American economist J. Brayt notes that "innovation is an activity that combines science, technology, entrepreneurship and governance into commercialization of innovations" [2]. In his opinion, the innovation process involves a stage from the beginning of the idea to commercialization. One of the first to study the problems with innovative processes is Y. Schumpeter. Access to markets at the expense of new developments in the field of technology and technological advancement from the point of view of innovative developments; create new product specifications; use of new raw materials; Improvement of production organization and provision of new innovative goods; it is desirable to explore new markets for consumer markets [3].

Literature review

P. Druker, in turn, interprets innovation development from an entrepreneurial point of view. In his view, entrepreneurs' innovative ideas and thoughts differ from one another, ie the development of innovation processes depends on the specific areas of entrepreneurship [4].

Russian Economist Scientists Innovations in the scientific works of Ionov, A.Kulagin, V.Loginov are scientifically based on the necessity and means of ensuring the economic efficiency of enterprises [5]. In their research, they see innovative processes as "new products or services, production methods, organizational, management, financial, research and other news that make life savings".

A. Utkin described the importance of innovations in effective market economics for businesses and described them as one of the key tools to ensure economic growth [5].

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Characteristics of these problems in Uzbekistan are governed by Sh.Zaynutdinov, D.Rahimova, M. Mamakova, A.Rasuliev, R.Alimov, A.Kodirov, N.Yuldashev, T.Tashpulatov, G.Hamdama, G.Xatamova, N.Namazova, G.Hasanova, Sh.Otajonov, Sh.Sindarov, R.Nazarova, N.Alimova, Z.Gaibnazarova and others. Sh.Zaynutdinov, D.Rahimova and F.Ergashev studied the scientific and theoretical aspects of innovation management, and the foundations of the national innovation system are described in the works of A.Rasuliev, R.Alimov and A.Kodirov [6]. R.I.Gimush, F. M. The "Innovative Management" textbook published by Matmuradov contains the following tools to encourage innovation processes: search for and solve the new technical solution of the invention, to develop research and development engineering priorities in the economy, to introduce new commodities, increase product competitiveness, and to improve the technology in place [8].

Because of the effectiveness of national production at the expense of scientific research and scientific high technology, one of the most important tools for organizing and developing innovative processes. In this regard, N.Kuldashev, Sh.M.Mirsaidova, E.D. Golmanlar explain the essence of an innovative strategy: "The wider variety of market relations, the competitive advantages of the commodity producers are closely related to the strategy chosen by them and the success of their implementation will be. " As it can be seen, the innovation strategy of the enterprise creates a strategy for scientific and technological development and determines the role, place, importance and content of innovative activity in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises [9]. According to another author, "Innovative process - reflects the result of material production, the production of new technological processes, technical equipment, equipment and equipment, new product, service type, organization of production, labor, management and information system. provides the integral outcome of the business, ie the economic growth of the enterprise [10].

The issues of organizing innovative activities in innovation processes, improving management mechanisms and increasing their economic efficiency are described in the research of Sh.Otajonov [11]. In particular, Z. Gaibnazarova has developed scientific recommendations and practical recommendations to improve the theoretical basis of improving the effectiveness of innovative investment in the modernization of economy and define its main directions [12]. G. Khatamova's research has scientifically-theoretical and methodological recommendations and recommendations on the priorities of improving the innovation strategy in corporate structures [13].

Analysis and results

The research of the above scientists shows that large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan are accelerating the process of building a democratic society based on a socially-oriented market economy and the development of innovative processes in rapidly developing enterprises.

Effective functioning of national enterprises is largely dependent on their competitiveness and innovation potential, indicating the importance of researching the issues related to strategic management of innovation processes and formation of competitive environment at large enterprises.

As a result of gradual institutional reforms in the country to transform large state-owned enterprises into joint-stock companies, enterprises with different forms of ownership emerged in sectors and branches of economy. As a result, there was a competitive environment among these enterprises. However, in a relatively short period of time, the country has developed mechanisms for implementing innovative policies, one of the components of economic policy. As a result, the legal basis for the implementation of scientific research, development, experimental design and

implementation of high-tech processes has been formed. Various enterprises, which are currently operating, are of great importance in determining the national economy's prospects and are doing important socioeconomic functions in order to expand production and create new jobs. However, the lack of a strategic management system for innovative processes in enterprises delayed the effective organization of enterprises' competitiveness, the expansion of domestic and foreign investment, the implementation of promising innovative projects and other similar priorities.

Developing innovative development strategies in enterprises ensures the competitive environment for the national economy. As a result, the content of structural transformations in the economy is not only enriched, but also the basis for economic and economic development, as well as for the broad and comprehensive development of industries and industries, which are socially-economically efficient. The elimination of different managerial positions in production and consumption increases the efficiency and mobility of enterprise funds and other resources.

From the experience of developed countries, the competitiveness of goods and services produced in a voluntary state depends on the favorable business and business environment created in that country.

Thus, the competitiveness of the firms, enterprises, organizations and corporations involved is dependent on the effective functioning of the country's anti-monopoly and competitive environment. At the same time, the competitiveness of the national economy is determined by the level of development of private property, the system of state guarantees, the country's innovation policy and the high level of institutional environment.

Factors affecting 12 groups included in the Global Competitiveness Index adopted by the government by the World Economic Forum have elaborated promising programs to boost competitiveness of Uzbekistan to other countries. As a result, the assessment of the competitiveness of the national economy shows that macroeconomic situation (per capita GDP, GDP deflator, unemployment rate), quality of public institutions (quality of private property, monetary policy, credit institutions, quality of customs services), human factor (life expectancy, mortality rate, tuberculosis rate per 10,000 population, primary school coverage), innovative capacity (modernization of fixed assets of enterprises, introduction of science-technical achievements, development improvement of investment and investment in human capital).

Positive results have been achieved in order to improve the competitiveness of the national economy and improve the country's innovative capacities on a macroeconomic scale. However, the state of the material and technical base and the inability of the products to compete on the market testify to the existence of some problems in the strategic management of innovative processes.

Research has shown that enterprises should focus on the following key issues in strategic management of innovation processes:

- First of all, our country has a great potential in a number of fundamental sciences, but there is no mechanism for the use of this capacity related to production;

- Secondly, the low level of innovation processes in enterprises in the real sector results in a slowdown in demand for advanced technologies at enterprises;

- Third, the lack of a favorable business and business environment negatively affects the competitiveness of enterprises.

The data show that some business managers fail to anticipate changes in national and global markets, learn from the consumer's demand and taste, and fail to define the direction in which they can achieve sustainable competitive advantages.

According to scholars working in this area, globalization, integration, investment, innovation and competitiveness in the twenty-first century will be the development of the world economy. Therefore, the issues raised in this article have been studied in a scientifically-theoretical approach to increasing the competitiveness of enterprises on the basis of strategic management of innovative processes.

Based on these analyzes and the theoretical knowledge, the company's innovation goals, prospects and long-term innovation strategies have been developed and put into practice, and results monitoring will increase the competitiveness of the enterprise. As a result, the enterprise's innovative environment is formed.

Therefore, innovation activities at enterprises are a complex socio-economic process. In our opinion, the mechanism of formation of the innovative strategy of the enterprise, deep understanding of the economic essence and objective principles of its operation, identification of conditions for competition in the transition to a market economy and studying the ways of their maintenance, use of mechanisms for the development of innovative processes, (Fig 1).

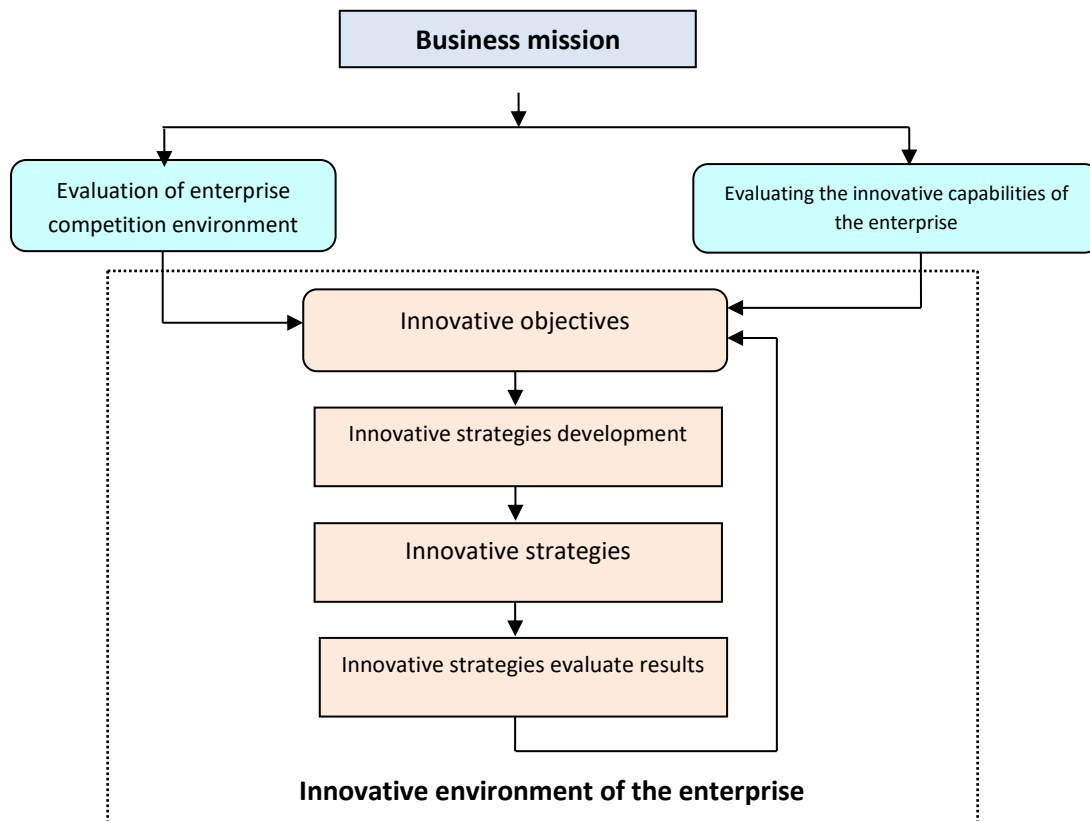


Fig 1. Mechanisms for the formation of enterprise innovation strategy

As it is seen in the picture, the formation of the innovative strategy of the enterprise depends, first of all, on how the mission of the enterprise is presented. The results of our researches, the results of scientific research by foreign and local scientists in this field, indicate that the success of the company's mission depends primarily on the company's competitive environment and, second, the innovative potential. Therefore, the methodology for evaluating the competitive environment and innovation capacities of the enterprise is important in formulating the enterprise's innovative strategies.

In particular, the forms and methods of demonstrating innovative processes in enterprises' transitional economies are inherent in their transformation, and their effectiveness depends on the decentralization and privatization and liberalization processes in the economy. Businesses need sustainable development on an innovative basis to effectively fulfill their socio-economic mission and goals. This can be expressed in the following elements of the innovative process strategies that will be useful for businesses to support highly profitable innovations and innovations, to deliver innovative technologies and intelligent systems that provide energy, resource-saving. (Figure 2)

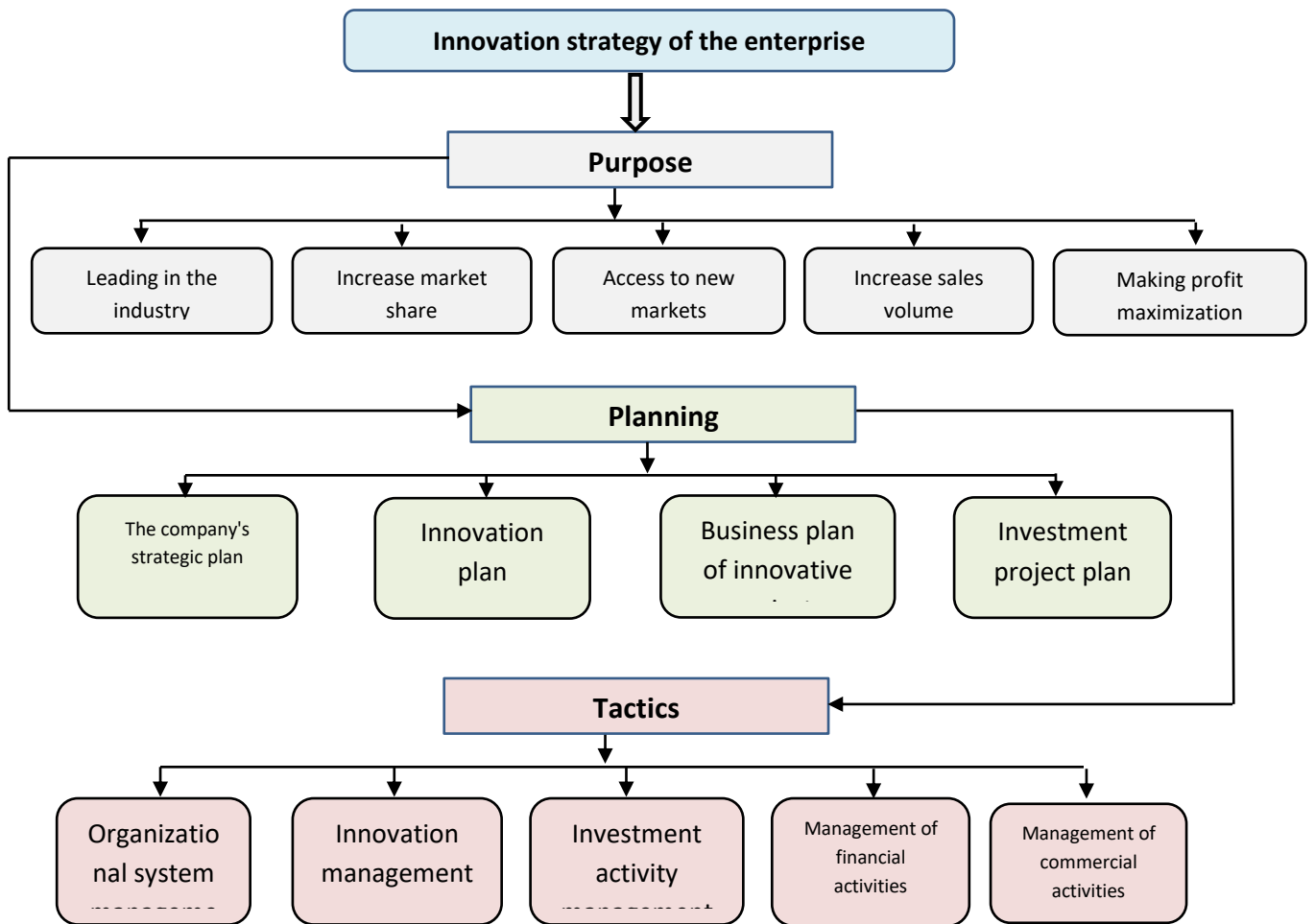


Fig 2. Innovative strategy elements

Fig 2 shows that the elements of an innovative strategy identify the main directions of impact on the efficiency of innovation processes at the enterprise.

In order to address this task, it is necessary to formulate the tactics of the enterprise, the planning of innovation activities, and the complex of tools and methods used to achieve the set goal. This, in turn, will improve the competitiveness of the enterprise.

Conclusion/Recommendations

The above-mentioned theoretical information, legal frameworks and analyzes provide us with the following conclusions:

For identifying the innovation strategy of the enterprise:

- Leading position in the field;
- increasing the share of domestic and foreign markets;
- access to new markets;
- increase sales;
- profit maximization;

From the point of view of planning:

- Development of the strategic plan of the enterprise; formation of an innovative activity plan; preparation of business plan of innovative projects; Implementation of investment project plans;

From a tactical point of view:

- Organizational structure management; innovation management; management of investment activity; financial management; management of commercial activities.

Hence, the above considerations indicate that an important factor in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises is the strategic management of innovative processes. Because the innovative process strategy is a set of interdependent interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity and power of the enterprise against the competitors and achieving the objectives. This creates an opportunity for the right choice of enterprise stewardship, the effective organization of product competitiveness enhancement, and the ability to attract internal and external investments for production. As a result, businesses will be able to increase their competitiveness.

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THE STUDY OF THE ISSUE OF MEDICINE IN RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS

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Abstract: *The religion of Christianity and Islam is not just a religious doctrine, they are a way of life that covers all aspects of everyday life and sets socio-cultural, moral-household, and medical-spiritual norms. Also, Medicine is free from the influence of religion, so both Christian and Islamic theologians and medical staff have studied theology and methods of treatment parallel.*

Keywords: *medical-spiritual norms, medical staff, influence of religion.*

Throughout the history of mankind, the issue of Medicine has never lost its relevance. It is especially at the center of the discussion that it should be based on religion or contradict religious teachings. In the works on medicine written by scientists of antiquity, there is no religious motive, in the religious literature the issue of Medicine has always been explained. Later, with the role of religion in society, scientists engaged in medicine also tried to prove their views on religion. At the same time, the monks of religion themselves also worked as a physician at the same time. In Christianity, this was done by Jesus (a.s.the miracle given to)and his treatment of people, the healing of the eyes of the blind, the sweating of leprosy, the rubbing of the shawls, they receive as evidence that he stands on his feet. Jesus (a.s.)after the ascent of the Earth, the apostles took this task, after them the Saints themselves. After all, according to Christianity, the disease is caused by sin, and its healing is with repentance and spiritual purification. As a result, the issue of Medicine took a special place in religious teachings, sources, and works.

After the death of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), the spread of Islam around the world accelerated, local Oriental languages developed, and Arabic became a universal language. In the Persian territories, it was translated into languages such as Pahlavi. In the past, Greek was accepted as a general scientific language, but translations into Arabic, under the auspices of the Abbasid caliphs and other nobles, became the language of science. Hunayn ibn Ishaq, who lived from 808 to 873, soon became the most important translator into Arabic, and also wrote famous works on ophthalmology. although they were the founders of the traditions, later ancient Alexandrian translations and curricula shaped medieval Islamic medicine on a very large scale.

The Qur'an discusses many questions about human life, and although it provides products and rules that are beneficial to human health, it does not mention specific anti-disease drugs. However, the hadiths and sunnahs of Muhammad (s.a.v.) contain information on the prevention and treatment of many diseases, as well as how doctors and patients are advised. These topics are covered in the "Book of Medicine" section of the hadith collections. At the same time, a genre of medicine called "Tibb an-Nabawi" emerged, and each disease was divided into typologies, the origin, prevention and treatment of which were substantiated and interpreted through hadiths and sunnah. However, historians have studied the sources of problems related to Medicine an-Nabawi analytically. As a result, Medicine an-Nabawi has been recognized as the most important guide to health and treatment.

Necessary rules for daily life, cleanliness and hygiene, which are emphasized in many places in the hadiths, formed the basis of medical prevention. In addition to the hadiths, the works of al-Nabawi also describe medical issues that are close to the sunnah, such as minimally invasive surgeries, and very few invasive methods, such as blood transfusions or canning. Prophylactic actions

of dietary regulation, as well as natural medicines, along with herbal treatment, have been described as the basis for health.

It is narrated on the authority of al-Tirmidhi that 'Uthman ibn Sharik said: The Arabs asked: O Messenger of Allah, should we not be cured? The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) replied: The Companions asked, "O Messenger of Allah, what is it?" The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "Old age." they said. This hadith makes it very clear in the Islamic faith that healing is from Allah, and emphasizes the importance of man's connection with medicine. In addition, Abu Bakr Rabi ibn Ahmad al-Ahwini al-Bukhari wrote in his Handbook for Students about the importance of medicine in theology: Secondly, he needs to know some medicines in order to maintain his health and not get sick. " This doctrine is also mentioned in Tibb an-Nabawi, and the foundation of Islamic medicine was laid on this basis.

By the IX-XI centuries, the science of medicine reached its peak in Muslim countries. Abu Ali ibn Sina's achievements in the field of medicine were also recognized, and the scientific literature written by him was later accepted as the primary source all over the world, especially in the universities of Western Europe. Ibn Sina's Al-Qanun Fit Tib (Laws of Medicine) was published in 1473 in Milan, Europe. By 1500, this work had been published sixteen times.

Born in 865 year in the city near Tehron, Muslim physician Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn'iyu Razi's 230 books, such as al Mansuri, al-Hovi, Bur'us sua, have also made great strides in the field of Medicine. The work of Rosary "medical citizen" was published forty times between 1498-1866 years.

Between this period, Muslim medical scholars, encyclopedist scientists made great contributions to the renaissance of the Islamic world. In particular, Ibn Rushd's works on medical science such as "Al-Kulliyot", "Esoguchi" of Hunayn ibn Ishaq, "Kitab al-malakiy" of Ali ibn Abbas, "Zadul Musafir" of ibn Jazeera, "Taqbimul Abdon" of ibn Jazeera, "at-tasriyf lime ajaza Anit Anit Talif" of Abul Qasim az-Zahr, "at-tasriyf Phil mudovati vat-daqiyr" of ibn az-Zahr enters the ranks. Ibn Abu Usi'i, who lived at the beginning of the XIII century, gives information about the activities and works of 399 Muslim healers who lived and worked in IX-XII centuries in his work "Uyyunul anbaa fii layer atibbaa" ("a fountain of messages about the healers strata").

While medieval medical sources have not fully revealed the issue of infectious diseases, Christian doctors have seen the causes of the disease as a divine punishment, as well as the Greek teachings on environmental factors and fluid balance in the body. In the X and XI centuries, Christianity's teaching focused more on the interdependence of four elements, mainly Earth, Air, Fire and water, as the causes of disease. They also showed the four qualities that determine them – hot, cold, wet and dry-as the basis.

In the time of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), the treatment of a disease was mainly based on the nature of the disease, and it was recommended to know its cause and symptoms in order to know its cure. Therefore, as Ibn Hajar states in his hadith, when interpreting the method of healing, it was first necessary to identify two types of diseases, namely, material (masculine madiya) and intangible disease (masculine non-material).

The first of the material diseases is said to be a disease caused by heat (al-harara), cold (al-barida). The second is divided into moisture (rank), dry (yabisa) and mixed (ink). According to Ibn Hajar, the intangible disease is treated as stated in the hadith, and it is stated in a hadith: "Fever is from the heat of Hell, so lower the fever with water." Based on this evidence, it can be said that the body and soul of humanity have the potential to be healthy or sick, balanced or disproportionate. Body imbalances are similar to fever, headaches, and other physical ailments. The disease of the spirit, on the other hand, is similar to the symptoms of anger, anxiety, grief, and the like.

Medieval physicians did not have antiseptics and painkillers to perform major internal surgeries. Christian surgeons have experienced problems such as anesthesia, religious restrictions on surgical practice, and painful treatments, as well as torture of the patient. Because the Church Councils of the Middle Ages made it a sin for Christian physicians to harm the sick, especially the poor and the pious, through ignorance, negligence, or experimentation.

Since most Christian physicians were priests at the same time as doctors, they realized that harming a patient was a sin, making surgery a major problem. By the end of the 11th century, European surgery had developed. As a result of the influx and translation of medical works by Muslim scholars into Europe, surgical brochures in Latin and local languages have proliferated.

According to Islamic teachings, Imam Bukhari also collected hadiths about the treatment of diseases and the methods of treating diseases used during the time of the Prophet (saas). The hadith about the existence of healing (ash-Shifa fi salasa) in three things was narrated by Imam Bukhari in his Kitab at-tibb and Bab ash-shifa fi salasa (chapter). This hadith came in three forms and was narrated by Ibn Abbas and Jabir ibn Abdullah. The first is that there is healing in three things: a sip of honey, bloodshed (hijama) and fire marking (cauterization), but I forbid my ummah from marking with fire. The second is: "There is healing in three things: taking blood (hijama), drinking honey and hardening (burning with fire), but I will save my ummah from kauterization." In another narration, Jabir ibn 'Abdullah narrated that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "If there is a cure from your medicine, it is blood-cutting, drinking honey or burning with fire (cauterization), but I do not like to be branded with fire."

Analyzing the interpretations of the above hadith, it would be a mistake to forbid or call it haram today. If this practice is considered haram in Islam, then it is necessary to make surgical practices in modern medicine haram as well. When all other treatments, such as a sip of honey and hijam, are ineffective, it is permissible to recommend burns (al-kayy) as a treatment for the disease. That is, if there is no other alternative method or if the effectiveness of the other treatment method has not been proven and it is done with caution, such a treatment method is allowed.

According to Badr ad-Din Aini, medicine is the knowledge of the state of the human body in a healthy state or during illness (Ahwal badn al-insan). Its purpose is to take the necessary measures to maintain health and, if necessary, to restore health (at-Tibb huwa 'ilm yuraf bihi ahwal al-badn al-insan min jarah ma yasihu wa yazul' an as-sihhat li tahfizu as-sihah hasiluhu wa tastariddu raaziluhu)

Muslims must be both physically and mentally healthy, because in Islam, spirit and body, heart and soul, faith and peace mean almost the same concepts. In conclusion, Ibn Hajar concludes in the field of medicine that it is clear that a person will be happy in this world and in the future as long as he is able to maintain and restore his health, both physically and mentally.

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In "BIOCOSMIC" LLC ways to improve product distribution channels

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Abstract: This article considers the sale of goods directly to the final consumer, the offer of goods in a retail enterprise, the establishment of direct contact with the consumer and the offer of goods in the most appropriate form based on the high quality of work.

Keywords: Brand, production, enterprise, consumer, intermediary, wholesale, retail, sales.

Distribution channels consist of a set of intermediate links that assume ownership of or facilitate the sale of a good on the way from producer to consumer. Intermediate joints can be simple intermediaries, wholesalers and retailers.

The sale of goods directly to the final consumer is carried out by offering goods at the retail enterprise - "merchandising", licensed trade - "franchising" and direct contact with the consumer - "direct marketing". The use of intermediaries means that they can offer the product in the most appropriate form based on their experience and high quality of work, and thus bring more benefits to the manufacturer. At the same time, an increase in the number of intermediaries can lead to an increase in the price of goods, a slowdown in turnover and, in general, an appreciation of the whole process of commodity movement.

The fact is that BIOCOSMIC LLC produces pharmaceutical products in a narrow range, which allows you to make the right choice based on needs. The work of changing the range is entrusted to intermediaries, through which they play a positive role in many respects in the study of partnerships and, on this basis, in concluding agreements with manufacturers. These include information functions, sales promotion, communication, delivery of goods in accordance with consumer demand. negotiating, organizing the movement of goods, financing and taking risks are the most noteworthy. Distribution channels are characterized by their length, width and number of steps. Intermediate links of commodity movement appear as rungs. In turn, the sum of the intermediate joints forms the length of the distribution channel. In this case, the producer is the starting point of the channel, and consumers are the end of the channel.

In addition to a single-tier channel retailer and wholesaler, it also includes a small wholesale link. In commercial practice, channels with a greater number of intermediate links may also be encountered, but they are less important in organizing brand movement.

Today, BIOCOSMIC LLC is organized in four stages. A one-step channel is usually called a proper marketing channel because it consists of initial and final links, i.e. there are no intermediate links. Proper sales tend to grow, especially in developed economies. This channel is almost not used in the sale of pharmaceutical products.

A two-tier channel usually has a single intermediate link consisting of a retailer. This type is common among manufacturers of food, agricultural products, building materials and so on. This type of channel is also almost non-existent in BIOCOSMIC LLC.

The three-stage channel is filled with a wholesale joint as well as a vendor. This channel is used by manufacturers of additional complex household appliances, medicines, some types of food

products. BIOCOSMIC LLC can be considered a representative of such a channel, but many drugs complicate the channel.

In addition to the four-tier channel retailer and wholesaler, it also includes a small wholesale link. In commercial practice, channels with a greater number of intermediate links may also be encountered, but they do not play a visible role in organizing brand movement. Each distribution channel has its own organizational structure and in this sense the channel participant interacts with other links. However, BIOCOSMIC LLC, in turn, is a reflection of its well-being, in many respects, its ability to implement sales and customer service processes. They are determined by two factors: the productivity of the individual participant:

- first, with the level of performance of the entire distribution channel;
- secondly, the fact that this channel can compete with other channels for the production of wine and spirits.

The process of selecting a distribution channel is primarily based on optimizing efforts to transcend space and time in order to identify possible potential partners that will have a positive impact on the movement of the product directly to the consumer.

In general, the number of intermediaries in the "producer-consumer" chain and their functions vary from product to product, region to region, country to country. While most channel participants only buy and resell the product, while others try to focus more on marketing activities, the experience of European countries testifies to certain trends in the overall development and improvement of the distribution channel, including its individual elements. In short, their meaning is as follows:

- The number of intermediate links in distribution channels is declining due to improved access to transport systems and information transmission, as well as a decrease in the role of wholesalers instead of increasing the position of producers, which in many cases proves the ability to perform the functions of wholesalers (as well as retailers). division is also possible);
- Stronger control over the formation of pricing policy in distribution channels, large companies seeking to create self-distribution systems in opposition to the aggressive policy of retail trade;
- Significant changes are taking place in the use of free and working time by the population, which in turn allows the use of rational and efficient methods of distribution channel sales technology, self-service, microprocessors (especially their programming capabilities), significantly save consumer time and at the same time and leads to a reassessment of aspects such as the development of supermarkets and store clubs that allow service.

Improving the distribution of goods involves the accurate and precise delivery of information about the product directly to consumers, as well as the effective use of mass media, television and radio.

In addition, the competitiveness of the manufactured product must also be high.

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Ways to expand network marketing and e-commerce in the wholesale of medicines

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Abstract: *This article discusses the creation of targeted proposals to understand customers and their needs in the sale of drugs, the formation of strategies for working with clusters, the development of partnerships for revenue.*

Keywords: *Drugs, advertising, client, cluster, strategy, website, concept, project.*

At the moment it is recommended to use several channels at the same time for effective advertising:

Create an official website and develop its concept. Landing pages are suitable for promoting a specific product (biological supplements, medications, vitamin complexes) - one-page sites. On the site you can highlight the main advantages of the drug / manufacturer, indicate its content, post comments, leave a feedback form with customers.

Development of special projects. Close medical blogs, channels on video hosting sites, publications on third party resources work well in this area. For example, to sell immunomodulators, you can create a collection of articles on strengthening the immune system, where you can encourage people to buy the advertised product.

Development of social networks. Major pharmaceutical companies have long maintained Instagram pages, Facebook communities, and YouTube channels. With proper advertising, they convert well, increase brand awareness, and gain loyal customers.

Advertising in the media. The marketing departments of pharmaceutical corporations work closely with TV channels and radio stations. A popular trend is drug advertising by millionaire bloggers on social media.

The main idea of customer analysis is to get the maximum amount of information about customers from internal data. The source of such information in the pharmacy network can be, in particular, checks. And if there is a loyalty program on the network, you can have more opportunities for analysis and answers to many questions. Due to the collected data, the number of network customers, their characteristics (gender, age, shopping frequency, average check, shopping relationship, basket width, check length, etc.), consumption patterns by regions and outlets, as well as targeted, relevant communication with customers options.

Mutually beneficial cooperation in the exchange of data between the network and the manufacturer is possible. This is a big plus for the manufacturer, as a deep understanding of the characteristics of the end consumer allows for more accurate planning of advertising and promotional activities, as well as communication with the end consumer on behalf of the pharmacy network.

Of course, all customers are different. Therefore, segmentation is used to better understand the consumer and his needs, allowing customers to be divided into different groups. Segmentation

can be done according to various criteria - gender, age, geographical factor, lifestyle and so on. ABC-, RFM-analysis (English Recency Frequency Monetary - recipe, frequency, money) is used for segmentation. Segmentation by stage of the life cycle is also popular in Western markets.

Customer life cycle is a term that describes the stages in which a customer becomes acquainted with a company's product, makes purchasing decisions, pays, uses, and becomes a loyal consumer. In the ideal scenario, the value of the brand / company in the eyes of the customer increases over time and he becomes a loyal customer, but often there is a change in value over time: the value increases and then decreases. The dependence of the customer's value on change over time is, as a rule, graphically illustrated. This is the curve of the customer's life cycle.

Customer communication strategies at different stages of the life cycle can be different:

New customers: welcome program for new customers, newsletters.

Well-known active, stable customers: birthday greetings, loyalty program offers.

Inactive client (stopped active for 3 months): reactivation programs, research, and suggestions.

Lost customer.

Of course, new customers are constantly appearing, some are leaving, and some are becoming a permanent core. How do you know how many customers are a stable core and how many are regular customers? The "leaking bucket" model helps to determine this. This model assumes that customers are divided into several groups according to life cycle stages. You can use names like "new", "stable", "churn", "random". Depending on the nature of the behavior at different times, the client falls into a specific segment. Thus, the use of the "leak bucket" model allows us to understand the percentage of customer failures, how many new customers need to be recruited to cover the breach, and so on.

It is useful to understand the structure of a client's asset only in terms of life cycle stage or socio-demographic characteristics. After all, someone comes to the pharmacy for medicine, someone for vitamins, someone for care or medical cosmetics, someone for goods for children.

It is therefore inappropriate to offer the same offers to all customers. Instead, different offers and communication methods should be applied to different groups of customers. Clustering tools can be used to separate such groups.

Clustering is the process of dividing a given sample of objects into small sets (usually incompatible) called clusters, so that each cluster consists of similar objects, and the objects of different clusters differ significantly.

What is the difference between segmentation and clustering? Segments are predefined and clusters are undefined. Clusters require interpretation as opposed to segments. In segmentation, the result is always predictable. Clustering, on the other hand, can be fraught with "surprises".

Clustering clearly identifies differences between customers, allowing them to manage their heterogeneity. This tool helps to take a completely new look at the customer structure and build relationships with customers. The purpose of clustering is to gain new knowledge from your own data. It's like finding a treasure in your basement.

Understanding customers and their needs allows you to create targeted offers. Using clustering for a loyalty program can help, in particular, formulate a strategy for working with selected (priority) clusters, develop a communication plan with a focus on clusters, calculate the economics of working with clusters, model revenue, and generate additional revenue. income, to develop partnerships

Digital marketing is a new stage in the development of the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan. Pharmaceutical and medical organizations are beginning to take advantage of technological innovations that allow patients to learn more about their condition and monitor their

health, allowing physicians to communicate more quickly with patients throughout the treatment process.

Some pharmaceutical companies are trying to understand the true value of digital technology, while others are already adding it to a broader marketing strategy. However, not all companies can sell pharmaceutical products online because they produce prescription drugs, which cannot be sold that way. However, they use digital methods to communicate with medical staff and patients. For example, Pfizer responds actively and responsibly to customer inquiries through social media, using YouTube, Facebook and Twitter to communicate with customers. Johnson & Johnson was one of the first to launch its own dedicated YouTube channel.

More and more pharmaceutical organizations are using social media sites or e-commerce sites as a digital marketing platform that allows customers to get information about pharmaceutical products and order or purchase products online.

Changes in the behavioral patterns of society due to digitalization and modern communication technologies allow consumers to access services and purchase goods through the use of online services. Promotion of medicines, medical devices, dietary supplements,

The use of pharmaceutical services, digital marketing tools and methods on the Internet is a promising direction for the development of pharmaceutical organizations.

Electronic devices connected to the Internet have become an integral part of modern life, which contributes to the growth of the number of online orders in all areas.

retail. The period of self-isolation and restriction of movement during the Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the need to develop online services for consumers. A large proportion of patients apply for booking medications, vitamins, dietary supplements, which in turn is a driving mechanism for the development of digital marketing, sales in online pharmacies. In the field of over-the-counter drug sales, home delivery is relevant because many patients have limited access to personal visits to pharmacy organizations.

Technological innovations in healthcare and pharmaceuticals allow patients to learn more about their condition and monitor their health. New technologies allow doctors to constantly monitor the condition of patients, to quickly convey their messages and recommendations to them, as well as to express their views on any side effects when using a particular drug therapy.

Mobile technologies, social networks and other forms of digital marketing already allow pharmacy organizations and pharmaceutical and medical product manufacturers to use a personalized approach to communicate and share information with end consumers, and fully personalize pharmaceutical products by improving the regulatory framework expected by the professional community in the future. there is a possibility.differentiated care between patient offline and online interactions.

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Accounting OF financial instruments in the Republic of Uzbekistan based on IFRS: essence and problems

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Abstract: The financial market of development in many countries of the world is defined as priority direction of increase in competitiveness of national economy. Therefore the developing countries for improvement of national innovative system and activation of innovative processes in production increase volumes of the financial market for support to the potential innovative enterprises. This article studies and measures aspects of the financial market and an economic benefit of mechanism, that the state will just not allocate grants for innovative projects of startups, and will begin to finance them on the principles of funds of the financial capital market in the evidence of Uzbekistan. For analysis abstraction techniques have been used and at assessment of profitability of securities IRR indicator is used. Have received result that in Uzbekistan the operating fund the capital market will be financially and economic and the socioeconomic effect from purchase of securities will be higher what from the mechanism of gratuitous allocation of the state grants.

Key words: financial market, analysis, securities, national standards of accounting, action, bond, International Financial Reporting Standards(IAS), actual expenses of financial investments, income from revolution of securities, financial assets, operating income, operating expenses, financial statements.

Introduction: In our research data of the financial market and the account on the basis of IFRS according to assumptions were analyzed, using abstraction techniques, but I think that the received results would leave on another or more exact if consider data from the real funds or startups conducting activity in others analog to conditions of Uzbekistan the countries, for example, as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, etc. I suggest future researchers to consider in this direction in the researches this statement. The financial market - Set of market institutes on which there is a trade in financial assets. The capital traded financial assets are the foreign currency, securities, the credits, deposits, derivative tools. As the main intermediaries commercial banks, the exchanges, savings institutes, the companies of collective investment, etc. speak at this market. The main function of the financial market consists in providing to a channel of remedies for subjects of managing for which they are free (not used) at present, to the subjects of managing feeling the need for financial resources.

In Uzbekistan processes of transformations have found comprehensive character. There is a formation of new society which ultimate goal as I. A. Karimov has noted is "The task has been set and conditions for bulk selling of the state assets, first of all are created to foreign investors. So, at "zero" redemption cost about 22 thousand new jobs have been realized on a competitive basis to new investors of 506 property complexes with adoption of investment obligations by investors of about 1 trillion sum and 40 million US dollars, and also creation."

Based on it, in the republic it is headed mainly not on is simple transfer of property from the state hands in private, and by a repayment method. On this, qualitatively new basis of privatization, considerable positive shifts and in the direction of formation and development of securities market are reached. The financial market is natural result of privatization processes and further work on privatization and privatization. In these conditions it is necessary to define participants of securities

market which they can be subdivided into 3 groups: suppliers of resources, financial intermediaries, consumers of resources. Conditionally they can be seen on rice 2.

Participants of securities market

Figure 1. Participants of securities market.

SUPPLIERS OF RESOURCES	FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES	CONSUMERS OF RESOURCES
	Investment intermediaries	
enterprises	Insurance companies	enterprises
Commercial banks	non-bank credit organizations	Commercial banks
state	exchanges	state physical persons
Central bank	investment stocks	
Physical persons		

Proceeding from this scheme it is possible to carry to suppliers of resources enterprises, commercial banks, the state in the person the Ministry of Finance, the Central bank, natural persons and others. It is possible to carry to financial intermediaries investment intermediaries, insurance companies, the exchanges, investment funds, etc. Consumers of resources it is legal entities and individuals the buying securities.

We will notice that for rather short interval of time in the republic quite courageous class of owners numbering about 4,7 million citizens (without owners of the apartments and vehicles used for obtaining the income), from them 1,14 million people became shareholders, including 72,6 thousand people having stocks of the mutual funds created for participation of a general population in privatization process. In March, 2016 on the Republican stock exchange "Tashkent" 21 trading sessions have been held. In total in the expired month 324 bargains of purchase and sale of 4,8 million pieces of securities of 36 issuers are concluded. The volume of exchange transactions with securities has made 11,8 billion sum, it is nearly 40% lower than an indicator for March of last year (19,9 billion sum). In the reporting period bargains with securities were concluded in sections:

Circulation of stocks of the listing companies of-55 transactions for the sum of 4,7 billion sum, including 1 transactions for HC (hard currency); Realization of the state packages of-75 transactions for the sum of 0,01 billion sum; Placements of additional issues of shares-70 of transactions for the sum of 4,5 billion sum; Realization of corporate securities for natural persons-121 the transaction for the sum of 0,02 billion sum;

The block trading-3 transactions for the sum of 2,6 billion sum, including 1 transaction on hard currency.

On the basis of data of the RBF Tashkent it is possible to analyze dynamics in 5 years.

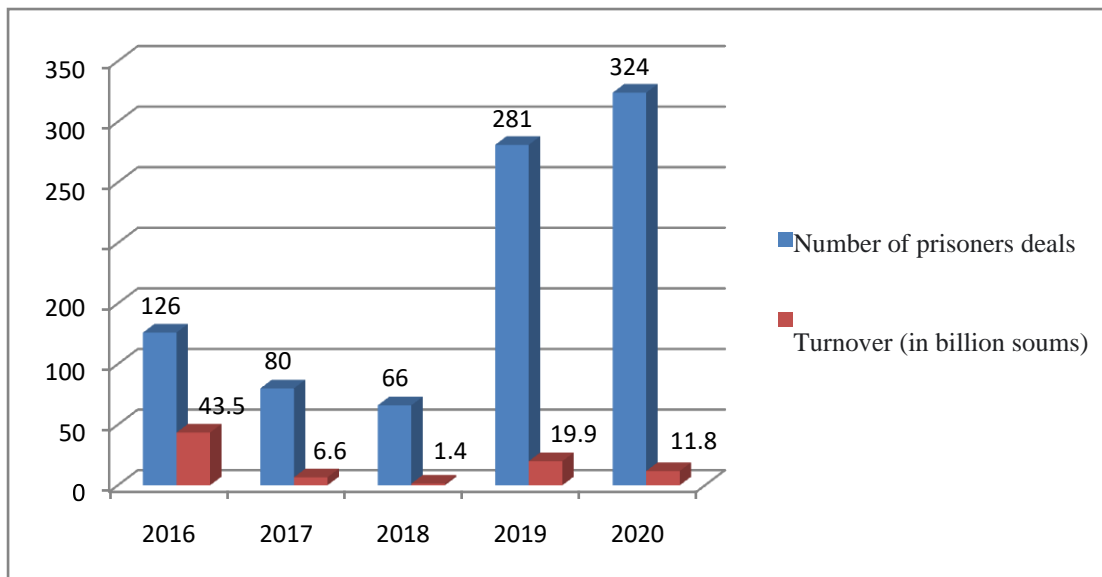


Figure 2. Dynamics of turns and the number of the concluded bargains on the RBF Tashkent in March, 2016-2020.

Proceeding from rice 1. it is visible that the biggest turn was in March, 2016, i.e. 43,5 billion sum, and in March, 2020 he makes 11,8 billion sum, however the number of transactions makes 324.

Small shareholders (both employees of the enterprise, and external investors) are inclined to assign the actions necessary for active participation in control over management of the enterprise, to owners of large equity stakes and at the same time to receive benefit together with those who incur the costs connected with control. The control system of securities market is based on use of the state and non-state (public) methods of regulation. In world practice distinguish two models of regulation of securities market:

1. Regulation of the stock market is primary function of public authorities. Only a small part of powers on supervision, control, establishment of rules transfers the state to associations of professional participants of securities market. Such system exists in France.
2. At preservation behind the state of the main control positions the greatest possible volume of powers is delegated to self-regulatory organizations (associations of professional participants of securities market), the important place in control is taken by not tough instructions, and the established traditions, system of coordination and negotiations. This system has developed in Great Britain.

Table No. 1 The development of the share industry given about scales in the developed countries of the world

Name of the country	Total assets of financial institutions/ GDP(%)	Stock market capitalization (billion dollars)	Relation: capitalization/ GDP (%)	Debt on securities (billion dollars)
USA	370	16773	181	14118
Germany	291	1432	68	1800
Italy	245	728	62	1356
Netherlands	478	695	176	326
Switzerland	N/d	693	262	169
France	257	1502	105	1 102
Canada	N/d	789	124	594

The system of regulation of securities market is a set of the concrete principles, ways and methods of regulation of questions of functioning and development of the stock market. The key moment in the course of regulation is definition of ultimate goals of impact on participants of the market in the person of issuers, investors and the investment institutes aimed at providing stability, balance and efficiency of the market.

Moreover, process of regulation of the market includes also development of the mechanism of the regulation including control levers, legal, standard and information support. Thus, not the sufficient optimizations of market infrastructure, is one of the main reasons for absence of effective owners at many joint-stock companies formed on the basis of the state enterprises. All this and many other things are the factors constraining further activation of securities market in Uzbekistan. Level of civilization of functioning of securities market reflects economic policy of the country which, as a rule, is formed in each country in own way, based on the principles of market economy. And in it the Uzbek model of socially oriented market economy isn't an exception. Reasonable application of the positive experience accumulated by the developed countries of world economic community in the field of the stock market can play, undoubtedly, a big role in further development of securities market in Uzbekistan. Forward development of the RBF of "Tashkent" in 9 years of activity, is visually visible on schedule 1 and table

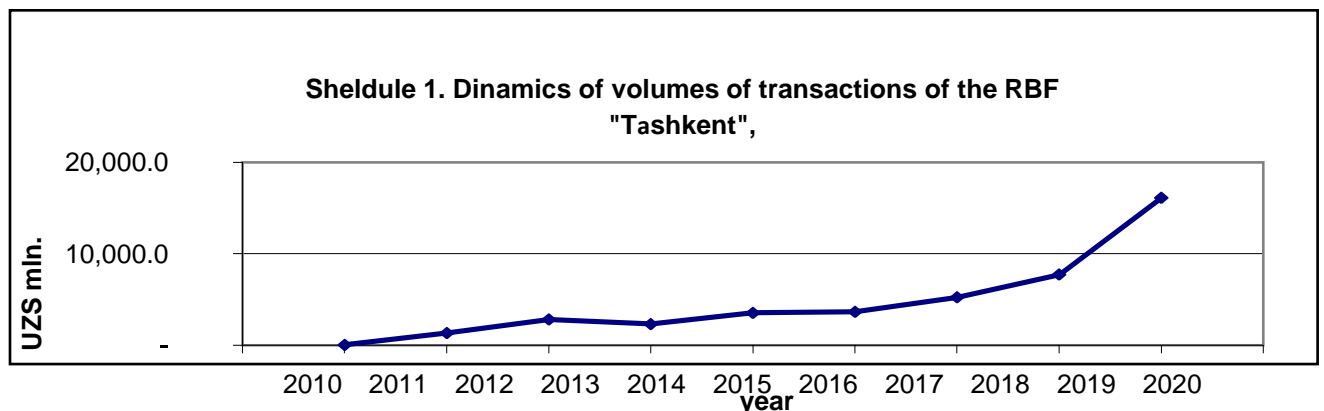


Table 2. Dynamics of turns of RBF«Toshkent», 2010-2020

Transactions for national currency (UZS)				
Period	Number of issuers	Number of transactions, pieces	Number of securities, thousands of pieces	Volume of transactions, UZS mln.
2016	1,178	9,063	5,631.1	3,522.9
2017	1,133	4,215	6,555.6	3,649.1
2018	1,187	3,950	8,674.9	5,230.1
2019	968	2,425	9,541.6	7,721.6
2020	1,255	5,642	15,484.9	16,118.4
Total	9,007	31,180	60,087.8	42,714.6

Transactions for hard currency (USD)				
Period	Number of issuers	Number of transactions, pieces	Number of securities, thousands of pieces	Volume of transactions, UZS mln
2016	2	2	37.0	0.3
2017	6	7	114.9	1.4
2018	1	3	33.3	0.2
2019	2	3	107.7	0.8
2020	13	27	408.3	1.7
Totall	24	42	701.2	4.4

So, if in 2010 only 137 bargains on 156 thousand actions for the sum about 40 million bags have been concluded, then in 2020 turnover of the exchange of transactions in national currency has made 16.1 billion bags. Besides, last year the record number of securities participated in the auction.

Last 2020 was the most productive. An exchange turn with securities has in total made 35,7 billion

bags that is more than two times more than a turn of previous year.

On branches of economy for the period, volume of transactions for national currency on "Agro-industrial complex" has made 9 091,9 million bags or 37,9%, on "Other" - 5 294,0 million bags or 22,1%, on "Industry" to joint-stock companies – 4 400,7 million bags or 18,4%, on the complexes "Constructions, Transport and Communication" - 3 594,7 million bags or 15,0% and on "The social sphere" - 1 599,2 million bags or 6,7%.

Now in Uzbekistan securities market is a reality which, being adequate reflection of strategy of economic development of Uzbekistan, based on the principles of the Uzbek model of a socially oriented market of economy, puts a number of the problems connected with his further improvement and development before experts:

1. Optimization of infrastructure of the operating securities market providing achievement of sufficient level it is high organization of his functioning;
2. Creating favorable conditions for vigorous activity of participants (including the population and owners-businessmen) on securities market in the direction of achievement in Uzbekistan the high-organized long secondary securities market integrated into the world stock market.

In our opinion the solution of the above-stated problems demands improvement:

- A. The legislative base, including in the direction of the organization of accounting of operations with securities on the basis of IFRS;
- B. The analysis of the statuses and regulation of activity of securities market and their interaction, and also requirements to activity of investment institutes and commercial banks on securities market.

Further improvement of investment climate in the financial market also depends on the solution of above-mentioned tasks that will allow to intensify process of improvement of forms and methods of attraction of foreign investments and to create favorable organizational and legal base and the economic environment for foreign investors.

Considering exclusive importance of this branch for development and stabilization of economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, securities market is considered as the field of intensive control and regulation from public authorities today. As one of control forms accounting of securities also acts. For these purposes at the beginning of financial year accounting policies of the enterprises and the company are formed and approved. In accounting policies for accounting of financial investments it is expedient to open the following information:

- a way of assessment of financial investments at their leaving on groups;
- consequences of changes of ways of assessment of financial investments at their leaving;
 - the cost of financial investments by which it is possible to determine the current market value, and financial investments by which the current market value isn't determined;
 - a difference between the current market value for reporting date and the previous assessment of financial investments by which the current market value was determined;
 - a difference between the initial cost of valuable debt papers by which the current market value during the term of their address wasn't determined;
- cost and types of securities and other financial investments, pledged;
 - the cost and types of the left securities and other financial investments transferred to other organizations and persons (except sale);
 - data on a reserve under depreciation of financial investments with the indication of a type of financial investments, sizes of the reserve created in reporting year, size of the reserve recognized by

the operating income of the reporting period; the sums of the reserve used in reporting year;

- the organizations of accounting of UDR, development of methodical instructions on maintaining and drawing up financial statements on the basis of IFRS;
- data on valuable debt papers and the granted loans on assessment on the discounted cost, on the size of their discounted cost, on the applied ways of discounting (reveal in explanations to the balance sheet, the report on financial results). According to MCFY №39 "Financial tools recognitions and assessment" allocates "The financial asset or the financial obligation estimated at fair value through profit or a loss have to be classified as intended for trade and to answer any of the listed conditions:

Is got or accepted for the purpose of sale or the return purchase in the short term;

Is a part of a portfolio of financial instruments which cope on a cumulative basis and recent transactions with which confirm the actual receiving profit on a short-term basis;

Is the derivative tool (except cases when the derivative tool is the contract of financial guarantees or it is defined as the effective instrument of hedging)".

Usually purchase or sale of a financial instrument is reflected in the account for date of calculations or for date of the transaction. At initial recognition of a financial asset or the financial obligation are obliged to estimate at fair value.

"According to PBU 19/02 & the Accounting of financial investments & to financial the investment has given the concept following "Financial investments — investments into authorized capitals securities of other organizations, costs of acquisition of the state securities of means provided as a loan in the territory of Russia and beyond her limits; deposit deposits in credit institutions; receivables acquired on the basis of a concession of the right of the requirement and so forth.

According to PBU 19/02 & the Account financial investments & for accounting it is necessary to include the following assets in structure of financial investments of the organization: the state and municipal securities, securities of other organizations, including debt securities at whom date and the cost of repayment is determined (bonds, bills); deposits to the authorized (depository) capitals of other organizations (including affiliated and dependent economic societies); the loans granted other organizations, deposit deposits in credit institutions, receivables acquired on the basis of a concession of the right of the requirement, and other"¹.

Maintaining the accounting of securities and financial investments according to the national standard of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan is conducted in the following standards: No. 12 NSBU "Accounting of financial investments",

No. 8 NSBU "The consolidated financial statements and the accounting of investments into affiliated economic societies",

No. 21 NSBU "Accounting book of accounts".

According to working book of accounts –Nour-Inter|| joint-stock company for synthesis of information on existence and the movement short-term (for the term of no more than one year) investments (investments) of the enterprise into securities of other enterprises, percentage bonds of the state loans, the loans granted other enterprises, etc. it is carried out on the following accounts:

5810-"Securities";

5830-"The short-term loans issued";5890-"Other current investments".

On account 5810 "Securities" are considered existence and the movement of short-term investments in shares, percentage bonds of the state loans and other securities. Bonds and other

securities are credited into account 5810 "Securities" at purchase value.

Acquisition by the enterprise of stocks, bonds and other securities is carried out on the debit of account 5810 "Securities" and to the credit of the account of the accounting of money and other accounts of the accounting of realization of material and other values if payment of securities is made by granting material and other values (except money).

And financial investments more than one year are considered on the following accounts: 0610 "Securities";

0620 of "Investment into affiliated economic societies"; 0630 of "Investment into dependent economic societies";

0640 of "Investment into the enterprise with the foreign capital"; 0690 "Other long-term investments".

On a basis to the ledger of JSC –Nur-Inter the current year on synthetic the account makes the remains as follows.

Table 3. The analysis of securities and investment on the joint-stock company “Nur-Inter” (in thousand sum)

№ account	Name of securities	Estimated cost of securities	2019 year	2020 year
5810/01	Common shares of joint-stock company «Alteks»	Buying price	125 410	324 311
5810/02	Preference share of joint-stock company «Xurshidabonu»	Buying price	18 235	41 688
5810/07	Bonds of Toshkent Don Mahsulot,	Nominal price	123 745	244 879
x	Total	x	267 390	610 878

In this table it is visible what all securities is taken purchase value. As if the purchase value of the bonds acquired by the enterprise and other securities differs from their par value, then the difference sum between purchase and par value is subject to write-off or additional accrual so that by the time of repayment of securities assessment in which they are considered on account 5810 "Securities" corresponded to par value. In our opinion the difference between purchase and par value till a repayment period of securities is reflected following in the way:

Before charge of a difference between purchase and par value till a repayment period of securities on common shares of JSC –Alteks Debit account 5810/01 Securities of 24 566 sum Credit account 9590 "The other income from financial activity" Write-off of a difference Preference shares of JSC –Xurshidabonu Debit 9690 "An other expenses on financial activity" of 31 345 sum Account 5810/02 credit "Securities".

Repayment of the bonds and other securities considered on account 5810 "Securities" is reflected on the debit of the account of the accounting of money and the credit of account 5810 "Securities".

On account 5820 "The short-term loans issued" the movement of the short-term monetary and other loans granted other enterprises is considered. The granted loans are reflected on the debit of account 5820 "The short-term loans issued" in correspondence with accounts of the accounting of money. Loan repayment is reflected on the debit of the account of the accounting of money and the credit of account 5830 "The short-term loans issued".

On account 5890 "Other current investments" the movement of means in the bags and foreign currencies invested by the enterprises in bank and other deposits is considered. Transfer of money in deposits is reflected the enterprise for the debit of account 5890 "Other current investments" into correspondence with accounts of the accounting of money. At return of the sums of deposits by bank in the accounting of the enterprises the return records are made Financial investments are accepted to accounting in the sum of the actual expenses for the investor. Can be the actual costs of acquisition of securities: the sums paid according to the contract to the seller; the sums paid to the specialized organizations and other persons for the information and consulting services connected with acquisition of securities; the remunerations paid to the intermediary organizations with which participation securities are acquired; expenses on payment of percent on the borrowed funds used on acquisition of securities before their acceptance to accounting; other expenses which are directly connected with acquisition of securities.

Investments of the organization in the stocks of other organizations which are quoted on the stock exchange which quotation is regularly published by drawing up the annual balance sheet are reflected on the end of the year at market value if the last is lower than the cost accepted to accounting. The specified adjustment is made for the reserve sum under depreciation of investments in securities created due to financial results of the organization at the end of the financial year. The income from carrying out revaluations of securities is reflected on account 9560 credit "The income from revaluation of securities" in correspondence with accounts of the accounting of long-term investments and accounts of the accounting of short-term investments.

Analytical account on accounts of the accounting of short-term investments (5800) is kept by types of short-term investments and objects in which these investments are carried out (to the enterprises—sellers of securities, deposits, etc.). Order of reference of assets to investments and their types are regulated by national standards of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

On account 0610 "Securities" are considered existence and the movement of long-term investments (investments) into percentage bonds of the state and local loans, in stocks and other securities. On accounts 0620 "Investments into affiliated economic societies", 0630 of "Investment into dependent economic societies", 0640 "Investments into the enterprise with the foreign capital" are considered existence and the movement of long-term investments respectively into affiliated and dependent economic societies, in the enterprise with the foreign capital.

On account 0690 "Other long-term investments" long-term investments into the state enterprises or any charitable, ecological societies for the purpose of obtaining financial benefits in the future are considered.

Stocks, bonds and other securities are considered on the debit of account 0610 "Securities" at purchase value in correspondence with accounts on which the values transferred to the account of these investments are considered.

When charging percent (dividends) on securities records on the debit of accounts 4830 "Interest receivable" or 4840 "Dividends to receiving" and to the credit of accounts 9530 "The income in a type of percent" or 9520 "The income in a type of dividends" are made.

In our opinion expediently introductions of the sub-account " Formation of initial cost financial

вложений" it is caused by existence of a temporary gap between date of implementation of obligations by the seller of securities under the contract of purchase and sale and existence of the documents confirming the property rights to the security received from the buyer. Other expenses connected with operations on financial assets also can be reflected in this sub-account. The basis for entry in registration registers are the foundation agreement, the decision of founders, the contract of purchase and sale, the act of acceptance transfer, the invoice, the book of the accounting of securities, the book of the accounting of bills, the contract on joint activity, the loan agreement, the contract of association or the decision of companions, the sheet of results of inventory and other necessary vouchers.

Methodology

Usually sale of shares depends on the expected income. For these purposes it is necessary to define risk connected with obtaining the income. Therefore at purchase of shares of buyers interests future income from actions. According to these prof. Charles Plott the formula of the expected income from actions is developed. The expected income is the weighted average of the income of firm where as weight coefficients probabilities of scenarios undertake, the situation in the financial market is characterized not only by scenarios, but also probabilities.

$$E(x) = \sum_s \pi(s) x(s).$$

Some probability is attributed to each scenario: π_s -вероятность scenario s . Here is an expected income in literal sense. It is defined mathematically as the sum of works of probabilities on the income. If all probabilities are identical i.e. if all scenarios of a equal probable, then we receive just an arithmetic average of the income.

As a rule the risk connected with stocks of x if the $x(s)$ -income falling on one action is estimated by size

$$\sigma^2(x) = \sum_s \pi(s) [x(s) - E(x)]^2 .$$

Probabilities act as weight coefficients. Further it is necessary to take a difference (a rejection of the income from an average) in a square: it becomes approximately the same as when we were engaged in hedging of risk of an interest rate and entered a concept of dispersion.

In financial literature this size usually is called a variation (from English variation), and in mathematical literature statistically – dispersion. We will use also that, and other term. Here the term $\sigma^2 x$ is entered not incidentally, further we need also σx , i.e. a root from a variation or a root from dispersion which is translated an identical and standard deviation everywhere.

Analytical account on accounts of the accounting of long-term investments (0600) is kept by types of long-term investments and objects in which these investments are carried out (the enterprises sellers of securities, affiliated and dependent economic societies and other enterprises which participant is the enterprise, etc.). At the same time creation of the analytical account has to provide a possibility of data acquisition about long-term investments into objects in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad.

Conclusion: In market economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the account financial investments need to be defined those investments which don't belong to financial investments. On a basis the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan don't treat financial investments of economic entities: 1. own shares redeemed by joint-stock company from shareholders for the subsequent resale or cancellation;

2. the investments of economic entities in the real and other estate having the material and material form provided by the organization for a payment in temporary use (temporary possession and use) for the purpose of obtaining the income, i.e. the assets having the material and material form, such as fixed assets, material and production stocks, and also intangible assets not being financial investments;

3. the precious metals, jewelry, works of art and other similar values acquired not for implementation of usual kinds of activity.

4. Data on long and short-term financial investments for the beginning and the end of financial year on their main types (shares and stocks of other organizations, bonds and other debt obligations, the granted loans, other financial investments) are provided in the balance sheet.

Besides, the report on cash flow contains data on receipt of money according to dividends and percent on financial investments and a funds expenditure on financial investments and on payment of dividends and percent on securities. In the conditions of development to innovative economy tools and the purposes of investment considerably change, become more popular such securities as swaps, derivative mortgage papers, options, futures.

Recommendation

Taking into account requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, our way to opinion, it is possible to offer the following technique of assessment and reflection in the transformed reporting of financial assets according to which in case the company isn't able to receive the main amount of debt and percent according to contractual terms of loan, then there is a loss from depreciation or from hopeless debt.

The sum of a loss is defined as a difference between the registration cost of an asset and its market value, i.e. the current cost of the expected future cash flows discounted with use of a method of an effective rate of percent on a financial asset. Separate financial investments of accounting is chosen economic entities independently so that to provide formation of full and reliable information about these investments, and also appropriate control over their existence and the movement.

Depending on character of financial investments, an order of their acquisition and use a series, party, etc. uniform set of financial investments can be unit of financial investments. Economic entities keeps analytical account of financial investments to provide information on units of accounting of financial investments and to the organizations in which these investments are carried out (to issuers of securities, other organizations which participant is the organization, to the organizations borrowers, etc.). Economic entities it is necessary to keep analytical account of financial investments. Economic entities can form in the analytical account additional information on financial investments of the organization, including in a section of their groups (types).

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**PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARKET RELATIONS**

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Abstract: *Strengthening the economic independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of market relations require an increase in the efficiency of using the existing production capabilities of the national economy in general, agriculture in particular and its leading branch - crop production in particular. Therefore, the current situation in the agriculture of the republic requires the development of scientifically sound methods for choosing directions for the development of production intensification processes, taking into account regional, zonal, soil, natural and climatic features and new economic relations.*

Keywords: *account regional, economic relations, economic transformations.*

In this regard, it is important to note that the political and economic transformations taking place in the country, the transition to a market economy, necessitate a revision of approaches in determining the directions of agricultural development. The expanding sovereignty of the republic makes this task more and more real and consistent with the policy of economic development as a whole.

For many years, the directions of development of agriculture, the proportions between its individual branches were determined by the supply plans coming down from the center, which resulted in the republic's complete dependence on cotton monoculture, lopsided economic development, soil depletion and falling yields.

In the conditions of a gradual transition to a market economy and the development of new relationships with other sovereign states, completely new, primarily economic criteria for the profitability of the production of a product will operate. This approach in developing the directions of agricultural production development for the future dictates the need to proceed from the following main parameters:

- maximum provision of the return of each hectare of land;
- solving issues aimed at providing the population with food more fully;
- ensuring employment of the rural population;
- reducing water scarcity and finding ways to maximize returns per unit of irrigation water.

Taking into account these basic approaches, it is also necessary to keep in mind the long-term experience of the rural population, its specialization in the production of certain agricultural products, as well as the possibilities of harvesting, storage, processing and sale of grown products.

In recent years, these factors have become increasingly taken into account, in particular, a lot of economic work has been done to eliminate the imbalance, improving the structure of agricultural development. The accepted forecasts become more realistic. In the republic, the volume of cotton production in terms of raw materials has been reduced by almost 900 thousand tons. This made it

possible to reduce the area under cotton, which made it possible to end the monoculture of cotton, to intensify other crop-growing industries and, above all, grain growing, horticulture, vegetable growing, will significantly expand the household crops of rural residents of the republic.

So, the market economy opens up the most favorable opportunities for rational specialization of agriculture, since in its conditions enterprises themselves determine the structure of their production, dispose of the products produced and their own incomes. The winner in the market is the one who creates the highest quality products with the lowest production costs. This increases competition between commodity producers for the efficient use of available resources by concentrating them on the production of the most cost-effective product in these natural and economic conditions. The creation of processing enterprises at the place of agricultural production should also contribute to the deepening of specialization. This reduces production and sales costs, as well as product losses, which are prohibitively large in agriculture. In cotton growing during the harvesting period, these losses amount to an average of at least 20% annually.

However, cotton growing in Uzbekistan will continue to be the core of the national economic complex and play a leading role in the economy of the republic. Cotton in its importance for the industry and the national economy of the country is on a par with bread, coal and oil. More than 200 types of various products and products are produced from it. Of particular value are the best quality cotton fabrics, the highest grades of thread and others. 320-340 kg of fiber and 560-580 kg of seeds are produced from one ton of raw cotton. From this amount of fiber, 3500 m² of fabric is produced, and from seeds - 112 kg of oil, 10 kg of soap, 270 kg of cake, 17 kg of husk and 8 kg of lint.

From cotton farming, rural producers of the republic receive up to 70-75 percent of the total revenue of the public economy. Now almost 60% of the able-bodied rural population is employed in cotton growing. Three quarters of the main production assets are concentrated and functioning here.

Cotton growing in the republic is developing on the basis of intensification at an ever-increasing level. However, there have been no positive changes in the level of cotton production and the increase in the efficiency of the industry in recent years, as confirmed by the results of the analysis. But, nevertheless, in recent years, with the regularization of acreage for cotton crops, the process of intensification of cotton production in the Republic has relatively stabilized.

It should be noted that the average yield of cotton in the Republic of Uzbekistan is significantly lower than the yield in foreign cotton-producing countries. For example, this indicator for medium-fiber varieties, which reach 85% of cotton produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is 17.8 in Israel, and 15.0 c/ha in Australia. On the experimental plots of Israel, it reaches up to 20.0 c/ ha.

In order to restore the high competitiveness of Uzbek fiber, it is necessary to improve its quality, and replace varieties of low-quality fiber with high-quality varieties in production.

The quality of the fiber inherent in the genotype of the variety cannot improve at the subsequent stages of cotton production, therefore, the main task in cultivation is to preserve the natural properties of the fiber. Its solution largely depends on the culture of agriculture, improving the efficiency of reclamation works, the development of cotton-alfalfa crop rotations, the introduction of scientifically sound farming systems taking into account zonal conditions, rational use of water, land resources, and fertilizers.



Harvesting conditions, timely and high-quality defoliation, crop storage, and the mode of primary processing of raw cotton are of great importance in preserving the natural properties of the fiber. The creation of optimal conditions for the cultivation of cotton allows to significantly increase in the yield of the crop, and consequently, the yield of marketable products.

In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to intensify activities aimed at identifying research works. Genetic breeding research is hindered by insufficient development of the theoretical foundations of breeding, poor knowledge of the source material for breeding in the genetic aspect, models of intensive varieties, their requirements for environmental conditions, the unpreparedness of new varieties for transfer to state variety testing, weak development of non-traditional methods of genetics -cotton breeding.

New methods in breeding, massively used in many foreign countries, in particular the introduction of individual genes into hereditary material belonging to other genera and species, allows purposefully changing the genetic apparatus of plants. So, in the USA, with the help of genetic engineering, cotton varieties resistant to various pests have been bred. Using growth regulators and other advanced techniques, scientists can act on the stressful effects of the environment and improve the quality, uniformity and yield of fiber. Research and development in the US cotton industry is aimed at increasing the yield of cotton and improving the quality of fiber.

In Israel, the main goals of scientific research in the field of cotton production were aimed at increasing yields and water use efficiency, which are complemented by such tasks as breeding new varieties of cotton with higher fiber quality, as well as fine-fiber cotton, pest control using integrated systems, the use of unconventional irrigation sources (sewage and underground salt water), weed control.

There are great opportunities in the Republic to increase the efficiency of cotton growing by improving soil fertility, developing proper crop rotations, and applying fertilizers. According to the Andijan cotton-growing experimental Station, 70% of arable land has a low humus content. The terms of autumn-winter works, thinning, watering and other works are violated. Losses during harvesting reach 20%.

In some farms, along with a decrease in the rate of production of raw cotton, indicators of the economic efficiency of cotton farming have also noticeably decreased, production costs and labor intensity of products have increased, and the profitability of production has decreased.

The level of economic efficiency of agricultural production is ultimately determined by the ratio of output and costs per unit area. From these positions, the problem of increasing output from 1 ha. irrigated land and reduction of production costs per unit of production will become acute in the coming years. This is due to increased international competition and further development of foreign trade. Meanwhile, due to low agricultural productivity and high costs, the economic situation of the Republic is alarming.

The annual output per person employed in agriculture is 35.5 thousand dollars in the USA, 3.2 thousand dollars in the Republic, i.e. 11 times less.

The real material consumption of agricultural products in the Republic of Uzbekistan is about twice as high as in other countries.

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The analysis data confirm the trend of increasing production costs per unit area and products. It is characteristic of the entire agriculture of the Republic. It is important to emphasize two circumstances.

Firstly, the increase in investments per 1 hectare in agriculture does not always characterize an increase in production costs. It is in many cases caused by an increase in the intensity of the industry, the transition to more labor-intensive industries, an increase in the use of fertilizers and better seeds, and the acquisition of more productive and valuable animal breeds. With scientific intensification, the growth rate of production by 1 ha usually outstrips the growth rate of labor and material costs. But in the farms of the Republic, this condition is not maintained, because the process of additional investments is caused not only not so much by an increase in the intensity of cotton growing, but by other factors.

Secondly, the increase in investments per 1 hectare and the cost of a unit of production in value measurement do not yet indicate a real increase in costs, as it is often interpreted in the economic literature. Here, the role of price factors has become decisive, in particular, the multiple increases in prices for material and technical resources supplied by industry to agricultural enterprises. One can also express doubt about the reality of wage growth.

There is also an impact of price — a significant increase in retail prices for food and non-food products, as well as tariffs for various services for the population, for which wages and other funds of the rural population are spent. As a result, real wages are constantly decreasing, and the gap between nominal and real wages is increasing.

Material costs are also increasing, and the prices of material resources continue to increase. In these conditions, the nominal increase in costs cannot be considered as their real growth. Consequently, the lack of comparable prices for material and technical resources does not provide a correct assessment of the movement of the material intensity of products.

The question of the labor intensity of cotton production is clearer. Labor productivity in agriculture is growing very slowly. This is one of the main reasons for the high cost of raw cotton. In the US cotton industry, labor costs per hundredweight of products are 15-20 times less than in Uzbekistan.

The cost-based principle of management is especially strongly manifested in distributive relations, in the organization of remuneration. As a result of the above data analysis of more than 400 agricultural enterprises, it was found that higher-quality productive work is almost not encouraged. Equalization of payment prevails, which creates complete indifference to the progress and results of production. In the transition to the market, other distributive relations are necessary.

It should also be noted that recently the high growth rates of the able-bodied population in rural areas have significantly contributed to the aggravation of the problem of the use of labor resources, as a result of which the growth of labor productivity is restrained both in cotton growing and in agriculture as a whole. In connection with the transition to a market economy, the problem of employment of rural labor resources is becoming even more acute.

Thus, in connection with the transition to a market economy, the role, and importance of the cost-effective management mechanism will increase, therefore, finding ways and reserves to increase the production of high-quality cotton due to the effective use of available potential resources, cost

savings at all stages of cotton production, including processing, storage and sale, and achieving on this basis high-end results.

In the conditions of transition to a market economy, serious structural changes should occur in the agricultural sector of the Republic. First of all, it should be about the production of finished cotton products. In this regard, the development of the textile and clothing industry based on cotton is of urgent importance. The production of finished products that meet international standards in terms of quality parameters requires the production of high-quality fiber and, of course, high-quality raw materials. This requires the interconnection of the interests of farms, cotton gins, textile, and clothing enterprises along the technological chain. The manifestation of a common interest contributes to the improvement of agricultural techniques for growing cotton, the technology of transportation, storage, and processing of raw cotton, as well as the production of finished products from cotton fiber. This requires the reconstruction of existing textile and clothing enterprises and the construction of many new ones. This should be a priority direction for the development of the cotton complex of the republic and agriculture in general.

Cotton, as noted above, is grown because of fiber. In this regard, the entire process of production and processing of raw materials should be subordinated to improving the quality and increasing the production of fiber. At the same time, cotton-growing farms should strive to increase the yield of fiber per hectare of sown area, harvesters should preserve the natural qualities of fiber during storage, and cotton processing plants should produce a fiber with minimal technical defects.

To ensure the coordinated work of all units engaged in the production, procurement, processing, and marketing of cotton products, it is necessary to use market mechanisms for all types of services provided by cotton mills to farms, taking into account the specific conditions of procurement, processing, and shipment of finished products. On the ground, it is necessary to change the relationship between cotton-growing farms and cotton gins, create cotton agricultural firms, and free factories from the function of harvesting and selling cotton products, which will significantly increase the efficiency of the industry.

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IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN BUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

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Annotation. *The article covers theoretical and practical aspects of the organization of internal audit activities in budgetary organizations.*

Keywords. *audit, financial control, internal control, budget, estimate, financial statement, audit, audit report, audit conclusion.*

The budget organization is a non-profit organization that is established according to the decision of the bodies of state power in accordance with the established procedure for the implementation of state functions, maintained from the account of the funds of the state budget.

In the process of reforms carried out in the budgetary system, as a result of the improvement of the procedure for organizing and maintaining the budget account in accordance with the requirements of international standards, the legislative framework for the organization of accounts in budgetary organizations was sufficiently formulated.

But despite this, there are a number of problematic cases in the practice of accounting of budgetary organizations. Including:

1. Errors and financial irregularities are observed as a result of insufficient awareness of the responsible personnel about the relevant normative-legal acts, frequent changes and updates of the composition of the employees of the accounting department, that is, the lack of personnel resettlement, insufficient formation of a mechanism for controlling the work of the employees of the accounting department, which is carried out by.

2. When the planned inspections are carried out by the bodies of state financial control (accounts palatasi, the main Department of supervision of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional divisions, the bodies of the state tax service), cases of non-compliance with the discipline of purposeless use of funds, financial deficits and budget are identified.

3. As a result of insufficient activity of internal financial control system in budgetary organizations, various approaches and errors in accounting are being made.

4. Since the analysis of estimates of budgetary organizations and the state of their execution is not established, shortcomings, errors are detected when inspections are carried out by financial control bodies.

The solution to the above problems derives from the need for the development of Internal audit Service Activities in budgetary organizations.

It can be said that both the budget and the internal control of the targeted and rational use of non-budgetary funds will largely depend on the effective organization of the internal audit system.

Internal audit is an activity aimed at controlling the compilation and implementation of estimates by the organization through compliance with legislative acts, as well as monitoring, ensuring the reliability of financial reporting data, compliance with the budget-estimate discipline, purposeful and reasonable expenditure of funds.

The International Institute of internal auditors describes internal audit as an independent activity for the examination and evaluation of its activities in the interests of the organization.

Currently, the regulation "on Internal audit Service at Enterprises" has been adopted and introduced in our country. But this normative document covers the activities of commercial organizations.

In our opinion, even in budgetary organizations, it is desirable to introduce the activity of the Internal audit Service in the legislative order. It is advisable to establish a Department of Internal audit Service in a Buda budget organization. Internal audit Service is one of the structural elements that make up the internal control system of an organization.

The Internal audit Service can be recognized as an activity designed to help to carry out effective control over the various joints (elements) of the internal control system.

In accordance with its objectives, the Internal audit Service should perform the following functions in budgetary organizations:

- evaluation of the internal control system (the result of the operations carried out by the management and employees of the budgetary organization on the performance of the state function and the provision of the performance of the state service, the provision of reliable reports and compliance with the legislation and other normative legal acts and regulations), the development of recommendations and proposals for;

- to evaluate the effectiveness of activities, develop and present recommendations based on compliance with the budget-estimate discipline;

- to develop appropriate proposals to ensure the reliability of information contained in the financial report;

- implementation of internal audit annually by conducting appropriate inspections in accordance with the plan approved by the head of the organization (quarterly and at the end of the reporting year); - development of a plan of measures to eliminate errors and Omissions identified by the results of inspections conducted by the state financial control bodies and control over their implementation;

- expert examination of compliance with the legislation of economic contracts concluded;

- to provide methodical assistance to the accounting and planning and financial departments in maintaining accounting and compiling financial statements, to advise them on the issues of Finance, Budget-tax laws and other legislation;

- control over the implementation of normative acts and internal regulations, rules on reporting, obligations of contracts, compliance with the accounting and payment discipline, timely implementation of accounts with budgetary and non-budgetary funds, compliance with the procedure for the formalization of primary accounting documents and the implementation of decisions on elimination of identified errors, etc.

It will be desirable to involve in the Internal audit Service Department employees with extensive practical experience who have worked for many years in the accounting position in budgetary organizations, as well as persons who have a certificate of auditor. The head of the Internal audit Service must directly obey the head of the budget organization.

It will be appropriate for the employees of the Internal audit Service Department to monitor the processes of the formation of financial reports on the results of their execution, starting from the conclusion of cost estimates and the staff schedule. The activities of the employees of the Internal audit Service Department are determined by the internal records of their positions.

Monthly, quarterly reports on the items studied by the Internal audit Service Department should be submitted. The objectives of the Buda Internal audit Service are to provide:

- providing management with reliable information and preparation of proposals on improvement of financial and economic activities on the results of internal audit;
- to quickly introduce recommendations to the management on the elimination of identified deficiencies in the internal audit process, control over their elimination.

The initial stage of conducting an internal audit is its planning. In the audit plan, an audit program should be established, which indicates the expected size of the work, the schedule and deadlines for the conduct of the audit, the size, types and sequence of audit activities necessary for the formation of objections and comprehensively based opinions about the object under investigation.

The general plan of audits is drawn up before the beginning of each accounting year. When creating it, the following is taken into account:

- distribution of inspectors for each specific objects according to their professional characteristics and job levels;
- all members of the group should thoroughly study the instructions about their rights and obligations, provide information about the inspected objects;
- conducting working documentation;
- documenting the work done and discussing it with the responsible persons of the inspected facility.

The general plan should serve as a guide in the implementation of the audit program. Audit program is a set of methods and methods of internal audit documented in an established form. The audit program includes the audit procedures used in this audit, as well as their description, terms, scope and specific executors.

Before conducting an audit, it is necessary to determine the size of the audit sample, as well as review the audit documents available at the audited facility.

Methods of internal audit to study the effectiveness of using material and financial resources, to ensure the preservation of assets and the timely return of liabilities, to ensure the legality, truthfulness and expediency of business operations, as well as to study the initial documents that serve as the basis for reflecting these operations in accounting consists of a set of financial, economic, organizational, technical and real methods and measures for checking its financial and economic activity.

Conducting an internal audit is carried out in practice using the following types of control:

- inventory;
- review;
- study;
- control measurements;
- conducting documentary control, legal investigations and analytical procedures;
- observation, comparison and comparison;
- cross-examinations, etc.

According to the directions of the internal audit, various measures can be implemented. In particular, during the audit of transactions with tangible assets, the following are checked:

- correctness of recognition of assets in the account;
- that the balance of material values is at the standard level;
- ensuring the preservation of material values, the existence of orders of the head on the appointment of materially responsible persons, the existence of contracts on full personal material responsibility;
- timely inventory of material assets;

- keeping an analytical account of material values;
- documentation of receipts and write-offs of material assets and accuracy of accounting, etc.

It would be appropriate to create working documents on the objects of internal audit service inspection.

The results of inspections conducted by internal auditors should be formalized in the form of reports. It can be audit reports, audit report, notification letter, audit report, audit report and so on. In our opinion, it is appropriate to determine the structure of reporting forms.

The report on the results of the examination of the financial condition of the organization should include:

- assessment of the state of compliance with the budget-estimate discipline;
- assessment of compliance with the established procedure of accounting and financial reporting;
- a description of the violation of the prescribed procedure for keeping accounting records and preparing financial statements, etc.

The results of checking the condition of the assets should include the justification of the transfer of the inventory of assets and information about their movement, actual availability and storage. The internal audit service of the enterprise prepares a report on the results of the inspection, this report is signed by the head of the internal audit service and presented to the head of the organization for review and further approval.

After approval of the reports, their copies should be submitted to the executive departments of the organization. The executive units of the organization, in turn, must take measures to eliminate the deficiencies identified as a result of the internal audit.

The report can be divided into 3 parts: introduction, analysis and conclusion.

The introductory part of the internal audit report should consist of the following:

- report number;
- date of drawing up the report;
- periods of inspection in accordance with the general plan or internal audit schedule;
- instructions given to inspection questionnaires (in case of unplanned inspections);
- the period of the organization's audited activity;
- dates of the start and end of the inspection;
- surname, first name and patronymic of the persons who participated in the inspection and conducted the inspection;
- other necessary information.

The analytical part of the report is a systematized statement of cases of documented violations of the law found during the inspection process or cases that are important for making correct decisions based on the results of the inspection, indicating the absence of such a violation of the law.

The final part of the report should include the recommendations of the internal audit service to eliminate identified deviations and violations of the law, and proposals aimed at the targeted and rational use of funds.

Employees of the internal audit service are responsible for:

- falsification of the results of their own inspections;
- non-observance of the confidentiality of the information provided to them or made known to them in connection with the performance of their duties, constituting the secret of the enterprise;
- ensuring the storage and return of received documents.

In conclusion, it can be said that the effective implementation of internal audit activities in budget organizations strengthens the provision of targeted and rational spending of budget and extra-budgetary funds.

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