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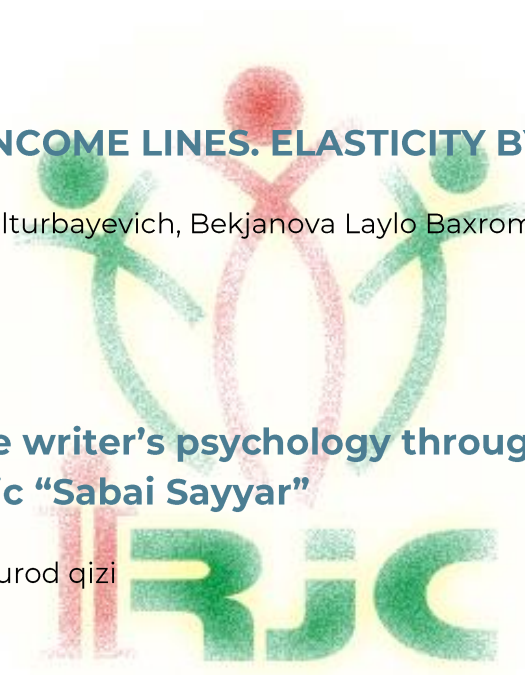
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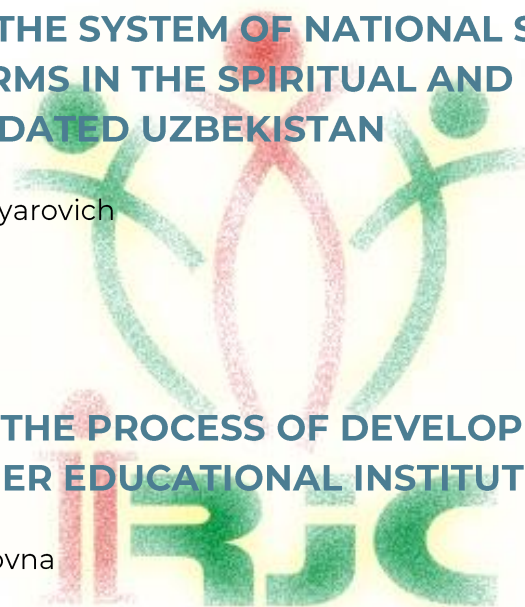
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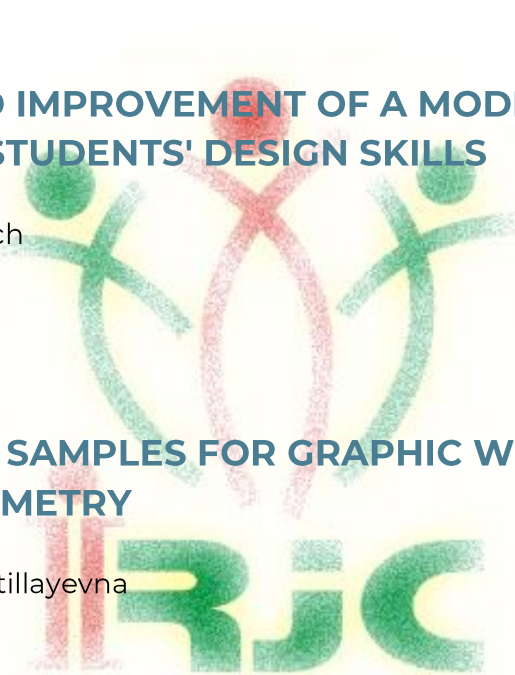
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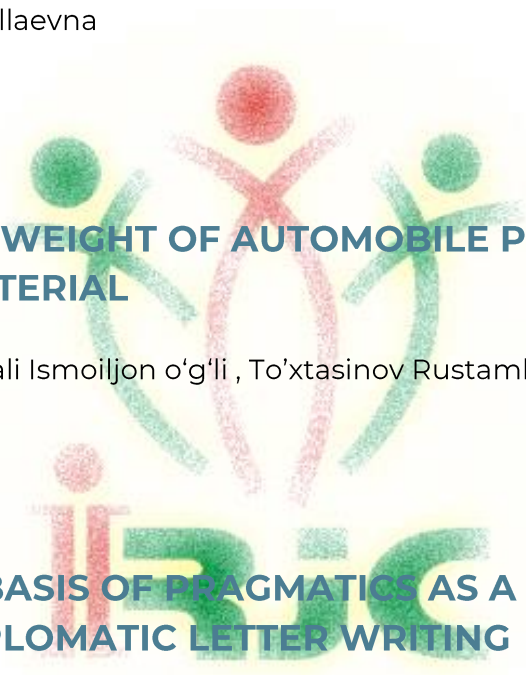
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ELECTRICITY OF COMPRESSORS AND FANS

ENERGY SAVING WORK MODES

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Annotation: *The quality of electricity in a country depends on frequency, voltage, current and voltage. In the winter months we have an increasing demand for electricity today to improve the quality of electricity. On this scale, we need to shorten the line long line so as not to increase the power losses in the overhead line. If we increase the voltage, we reduce the waste on the line, we must carefully choose the cutting surface of the wire.*

Keywords: *Transformer, capacitor, accumulator, function, line length, we need to calculate and make a clear choice.*

Compressed air is widely used in all areas of production. For example, compressed air is used in the construction of industrial and civil buildings in concrete breakers, power hammers, grinders and vibrators, paint consoles and paint sprayers. Compressed air is generated in compressors. The power of motors in compressors can range from a few hundred watts to several thousand kilowatts. Synchronous motor compressors with a capacity of thousands of kilowatts are used to transport large volumes of gaseous media.

To reduce power consumption in compressor power plants, it is advisable to take the following measures:

1. Heat the compressed air and in the air duct

The application of thermal insulation reduces air loss, which automatically reduces electricity consumption. In this case electricity energy saving is calculated by the following formula:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E} = 0,22 \cdot Q \cdot \Delta T \cdot \omega \cdot t,$$

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where the amount of compressed air, m^3 / min , the difference in temperature between the thermal insulation device installed in the air duct and in the duct after the device (average value for the year), $0C$, $1 m^3$ of electricity consumed to obtain compressed air energy,

$kW * s / m^3$, t - time of operation of the compressor during the year, hours.

Example: Compressed air being sent to a consumer how much electricity does the compressor electric current save when we raise the temperature from 20^0C to 40^0C ?

Solution: $Q = 10 m^3 / \text{min}$, $t = 3000$ hours, $= 0.08 kW * s / m^3$.

Electricity saved in a year

2. Compressed air leakage should be minimized. The power dissipation during air leakage is as follows is calculated by the formula:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E} = \alpha \cdot n \cdot \omega \cdot t,$$

where air loss in fittings and clamps, m^3 / min , n – compressed the number of air leaks, t is the pressure of the air duct time, hours.

3. Working depending on the rated pressure of the compressor mechanisms must be selected. The pressure of a compressor is working power dissipation when the engine pressure is higher is calculated using the following formula:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E} = \frac{D(A_1 - A_2) \cdot 60 \cdot Q \cdot t}{367200 \cdot \eta_t \cdot \eta_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \eta_n \cdot \eta_m \cdot \eta_{IH}}$$

where A_1, A_2 - the amount of work required to compress $1 m^3$ of air before and after the pressure drop, kgm / m^3 ; Q is the amount of compressed air leaving the compressor, m^3 / min ; t is the operating time of the compressor for a year, hours; electrical network, motor, transmission, compressor mechanics and indicator FICs; D is the result of the compressor breaking down during operation taking into account the increase in additional energy consumption coefficient. ($D = 1.1$).

15% reduction in compressor pressure electricity leads to a reduction of waste by about 8%.

4. Replacement of pneumatic tools with electric tools allows to save 7 - 10% of electricity.

5. 3% increase in the temperature of the extracted air the amount of compressed air leaving the compressor by 1% reduces, which increases electricity consumption. that is why usually the air intakes are painted white due to sunlight

must be protected.

6. Compressed compressor production capacity should be adjusted according to the change in air volume.

7. Shifts and compressors at lunchtime must be turned off.

8. Adjusting the reactive power of asynchronous motors in non-adjustable speed compressors depending on the load level is one of the main measures for efficient use of electricity.

Metal structures and structures based on them for drying, as well as various for heating rooms fans are also widely used in combination with heaters. The motors used in them are mainly asynchronous motors power ranges from a few hundred watts to thousands of kilowatts.

Electricity consumed in ventilation devices the following practical measures should be taken to save money:

1. As a result of replacing an economically unsatisfactory fan with an economically acceptable one:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E} = \frac{thQ(\eta_2 - \eta_1)}{10^3 * \eta_2 * \eta_1 * \eta_{\mathcal{E}} * \eta_c}$$

where t is the operating time of the fan, hours; h is the pressure created by the fan. Pa; Q is the amount of air leaving the fan; m³ / s; FICs of installed and replaced fans, electric motors, electric networks.

2. Fans during lunch and shift shifts (then the economy from electricity is 20%).

3. Improvement of fan design (worker change the angle of inclination of the wheels, correction of guide hardware blades, etc.). Electricity saved as a result of these measures determined by the following formula:

$$\Delta \mathcal{E} = \frac{(Q_1 h_1 \eta_1 - Q_2 h_2 \eta_2)}{10^3 * \eta_2 * \eta_1 * \eta_{\mathcal{E}} * \eta_c}$$

where Q1, Q2 - until the production mode is changed and then the amount of air leaving the fan, m³ / s; h1, h2 - a fan is formed before and after the change of production mode pressure, Pa; until the production mode changes and then fan FICs.

4. Adjust the amount of air coming out of the fan the use of high-speed motors instead of slate allows to save 30% of electricity. The same frequency and the use of asynchronous speed controllers gives a lot of results.

5. When installing and repairing the fan shortcomings should be eliminated.

Inversely related to the outside air temperature schemes of automatic control system of ventilation devices practical application saves 10-15% of electricity will come.

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MAIN WAYS TO ACHIEVE ENERGY SAVINGS IN ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

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Annotation. *When we tried to make the power factor close to $\cos\varphi=1$, we did not have a waste. The use of capacitor devices plays an important role in the compensation of reactive power in the shop, and then to determine the total power, it is necessary to calculate the electrical load of the enterprise.*

Keywords: *Transformers, measuring transformers, compressors, capacitors, accumulators, duty, we need to calculate the line length and make a clear choice.*

It is known that about 60-70% of the electricity generated worldwide is consumed by electric motors of various mechanisms and equipment. Almost 50% of the world's electricity is generated by AC and DC power plants.

That is why it is important to ensure energy efficiency through automated power plants and to train competitive personnel in this field.

At present, the following are the main ways to save energy through automated electrical equipment:

1. Correct selection of the motor power of the electric motor by improving the motor selection method depending on the actual change in the load of the production mechanism, because if the motor power is less than the load power, the motor inefficiently changes energy and and the power wasted in the transmission line is greatly increased.

2. Replacement of automated electric motors of production mechanisms with energy-saving electric motors with increased FIC and power factor values due to increase in active mass (copper and iron);

3. Switching from non-adjustable speed controls to speed control power saving, which saves resources (water, heat, etc.) not only in the automated power system, but also in the production mechanism.

4. Development and creation of special technical solutions that ensure minimum energy consumption in the event of variable loads in non-adjustable electric motors, as well as in the case of changes in the coordinates of electric motors in controlled automated electric motors as required by the process.

The choice and implementation of one of the above ways to save energy depends on the specific conditions created by the technological mechanism, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Given the energy crisis and rising energy prices, a way to save a significant portion of the energy required by improving power management is of particular importance. The most promising way is the fourth way, which will save 30-40% of energy by improving the automated electric control algorithm.

Therefore, the main focus should be on the theoretical issues and computational methods of energy-saving automated electrical engineering due to the radical improvement of the control algorithm and the development of new systems of automated electrical engineering that provide the least energy consumption at the expense of optimal (optimal) control. It is known that the largest consumers of electricity in all countries are mainly alternating current electric motors, especially asynchronous motor electric motors, which convert almost half of the electricity generated worldwide into mechanical energy. The operation of the main part of these motors with low load or at values much smaller than the nominal leads to a significant reduction in the FIC and sos of the electric motors. This has a significant impact on the world's consumption of electricity and heat. Therefore, the object of analysis is mainly an automated electric motor with an asynchronous motor.

But it is also useful to consider ways to optimally control alternating current.

Schematic diagram of an alternating current and an electric current that ensures the equality of alternating and excitation power losses. Given the minimum power consumption of the engine in the operating mode, we write the following equation: $k_{v*} / M_*^2 / \hat{O}_*^2 = (k_{Q*} + k_{P*} \omega_*^\beta) \hat{O}_*^2$, the following definitions have been adopted here:

$$k_{v*} = \Delta P_{vH} / \Delta P_{\Sigma H}; k_{c*} = \Delta P_{c.i.} / \Delta P_{\Sigma i}; k_{P*} = \Delta P_{P.H} / \Delta P_{\Sigma H};$$

$$k_{Q*} = \Delta P_{Q.i} / \Delta P_{\Sigma i}; k_{M*} = \Delta P_{M.H} / \Delta P_{\Sigma H}; I_{Q*} = I_Q / I_{Q.i}; I_* = I_{Ya} / I_{Ya.i}.$$

The left side of the equation represents variable power dissipation and the right side represents constant power dissipation without taking into account mechanical power dissipation. Power losses on the right side of the equation can also be called excitation power losses because they consist of magnetic losses in steel and electrical losses in the drive shaft.

Therefore, the minimum power dissipation condition of the motor can be written as:

$$\Delta P_{v*} = \Delta P_{Q*},$$

$$\Delta P_{v*} = k_{v*} M_*^2 / \Phi_*^2 = I_*^2 k_{v*};$$

$$\Delta P_{Q*} = \hat{O}_*^2 (k_{Q*} + k_{P*} \omega_*^\beta) = I_{Q*}^2 (k_{Q*} + k_{P*} \omega_*^\beta).$$

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of an electrical circuit that ensures equal excitation and constant power dissipation.

The power control circuit of the electric drive circuit has an armature-controlled rectifier (ARC) and an excitation motor-controlled rectifier (ACC). Separate current meters (MVDs) are connected to the motor armature and drive chains. These current gauges measure the square of the current in the circuit. A functional converter (FO'1) and a multiplier were used to determine the power dissipation in the engine steel. The signal to FO1 is taken from the speedometer (TO). Variable power dissipation and excitation power dissipation are compared at the inlet of the regulator (R) to ensure their equality. If it is necessary to take into account the nonlinearity of the motor magnetization characteristic, then an additional functional converter (FO'2) is added to the circuit diagram, which represents the nonlinearity of the magnetic flux depending on the excitation current.

Adjustment system that calculates the optimal excitation current of the electric drive. The optimum magnetic flux for an electric motor at a given speed and load is determined by the following equation:

$$\hat{O}_{ipt*}^2 = \check{E}_* \sqrt{\frac{k_{v*}}{k_{Q*} + k_{P*} \omega^\beta}}.$$

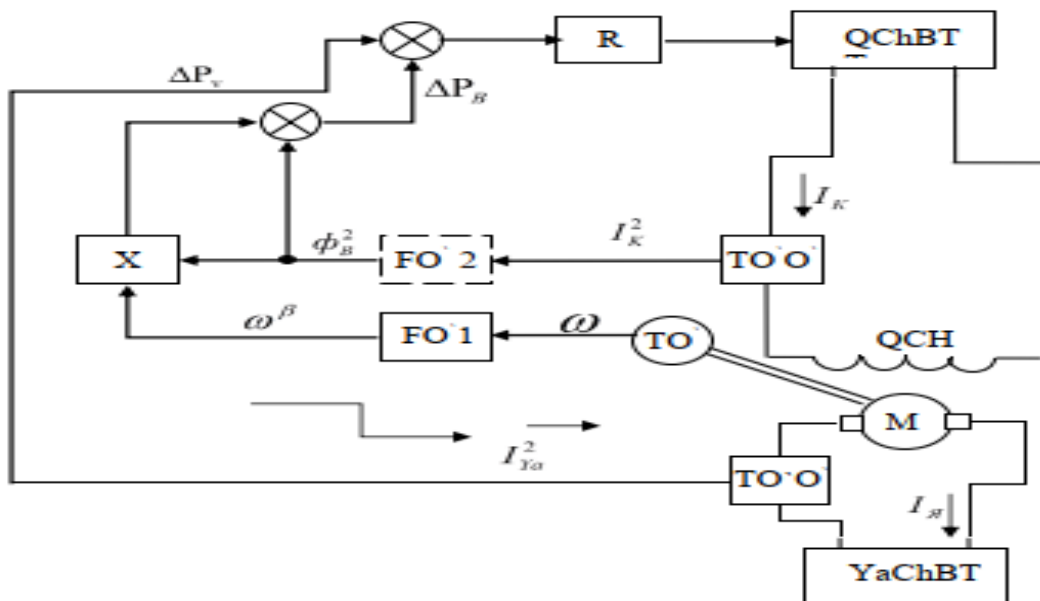


Figure 1 Schematic diagram of an alternating current electrolyte with a measuring transducer that converts the value of currents into squares

For the linear part of the motor magnetization characteristic, this expression represents the law of adjustment of the excitation current for a given load moment and speed of the motor. A schematic diagram of an electric drive that implements this law is shown in Figure 2.

In the armature chain of an electric drive, the speed of the motor is controlled by a speed regulator (RT). The input to the RT is given the difference between the given value of the velocity and the real values. In the motor drive chain, the energy drive is optimized. The optimum value of the current in the drive circuit is determined by the current regulator (RT). A computing device (HQ), such as a microprocessor, determines the optimal value of the excitation current by processing certain coefficients and moment M and velocity values based on given mathematical expressions. The torque of the motor is determined by multiplying the proportional values of the armature current and the excitation current.

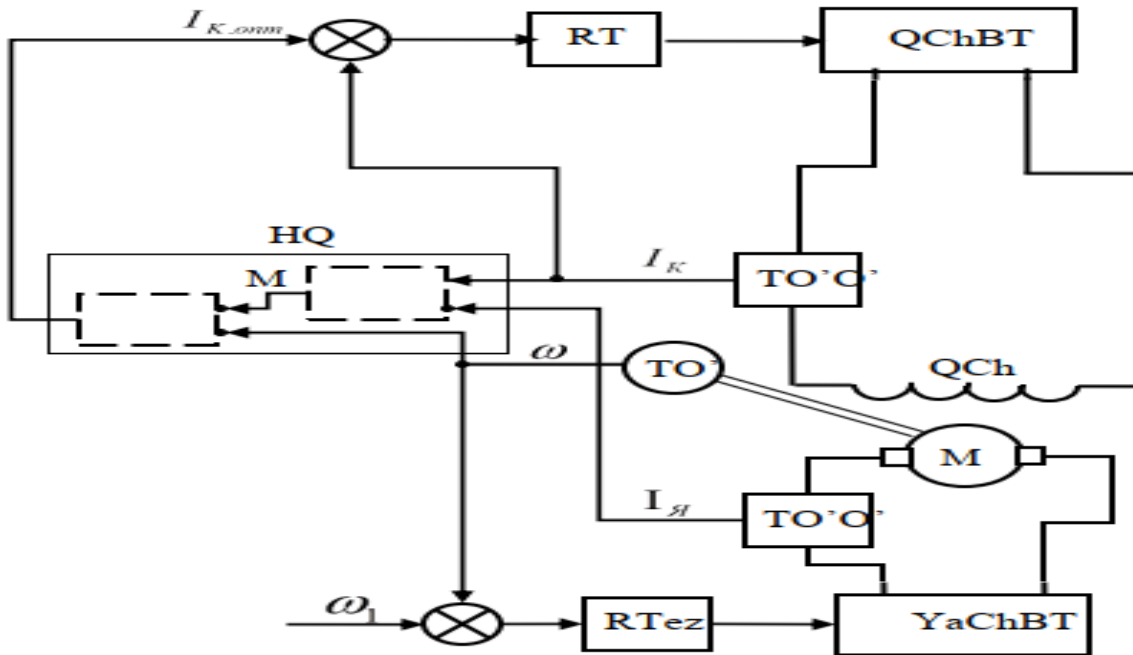


Figure 2 Schematic diagram of an alternating current electric circuit containing a device for calculating the optimal value of the excitation current

A system that operates a DC motor with a minimum power dissipation when the motor torque changes. If the torque of the electric field varies with velocity, then the scheme in Figure 2 can be simplified. For example, for an electric fan, the torque is as follows:

$$M \approx \omega_*^2.$$

In this case, the optimal value of the magnetic flux is determined by the following equation:

$$\hat{O}_{ipt*} = \omega_* \sqrt{\frac{k_{v*}}{k_{Q*} + k_{P*} \omega_*^\beta}},$$

ya'ni moment faqatgina tezlikka bog'liq bo'lib qoladi.

Berilgan tezlikni o'zgartirmasdan ushlab turilib, motorning minimum quvvat isrofi rejimida ishlashini amalga oshiruvchi elektr yuritma sxemasi 3,a – rasmda keltirilgan. Berilgan tezlikni o'zgartirmasdan ushlab turish, yakor zanjiri kuchlanishini tezlik rostlagichi (RTyez) orqali rostlash hisobiga amalga oshiriladi.

a description of the magnetic flux of the active power consumed by a P71 stationary motor.

It is known that the differential of any continuous function changes its sign at the extreme value. The regulator in the drive belt seeks the minimum value of the power consumed by keeping the power differential over time at zero.

The advantage of such an adjustment system is that the setting of the minimum value of the power consumption sought does not depend on the performance and operating conditions of the power supply, but the level of accuracy is not high, because the minimum value of the power characteristic is not very clear (4, b - see picture). In addition, such search adjustment systems cannot be used for electric motors where the torque or speed is constantly changing

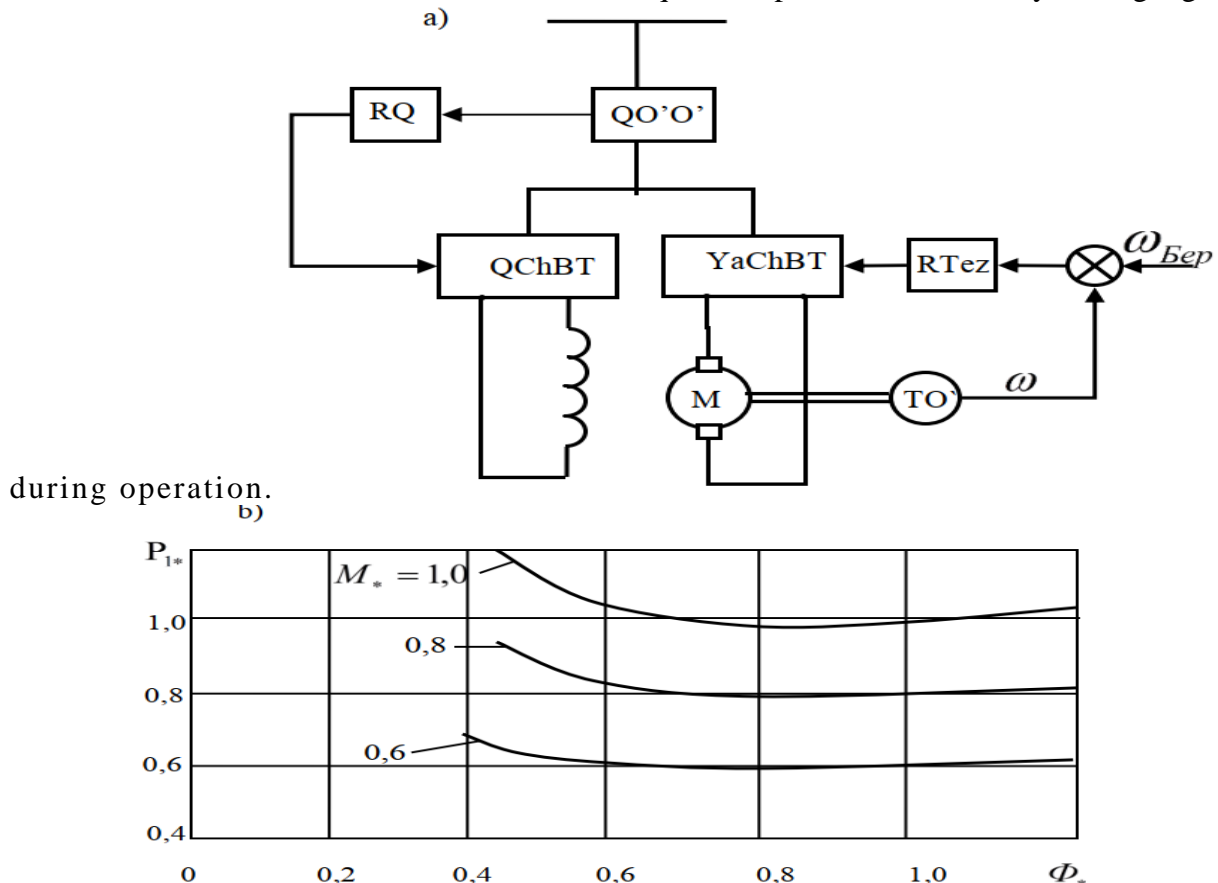


Figure 4 Search system that provides the minimum power dissipation mode of AC power: a - system diagram; b is a description of the dependence of the power consumed on the magnetic flux.

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Improving the professional training of students of higher education institutions

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Annotation. *This article distinguishes the role of vocational education from other disciplines, its role, content, goals and objectives, laws, principles, state educational standards, teaching aids in the educational process, modern pedagogical and innovative technologies, educating students in the spirit of spiritual and moral values, improving staff quality and their retraining, as well as professional development tasks and its opportunities are described in detail.*

Keywords: *thinking, national consciousness, national idea, national ideology, principle, method.*

Introduction. Today, one of the main tasks of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education at the national level is to train young people in the profession of modern education, to choose a profession according to their wishes and desires, to form a sense of devotion to their profession throughout life. The first task of our country is to organize a high and effective educational process in the program of professional pedagogical science and to train qualified and competitive specialists on the basis of a market economy. Today, the changes and reforms in education continue to develop vocational education, as well as vocational training in general secondary education, creating opportunities for future professionals.

In our society, the choice of profession strengthens the desire to acquire knowledge, to study the secrets of the economy, the need for in-depth study of science. This, in turn, is a profession that is well versed in professional laws, able to compare different situations, has the ability to correctly select and decide on alternative options for effective management in the face of limited economic resources, not only to train engineers, but also to educate them. - It is necessary to train engineers, educators and sharp masters who know the secrets of the profession.

The subject of professional pedagogy is a developing science, which is a part of general pedagogy and requires its implementation and development in harmony with the development of vocational education.

When asked what the content, subject, goals and objectives of professional pedagogy are, professional pedagogy is a science that encourages the thinking of those who will build a great state in the future, to establish new economic relations, to produce material goods and to be constantly burning. The main task of pedagogical schools, educational institutions, general secondary schools, lyceums, institutes and universities today is to bring up people rich in such positive qualities.

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Turning to our history, as our great scholars A. Avloni said: "Education is for us a matter of life or death, or salvation, or destruction, or happiness, or disaster." Indeed, the role of education in the attainment of happiness and pure human activity is very important. It is known that the work we do for each of us is a product of positive results, if we can form a spirit of devotion to them, love for our national traditions, customs, immortal heritage, which are precious to us in educating young people. To do this, we must first instill in the minds of young people such concepts as national pride, national consciousness, national idea, spirituality, high culture. Because without knowing and studying history, without receiving spiritual nourishment from it, the dream of the future cannot be achieved in a word.

The main goal of professional pedagogy is professional education. The broad meaning of upbringing is to bring up a harmoniously developed person in connection with education, development, information. As for the goals and objectives of professional pedagogy:

- Solving the problems of bringing up a perfect person in society as a whole;
- Improving the effectiveness of education and bringing it up to world standards;
- To create opportunities for the formation of the content of education, the national ideology, taking into account the basics of human dignity and national culture;
- Pedagogical and educational rules, enrichment of laws on the basis of best practices and the establishment of measures for the search for new forms of work;
- Solving problems of further development of the system of continuing education;
- Implementation of the National Training Program.

Tasks of professional pedagogy:

- To study and analyze the process of educating a perfect man by studying and analyzing the advanced ideas of folklore, pedagogy, thinkers, enlighteners, pedagogues and scientists in the East and the West;
- To determine the rules and necessary qualities of the composition of a perfect man;
- Development of problems of integration of the theory of education in pedagogy with modern methods and application of new laws of pedagogical technology;
- To teach future teachers the principles, principles, methods and techniques of educational theory, connecting them with the practical life of the school;
- Solve the problem of how to train future teachers by studying in depth the issues of management and leadership in public education.

In conclusion, the use of the above methods of education and upbringing is one of the prerequisites not only for educators, but also for managers working in the economy, parents raising children in the family, as well as for the responsible person working in the team. After all, such a complex process as human upbringing should never be overlooked.

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**Developed measures of fighting by means of TOP-KRON chemical substance
of different norms against alternariosis disease of potatoes**

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Annotation. *This article is focused on the experiments carried on developed measures of top crone chemical substance in different norms against alteriosis disease of potatoes and studying the influence of these substances on the growth, development and fertility of potatoes and the results gained from them.*

Key words. *Alternariosis, sort, fertilizer, irrigation, fertility.*

Introduction. Till the time when Uzbekistan reached its independence, the demand of population to potatoes was supplied by Russia and Belorussia. However, after that Uzbekistan gained its independence, potato fields were extended and one thousand tons of crop was gained. With the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, it was established that the demands of the population to potatoes and vegetables would be developed and supplied by shortening cotton fields is of today's important topic. Over the past years due to the fact that potato fields were extended we had an opportunity to get increased productivity also, due to developing seeding the bases of seeds have been increased.

The harvest gained at present time does not answer the demands, because, one part of the crop brings into reduction of the crop due to the spread of disease and pesticides. Because of efforts of our scientists, considerable measures of fighting against diseases and pesticides are being carried.

In the result of working out a number of researches against dust diseases accomplished by our scientists, the potato diseases have been decreased. For example, alternariosis disease of potatoes gets developed during the period of potato blooming [1]. The complication of potato macrosporiosis disease of potatoes is in that when the plant is nutritied with nitrogen mineral fertilizer during the phase of general blooming macrospores get developed quickly, there appear circle shaped spots on the leaf surface, the main stem gets impaired and then the same spots start appearing in the root fruit. This process even continues when the crop is stored in [2; 3]. Taking all these into consideration, we carried out an experiment which consisted of studying the influence of numerous chemical substances on potato alternariosis disease in the educational experimental field of Andijan agriculture and agro technologies Institute.

Experiment was carried out as in the following scheme

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Experiment versions	Norms	Working solution	Period of application of the working solution
Control			
TOP-KRON 0.3l/ha	0.3 l/ha	300 l/ha	
TOP-KRON 0.4l/ha	0.4 l/ha	300 l/ha	During the growing period
TOP-KRON 0.5l/ha	0.5 l/ha	300 l/ha	During the growing period

The experiment consisted of 4 repetitions and 4 versions. All versions were placed in one tyre. Each version consisted of 8 rows and the length of one version was equal to 60m. The sowing scheme was as 60 x20-1. As the main sort we chose Santa sort of potatoes.

In farming it is important to sow the seeds on time, because with the help of the humidity in the soil the whole hectare is occupied. As a result, the baby plants will have started growing correctly thus they will grow fast. The earlier the roots are nutritied with minerals, the earlier new morphologic signs start to appear in them, along with it, changes in morphologic signs start to occur too. We can see the same sceneray in our experiment too. As it is known from the carried observations, we gained the references that the height of potato stems were similar to each other in every version on the 1st of August. I.e. the stems were between 17.3 cm and 18.1 cm (Table 1).

Table 1

Influence of TOP-CRONE chemical substance of different norms on the growth and development of potatoes

Experiment versions	Height of the growing stem	Number of leaves	Height of the growing branch	Number of the fruit branches	Number	Height of the growing stem	Number of fruit branches	Number of blooms	Height of the growing branch	Number of fruit branches	Number of ripen fruits
	August 1			August 15		September 1			September 15		
Control	17.6	4.5	31.6	4.1	-	52.3	7.2	3.2	76.6	12.8	-
TOP-KRON-3 l/ha	18.1	4.4	37.3	4.9	0.8	58.7	7.9	5.6	84.1	14.1	3.2
TOP-KRON 4l/ha	17.3	4.4	39.7	5.2	4.6	63.1	8.4	6.9	90.0	15.3	5.6
TOP-KRON-5l/ha	17.4	4.1	40.2	5.4	5.0	67.2	8.7	8.4	95.2	15.9	7.9

However, in the following data, this rule was violated. As of August 15, the best option was 4 versions, in which the height of the growing stem of the plants was 40.2 cm, which is the most common version. formed what. Good growth and development always leads to good features in plants.

The height of the growing branch of the cardamom in the control version increased to 52.3 cm, while the height of the stem in the best version4 was 67.2 cm in height. entered

In conclusion, it can be concluded that the TOP- KRON chemical does not suppress the nutrient environment for plants, but acts as a fungicide for the pathogen.

High yields of potatoes require only a high level of attention to the soil, along with the application of high agro-technical measures, because the more grainy the soil, the greater the number of potato seedlings . In such cases, with good heating of the soil, unfavorable conditions are created for the pathogen, and at the same time its activity decreases. A new ecological environment is created in the developing plant. This can be seen in our experience. Observations show that the incidence of potato blight in the control version was 7.6% in the control version.

At the same time, in the reference version, this figure was 2.5%. No disease was observed in versions 3-4 on this date. However, according to the data obtained on August 15, no disease was observed in potato stalks in version 4 on this date, and potato stalks in version 4 were infected in 12.5% of versions. Potato peels in 4 versions treated with TOP-KRON were 17-20 days later than the control. As of September 1, the data have deepened.

According to the data obtained, the highest incidence was observed in the control version, i.e. 15.3% of the potato chips were infected, while the lowest incidence was in the 4th version, in which of the 8 potato stalks, which was the least common. According to the analysis of the data on September 15, the potato chips in the control versions are more likely to be infected with the disease than the other versions of the oligarchy . In 22.3% of plants, the incidence of this disease was 3.9% in the potato chips treated with theTOP-KRON fungicide.

Table 2

Effect of TOP-KRON chemical in different doses on potato alternariosis

experimental options	August 1st	August 15th	September 1st	September 15th
Control	7.6	12.5	15.3	22.3
TOP-KRON-3l/ha	2.5	5.3	9.2	13.4
TOP- KRON-4l/ha-	03	2 .2	5.7	9.2
TOP-KRON 5l/ha	-	-	0.8	3.9

From the data obtained, it can be concluded that each of the three experimental chemicals showed a fungicidal ability for the alternative fungus, but the strength of the second version of the chemical in the 4th version was higher than that of the 3rd version of the chemical.

In agriculture, there is a law that the earlier the disease is caused by the pathogen, the more the crop is lost, or the later the pathogen is infected, the less the crop is lost. This should be explained by the fact that the earlier the plants are fed, the longer they will live and the more they will develop new traits. The higher productivity can be seen from Table 3.

Table 3

Influence of TOP-KRON chemical substance of different norms on the yields of potato per hectare

Experimental options	Repetitions	< > < > < > < >	< > < > < > < >	> > > > > >
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	I	II	III	IV			
Control	179.4	182.2	180.5	1647	176.7	-	54.6
TOP-KRON-3l/ha	187.9	184.5	179.8	172.3	181.1	+4.4	59.3
Top- KRON-4l/ha	214.3	197.9	188.6	181.6	195.6	+18.9	67.8
ToP -KRON -5l/ha	228.1	196.7	192.0	190.5	201.8	+25.1	82.4

The highest yield was recorded in 4 versions: 201.8 c/ha, which was 176.7 c/ha in the control version. The difference between them was 25.1c/ ha, in the remaining versions it was 4.4c/ha to 18.9c/ha and in the control version the weight of one potato was 54.6gm. yield was taken into account only healthy potato peelings.

1. In general, the most effective fungicide among the experimental chemicals was 0.4% of topsoil.

2. The most acceptable standard for reducing the pathogenicity of fungi that cause alternariosis is crown-crown 0.4%.

3. The additional yield was 25.1 c/ha, taking into account the use of 0.4% of the topsoil chemical.

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Annotation. *The teaching of foreign languages, especially English, in educational institutions is associated with the creation of an innovative theory of education. This leads to the formation of a relationship in which the child is absorbed in foreign educational achievements in the educational process in order to achieve certain success in reforming the education system, increasing the effectiveness of education, ensuring the socialization of the individual, through the introduction of pedagogical technologies in the education system.*

Key words. *innovation, education, educational efficiency, pedagogy, English, education system.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, teaching foreign languages, especially English, through the use of innovative methods of teaching plays an important role in the education system. Content development is observed in the entire education system on the basis of pedagogical initiatives and innovations of teachers. It also has a positive impact on the development of the education system as a whole. In short, innovation means a new approach to solving a problem in a particular field of activity.

It is necessary to teach English in educational institutions. Teaching English in them is a great help in preparing pupils and students to be comprehensively developed. Especially after the independence of our country, the teaching of English has risen to the top in the field of training. With this in mind, the training program was developed and approved in 1997. It stipulates the continuous teaching of foreign languages, including English, in the training of personnel, in the comprehensive development of young people, in their education, in the teaching of science.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Language learning is one of the most important areas in human society. Language, which is a means of communication, can be practiced in a natural environment (in the family, in the community) or in an organized lesson. Knowledge of linguistic phenomena is studied theoretically. In today's world of international relations, knowledge of languages and multilingualism is of great importance [1;28].

In general, pedagogy is developing rapidly. Concepts such as innovation in education, innovative activity, innovative pedagogy, management of innovative processes in education, learning

foreign languages, teaching in a foreign language have emerged. In our country, the organization of teaching foreign languages and teaching in all educational institutions, starting from preschool, is rising to a new level. This is evidenced by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improving the system of learning foreign languages" dated December 10, 2012 and the introduction of continuous teaching of foreign languages in the first grades of secondary schools from the 2013-2014 academic year. Today, the reason for learning a foreign language, especially English, is to focus on this innovative process as a key factor in achieving the achievements of world science and development in order to join the ranks of developed countries in science, culture and economy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Innovative educational technologies are based on three main components [3;21]:

1. Modern, well-structured structure, the basis of which is the competence in professional activity that meets the current realities of entrepreneurial activity. content includes a variety of multimedia materials transmitted through modern means of communication.

2. Use of modern, innovative teaching methods. Such methods should be aimed at developing the competencies of the future specialist, involving students in active knowledge and practical activities, showing initiative in the learning process. Passive assimilation of educational programs is excluded.

1. Availability of modern infrastructure in the educational process. It should be based on the information, technological, organizational and communication components that help to apply new forms and methods of teaching, in particular distance learning. Innovative technologies in education are based on the application of certain approaches to teaching, ie. principles that take into account the requirements and objectives that underlie the development of new technologies.

All innovations in the field of pedagogy are based on strict adherence to the current stage of socio-economic development of society. At present, they should focus on developing students' independence, developing self-study and self-improvement skills, and mastering curricula consciously rather than mechanically.

Innovative technologies in education are constantly evolving and expanding. The following main technology groups can be distinguished [4;6]:

1. Information and communication technologies or ICT in the field of research. The use of these technologies is associated with the development of the information society and the active introduction of the media in all spheres of life. Such technologies are aimed at informing the minds of students. Curricula include new disciplines in computer science, information processes, and ICT. The educational process is also being actively informed to help teachers and students improve their information culture;

2. Person-centered technologies. These technologies are designed to prioritize the education and upbringing of the individual. The whole educational process is focused on the development of the individual, taking into account the individuality and developmental characteristics of the individual.

Innovative technologies in education allow us to organize education and direct it in the right direction. People have always been afraid of the unknown and new things, they have reacted negatively to any change. Stereotypes that exist in the public mind and affect normal lifestyles lead to painful events, preventing the renewal of all forms of education. The reason people don't want to embrace innovations in modern education is because they are blocking vital needs for convenience, security, and self-affirmation. Not everyone is ready to re-learn theory, take an exam, change their

mind, and spend personal time and money. Once the update process has started, you can only stop it using special methods [5;12].

CONCLUSION

Innovation in education involves a system of several components:

- learning objectives;
- educational content;
- motivation and teaching aids;
- process participants (students, teachers);
- Performance results.

In conclusion, it should be noted that information and communication technologies have become commonplace in kindergartens, schools, academies and universities.

The rapid development of society requires a change in the technology and methods of the educational process. Graduates of educational institutions must be prepared for the changing modern trends. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce individual approach, mobility and distance-oriented technologies in education.

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TAXES AND THEIR TRANSFER. LOSS OF "DEAD" CARGO WHEN TAXED

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Annotation. *In this article, taxes and their transfer. There are opinions that the "dead" burden is lost when taxed.*

Key words. *market, excise tax, equilibrium, reverse demand, supply functions, efficiency.*

If there is a tax in the market, it leads to two prices: the price that buyers pay and the price that sellers buy. There are many types of taxes. Here we look at the tax (excise tax) and value added tax on the goods consumed.

A tax on the volume of goods consumed is a tax on the sale or purchase of a unit of goods. For example, the tax on gasoline. The tax on gasoline is 12 cents per gallon. For a buyer a gallon of gasoline $P_D = 150\$$ seller $P_S = 1,50 - 0,12 = 1,38\$$ takes In general, if a unit tax is levied on a commodity sold, the buyer is entitled to a unit commodity:

$$P_D = P_S = t \text{ dollars.}$$

Value added tax is a percentage of each unit of goods. A common value tax is the turnover tax. If there is a 5% turnover, the seller gets \$ 1. If the tax rate is t, then the demand price is:

$P_D = (1 + \tau) \cdot P_S$ will be. Suppose a tax is levied on the volume of goods sold. Suppose the tax is paid by the seller. In that case, the bid amount depends on the bid price - i.e., the amount after tax is paid by the seller, and the amount of demand depends on the demand price - i.e., the amount paid by the buyer. The amount that the seller receives is equal to the amount that the seller pays after the tax is paid.

$$D(P_D) = S(P_S) \quad (1)$$

$$P_S = P_D - t \quad (2)$$

Putting this in the first equation:

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$$D(P_D) = S(P_D - t)$$

Similarly, if we change the second equation $P_D = P_S + t$ and we can put it in (1):

$$D(P_S + t) = S(P_S) \quad (3)$$

Both cases are grounded and depend on which of them is easier to use.

Suppose the tax is paid by the buyer, not the seller. In this case:

$$P_D - t = P_S$$

This means that the payment after the buyer deducts the tax is equal to the amount the seller receives. Putting this on the condition of equality of supply and demand:

$$D(P_D) = S(P_D - t)$$

It can be seen from this that this equation is the tax equation itself paid by the seller. This means that the balance does not affect the price whether the tax is paid by the seller or the buyer.

Let us consider the functions of inverse demand. Let the equilibrium product volume be q^* gateng. In this case, the equilibrium equation is written as follows, that is, if we subtract the tax paid on the demand price on q^* , it is equal to the supply price of the goods in the amount of q^* :

$$P_D(q^*) - t = P_S(q^*)$$

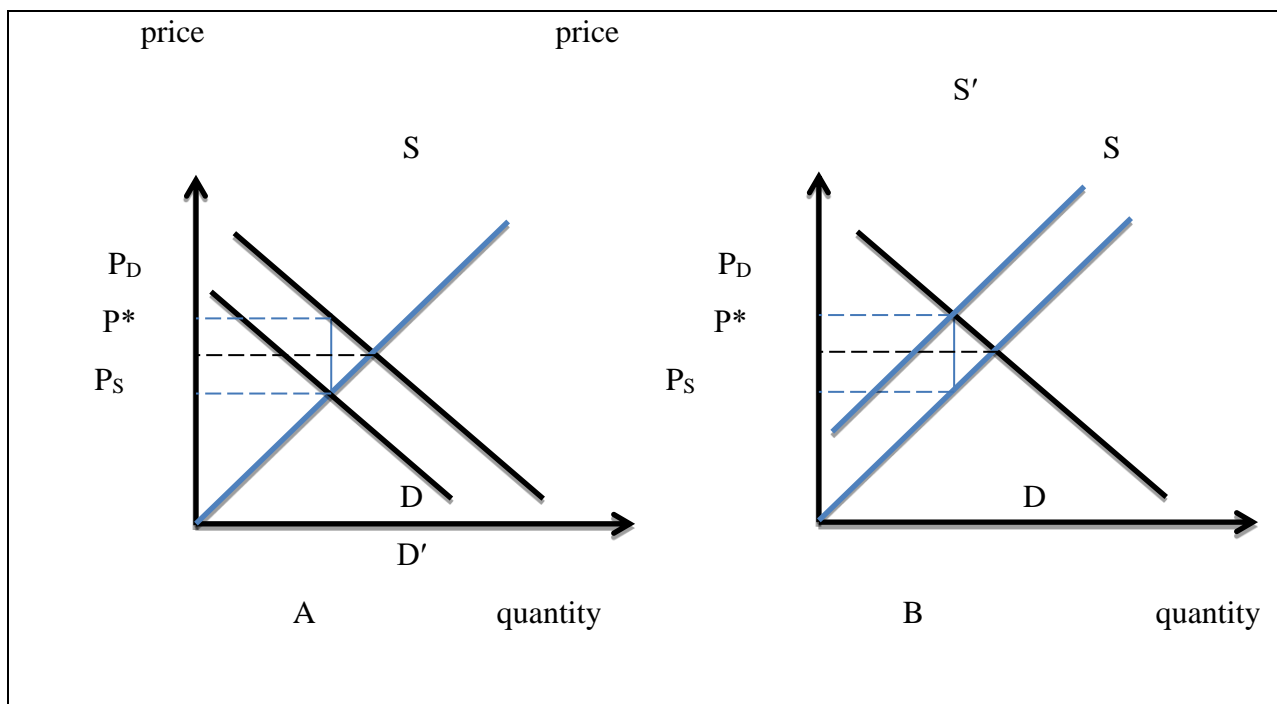
If the tax is imposed on the sellers, then the offer price in equilibrium condition plus the tax must be equal to the demand price:

$$P_D(q^*) = P_S(q^*) + t$$

These equations are the same, and their solution also gives the same equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

Let's look at a geometric representation of this situation. We do this using the inverse demand and supply functions. We $P_D(q) - t$ with $P_S(q)$ we determine in which quantity of goods the lines intersect. To do this, we draw the demand line down to the amount t , determine the point where the resulting line intersects the initial supply line, or vice versa, $P_D(q)$ with $P_S(q) + t$ we determine the value of q by determining the point where the lines intersect. Both methods lead to the determination of the same equilibrium parameters.

Figure 1. Establishment of the tax.



In Figure A, the demand line is pushed down. In Figure V, the proposal is drawn on the line.

For example. We look at taxation for linear demand and supply functions.

Given the linear demand and supply functions, we look at the equilibrium state:

$$a - bP_D = c + dP_S$$

$$\text{and } P_D = P_S + t$$

If we put the second equation on the first:

$$a - b(P_S + t) = c + dP_S$$

Solving this equation, we find the equilibrium price P_S^* :

$$P_S^* = (a - c - bt) / (d + b)$$

Талабнинг мувозанат нархни $P_D^* = P_S^* + t$ бўлгани учун:

$$P_D^* = (a - c - bt) / ((d + b) + t) = (a - c + dt) / (d + b)$$

It can be seen that the price paid by the buyer increases, the price paid by the seller decreases. Price change depends on the bed of supply and demand lines.

It is known that taxes are levied on the purchase and sale of goods by the firm. Taxes increase the price that consumers pay and lower the price that firms receive. Therefore, the imposition of taxes depends on the bedrock of supply and demand lines.

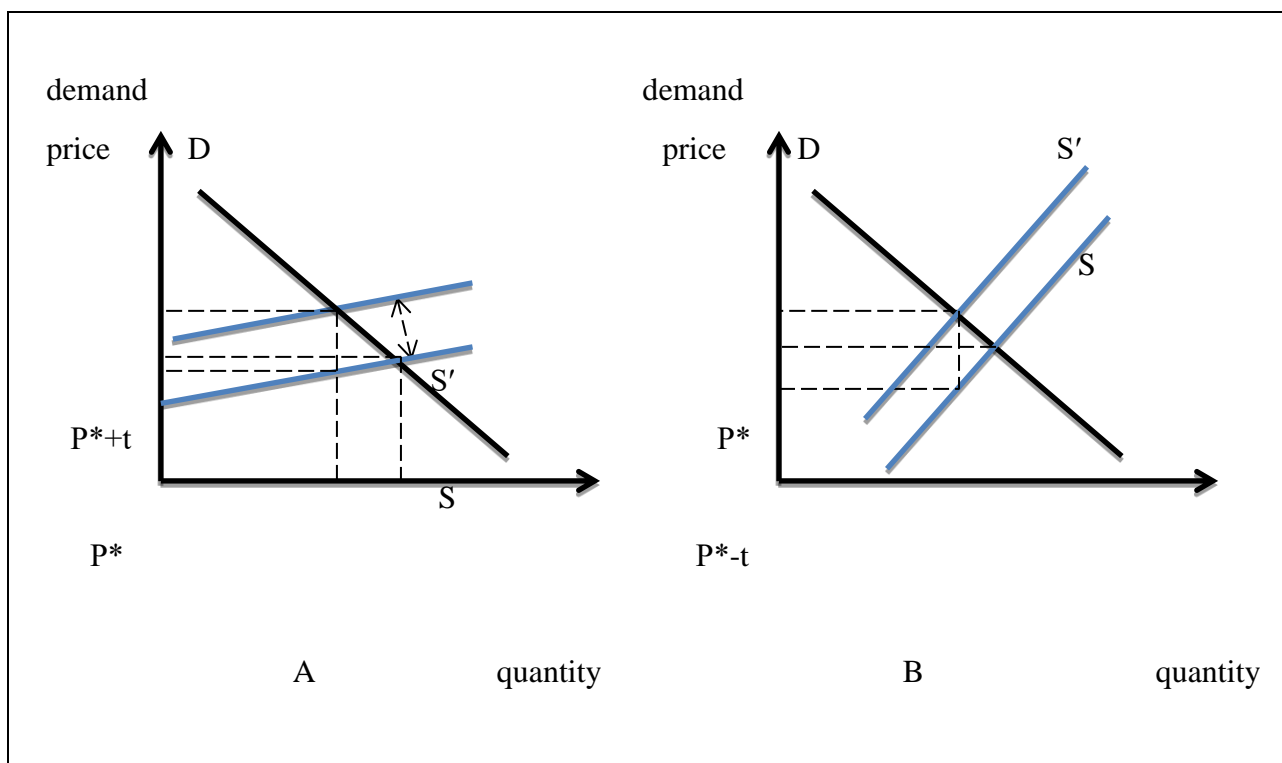
To make this clear, we look at perfectly elastic (horizontal) and perfectly non-elastic vertical supply lines. We have already mentioned that if the supply line of the network is horizontal, at this

price the network puts the desired amount of product on the market, if the price is less than the given price - zero unit of goods. In this case the price is determined by the supply line, . If the supply line of the network is vertical, i.e. the brand size does not change. The equilibrium price of a commodity is determined by the full demand line.

We look at taxation when the offer is perfectly elastic in terms of price. The introduction of the tax raises the supply line by an amount equal to the tax amount. When the supply line is perfectly elastic, the consumer price increases by the amount of tax. The offer price will remain the same as before the tax is paid, and consumers will pay the tax in full.

Network P^* offers at a price, buyers $P^* + t$ buys at a price and $P^* + t$ the price will be the demand price. In Figure 16.5-V, the offer line is vertical, and nothing changes if we push it up. In this case, the buyers determine the equilibrium price of the goods and they P^* pays the price, while the sellers $P^* - t$ takes the amount. The tax amount is paid in full by the sellers.

Figure 3. Tax burden.



Now, let the offer line have a positive bed without being perfect. In this case, the size of the amount of tax imposed on the other depends on the verticality of the supply line relative to the demand line. If the supply line is close to the horizontal, almost all taxes are levied on consumers, if the supply line is close to the vertical line, the tax falls on consumers in very small amounts.

If the supply line A is close to horizontal, most of the tax burden falls on the consumer. If the supply line V is close to the vertical, consumers will be taxed less.

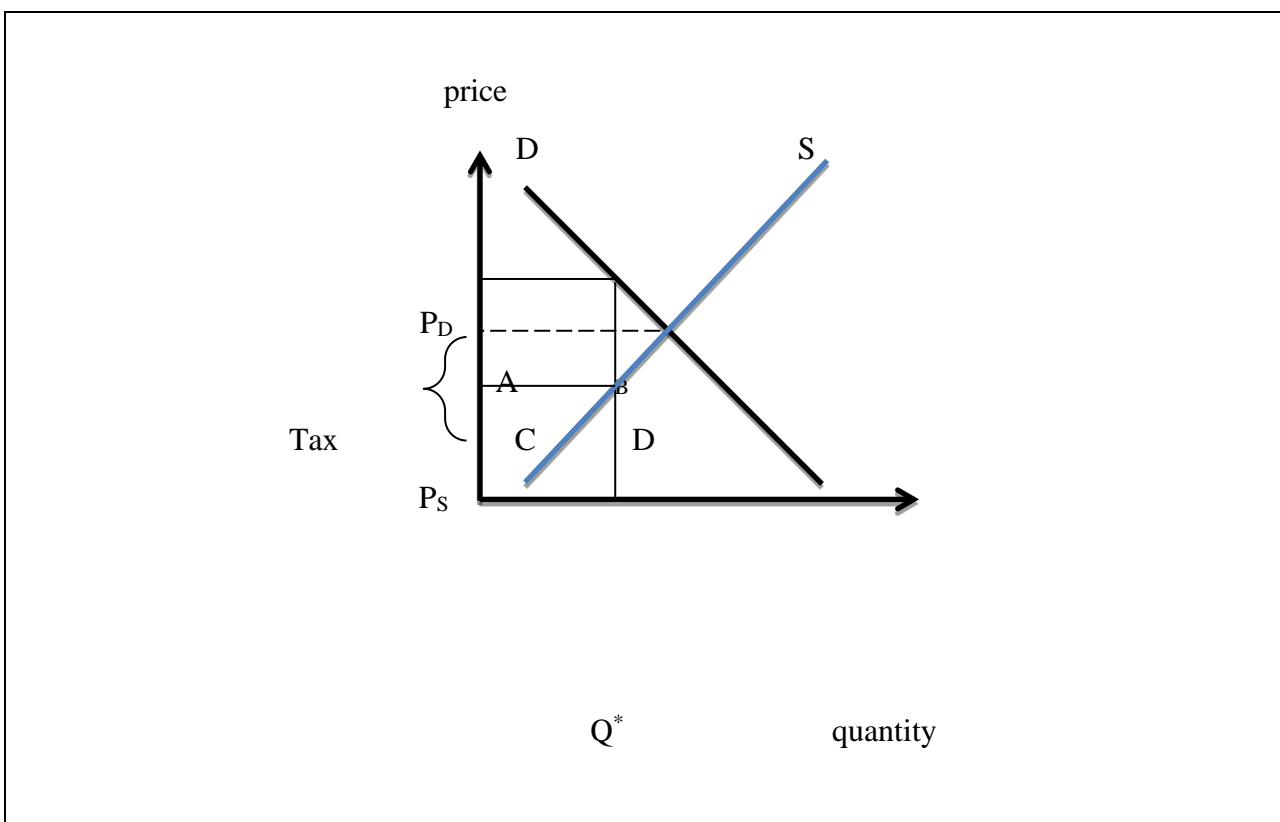
We have seen that the imposition of a tax increases the price that buyers pay, while the price that sellers receive decreases. From an economist's point of view, there are real costs (losses) associated with the tax, which are related to the reduction in production. Lost production is a cost to

society that comes from taxation. In the analysis of society's losses from taxation, we use consumer surplus and producer surplus.

The graph below shows the equilibrium price of demand and the equilibrium price of supply after the introduction of t tax. After taxation, production decreased, we estimate the loss of society. Consumer loss is given by the sum of $A + V$ surfaces, producer loss is given by the sum of $C + D$ surfaces.

To estimate the loss of society from the tax, we find the total loss of consumers and producers by adding $A + V$ to $C + D$. Here, the state receives income from taxation, which should also be taken into account.

Figure 4. Loss of dead cargo as a result of taxation. $V + D$ - represents the dead load resulting from taxation.



However, both consumers and producers will benefit to some extent from government revenues. Because they can receive financial assistance, public services from tax cuts. Assume that the tax revenue is fully spent on consumers and producers, i.e., the financing of services provided by the state is assumed to be equal to the tax revenue. In that case, the net gain of the state is $A + S$, which is equal to the tax revenue. Thus the loss of the surplus of consumers and producers constitutes the net loss, the tax revenue constitutes the purity of the state, and the total net loss of the tax is equal to the sum of the following surfaces:

- Consumer redundancy loss – (A+B)
 - Manufacturer surplus – (C+D)
 - State achievement – (A+C)
- $$-(A+B) - (C+D) + (A+C) = -A - B - C - D + A + C = -(B+D)$$

Hence, the $-(V + D)$ face gives the loss of the society seen from the tax, i.e. the loss of the dead load, or is called the tax burden surplus. The source of the surplus tax burden is the losses of consumers and producers as a result of declining sales of these goods. The state does not receive any income from the reduction of production. From a societal point of view, this is the loss of a pure or dead burden.

Economic efficiency is said to be effective if it is not possible to increase one person’s well-being without reducing another person’s well-being.

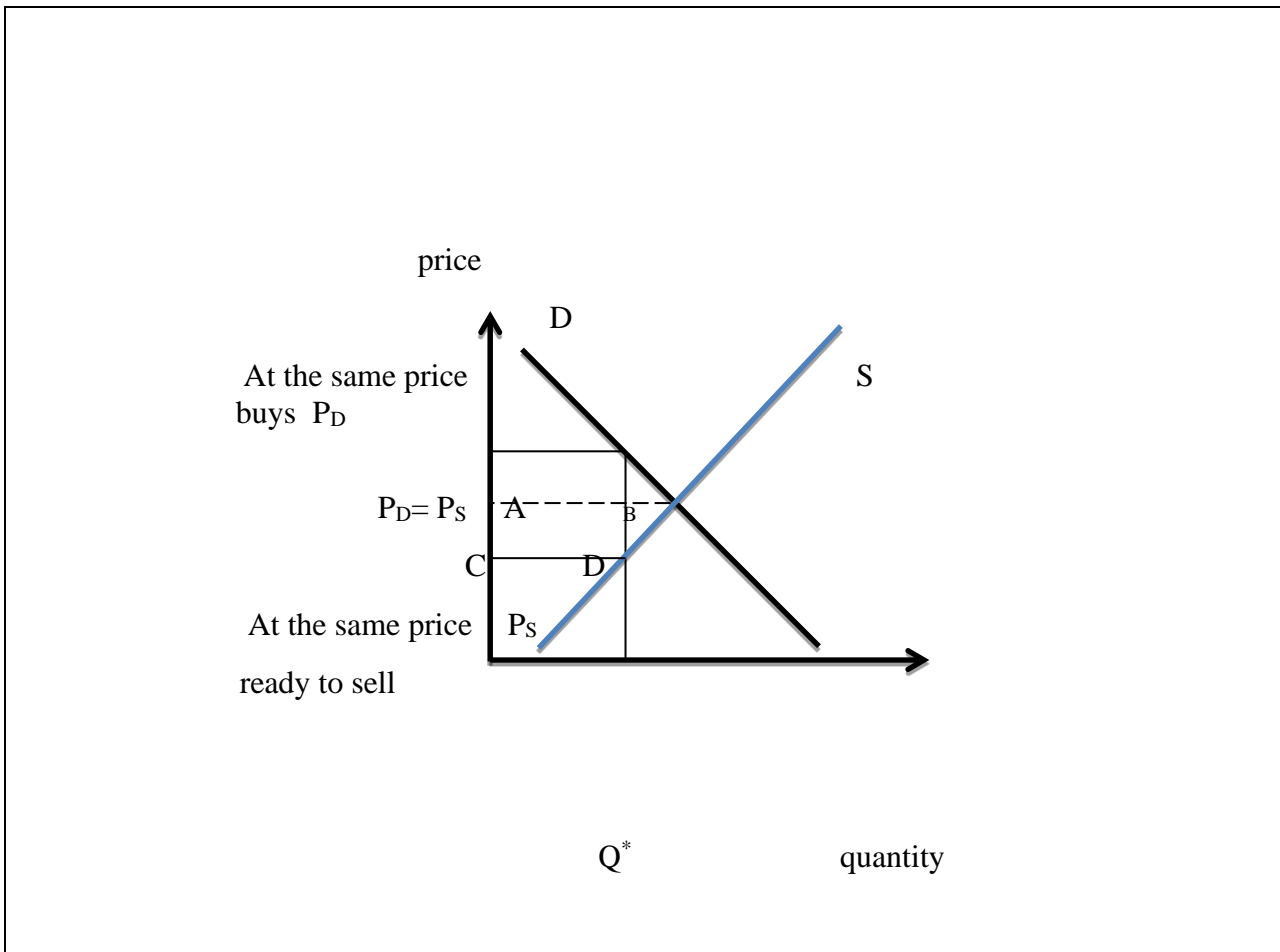
It should be noted that efficiency cannot be the sole goal of economic policy because it cannot say anything about how income is distributed or economic fairness. However, efficiency is still the main goal. Whether it is a competitive market or any other economic mechanism, two important issues need to be clarified: how much is being produced and who will get it. The competitive market determines how many products it needs to produce based on the demand for it, i.e. how much the buyers pay to the suppliers of the goods. Let’s look at Figure 16.8 below. If the production volume is less than the competitive quantity Q^* , a seller is found who offers an additional unit of goods at a price lower than the price paid by the buyer. If a manufactured good were thus traded between a single seller and a buyer at a price between the seller’s price and the buyer’s price, the welfare of both would be increased. This means that if the production volume is less than the equilibrium volume, such a distribution cannot be effective according to Pareto because at least one seller and one buyer would be found to be able to increase their welfare.

Similarly, if the production volume is greater than Q^* , then the price that an additional unit accumulates for a commodity will be lower than the selling price of that commodity.

If the seller lowers the price, both the seller and the buyer increase the welfare. It will be effective on Pareto only if Q^* is produced in equilibrium volume. They are willing to take the price paid for a unit product to put a unit brand, and these are equal to each other.

Thus, the competitive market provides Pareto efficient production capacity. In a competitive market, goods are sold at the same price. The rate of limited exchange of the same commodity with other commodities is equal to the price of that commodity (here the price of another commodity is considered to be equal together). Whoever pays that price gets the goods, whoever can’t pay can’t get the goods.

Figure 5. Pareto efficiency.



For example. Wait in line.

Another way to distribute resources is for people to take turns getting this resource. For example, in a small town, tickets for a football game are being distributed. Whoever is in the queue can get one ticket for free. In this case, the ticket price will be the cost of standing in line. There are those who are interested in football and those who are not. Who can guarantee that those who are not interested in football will stand in line to get a free ticket. Those who are not interested in football can get one ticket for free and sell it to anyone who is interested.

So, whether the distribution of tickets here ends with a free distribution at the box office, such a distribution is not effective across Pareto. Ticket distribution will continue until those who are not interested in football have finished buying tickets.

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INDIVIDUAL AND MARKET DEMAND. REVERSE DEMAND FUNCTION.

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Annotation: *Individual and market demand in this article. Opinions on the inverse demand function are given.*

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We look at the mid-sized campus apartment market. we divide these apartments into two types. i.e., the apartments close to the university are assumed to be located within the first circle, let's say the remaining apartments are located outside the first circle, these apartments are located within the second circle. Apartments located within the first circle are more economically attractive. For students living in these apartments, going to and from school is very convenient and does not cost much. Students living outside the first circle spend a lot of time going to university, spending a lot of time on the bus. What interests us is the apartments in the first circle, who lives in them, how the price of the apartments is determined.

Suppose there are many apartments in the outer circle, students who are not in the inner circle can be accommodated in one of the apartments in the outer circle. The price of apartments in the outer circle is not determined by the model we are looking at, so these prices are considered as xogenic variables, the price of apartments in the inner circle is determined by the model we are looking at, and these indicators are considered endogenous.

Simplification: apartments are all the same type, they differ only in location. Therefore, we are talking only about the price of apartments.

Using this model, we seek answers to the following questions: what determines the price of apartments ?, who rents an apartment from within the apartment ?, how to determine the economic mechanism of apartment distribution?

Optimization and balance

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Optimization: Let's choose the best content from the product content options that people can consume.

Equilibrium: in this case, the change in prices continues until demand is equal to supply.

According to the first principle, when people are free to choose, they choose what they need.

Analyzing the second principle, it can be said that supply and demand may not be equal at any given time. Balancing takes some time. This can lead to a series of changes over time that can lead to imbalance. However, in the simple model we are looking at, demand equals supply.

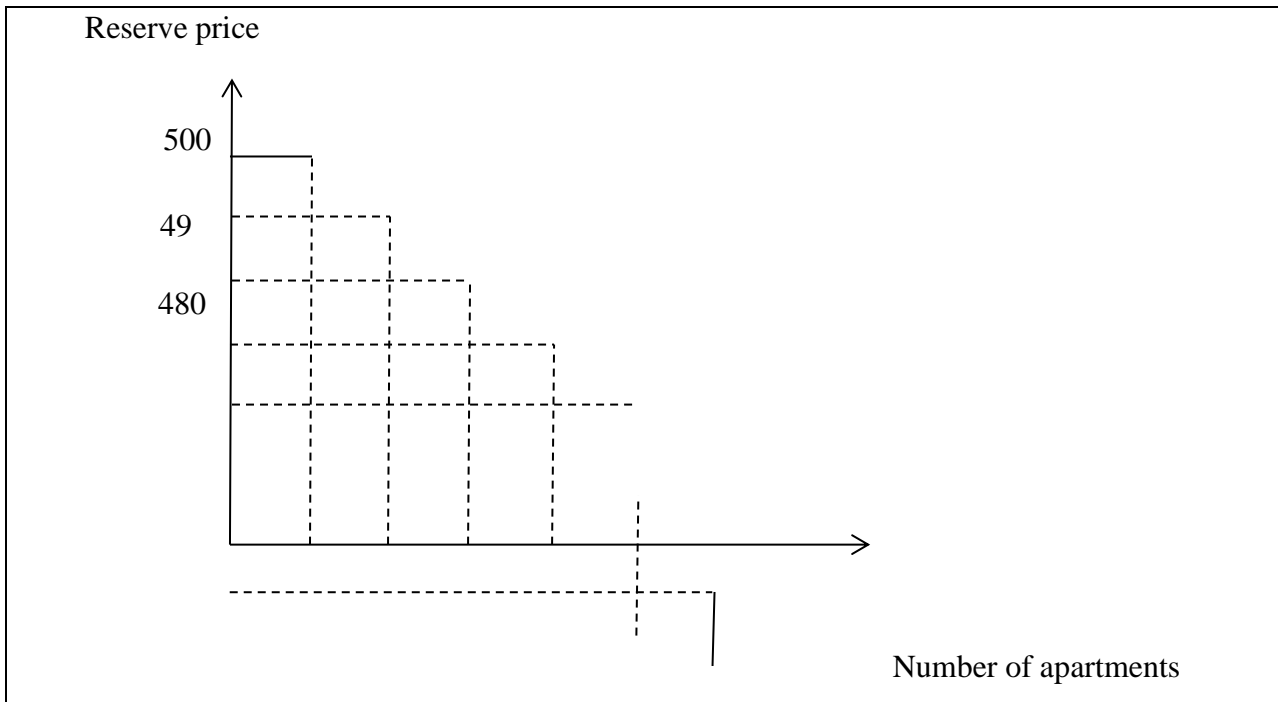
It should be noted that equilibrium is determined in different models. In a simple market model, equilibrium is determined by the equality of demand to supply. For models in the broadest sense, the concept of equilibrium is also broad and general.

The demand line is the ratio of the amount of demand to the price, i.e. it indicates how many rental apartments are rented at a given price.

Suppose we surveyed tenants of an apartment to find out who could pay the maximum price for an apartment. One of the tenants said he would pay \$ 500 a month. So, if one tenant pays \$ 500 a month for an apartment, then one apartment is rented. The second tenant said he was willing to pay \$ 490 a month. If the market price of the apartment is \$ 490, two apartments will be rented. One to the \$ 500 payer and the other to the \$ 490 payer.

When a person is willing to pay the maximum price for a service or good, that price is called the reserve price of that individual. The reserve price is the highest price that an individual can pay for a good. However, an individual may or may not purchase a good at that reserve price. At the reserve price, it does not matter whether the person buys the goods or not.

Figure 1. Apartment demand line.

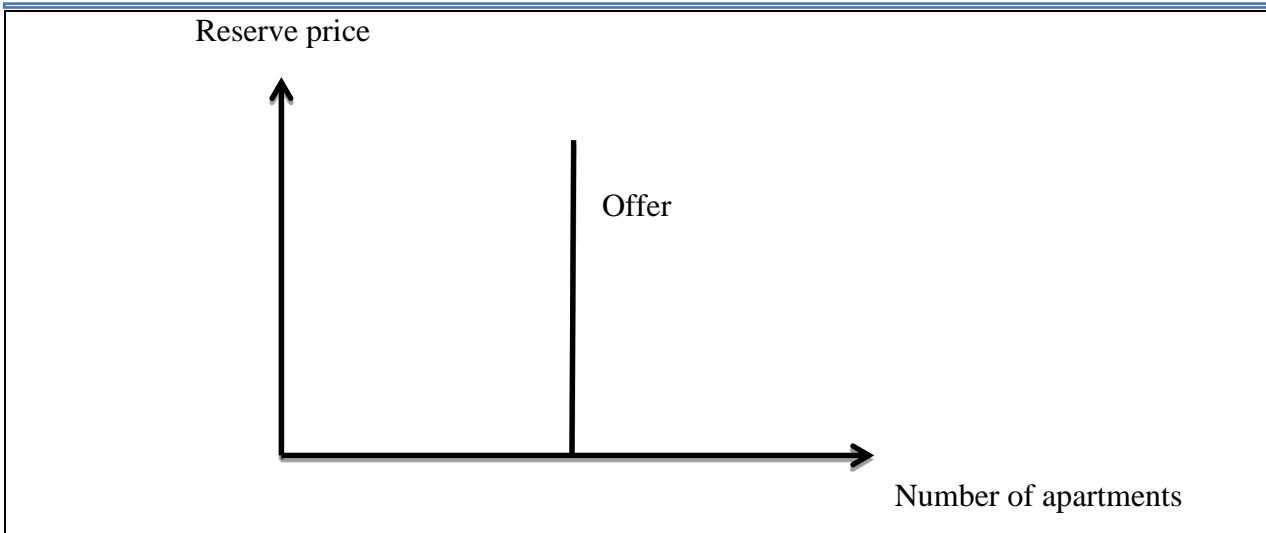


Offer line

Such a market is called a competitive market if there are many homeowners who rent out the house and they set an independent price independently of each other. There are other types of markets as well. We look at a market where there are a lot of homeowners. If the tenants have information about the price of the apartments, then the equilibrium price for the apartments within the inner circle will be the same. Another issue is time interval. If we look at a long-term interval, for example 1 year or 2 years, then if a house is built in this interval, the number of apartments corresponds to the price set for them. We consider a short-term interval in which the number of apartments does not change and it is equal to one number.

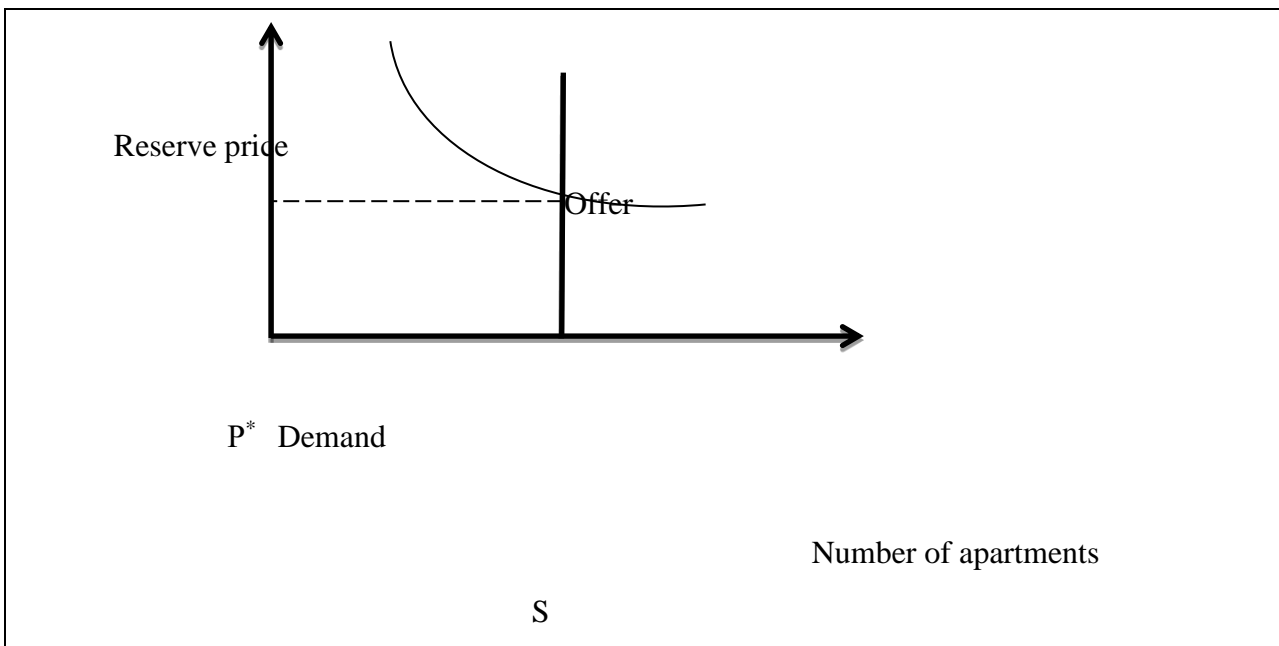
In the apartment market, the supply line has a vertical view (Figure 2). All apartments are rented at any given price.

Figure 2. Short-term supply line.



We find the equilibrium point by plotting the supply and demand line on a single graph (Figure 2).

Figure 3 Equilibrium state of apartments in the market.



Equilibrium price on this chart P^* , S – number of apartments for rent P^* the demand for apartments at equilibrium price is equal to the number of apartments for rent. This situation satisfies both tenants and landlords. This condition is therefore called the equilibrium state.

If the apartment price R is less than the equilibrium price $P < P^*$, in which case the number of tenants will exceed the number of apartments offered in the inner circle. Queues appear when you get an apartment. In return, landlords raise rents.

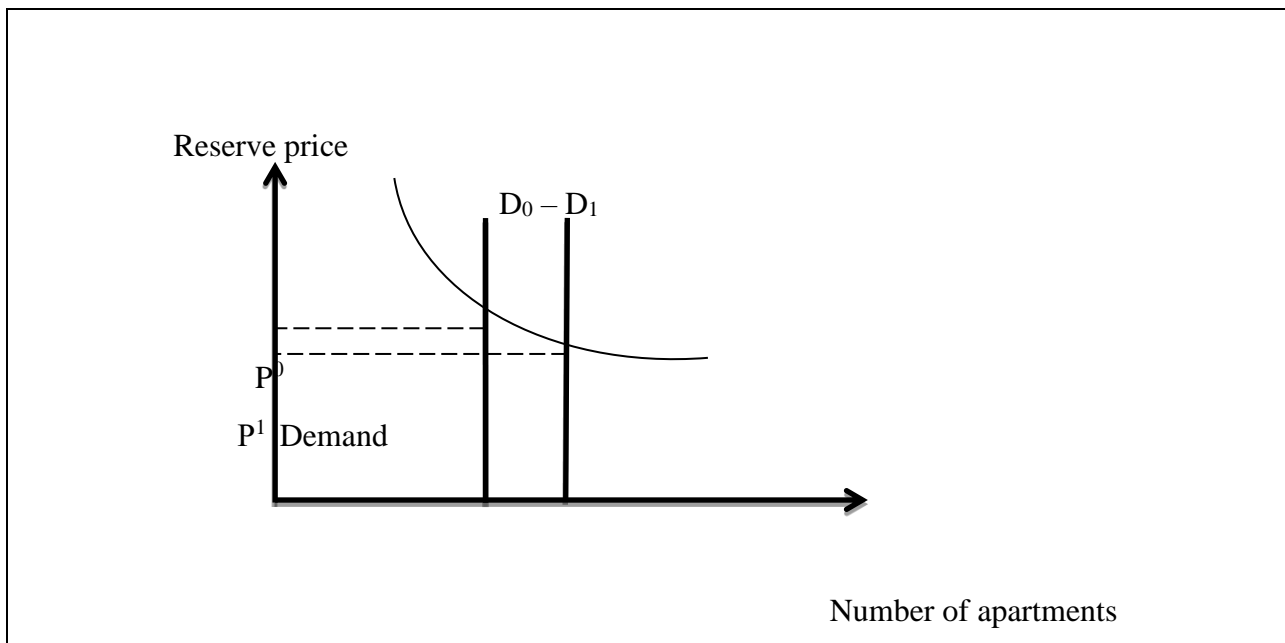
Similarly, if the rental price is higher than the equilibrium price $P > P^*$, in which case a number of apartments will not be rented. Landlords lower the rent for fear of not being able to get the rent.

So just balance P^* the number of apartments to be rented at the price is equal to the number of apartments to be rented by the landlords. Only at equilibrium price is demand equal to supply, only at equilibrium price is the behavior of tenants and the behavior of landlords compatible.

Determining the market price for apartments in the inner circle can answer the question of who gets an apartment inside the inner circle, who gets a place inside the outer circle. In our model, the answer to this question is simple. When the market is in equilibrium, whoever can pay the rent at R^* or higher rents an apartment within the inner circle, whoever cannot pay the R^* price rents an apartment from the outer circle.

If a person's reserve price is equal to R^* , it does not matter to him whether he is in the inner circle or outside. Other tenants who rent an apartment from the inner circle will rent the apartment at a price lower than the maximum price they can afford. Thus, the apartments are distributed among the tenants according to how much they can pay for the apartment.

Figure 4. Increased supply of apartments.



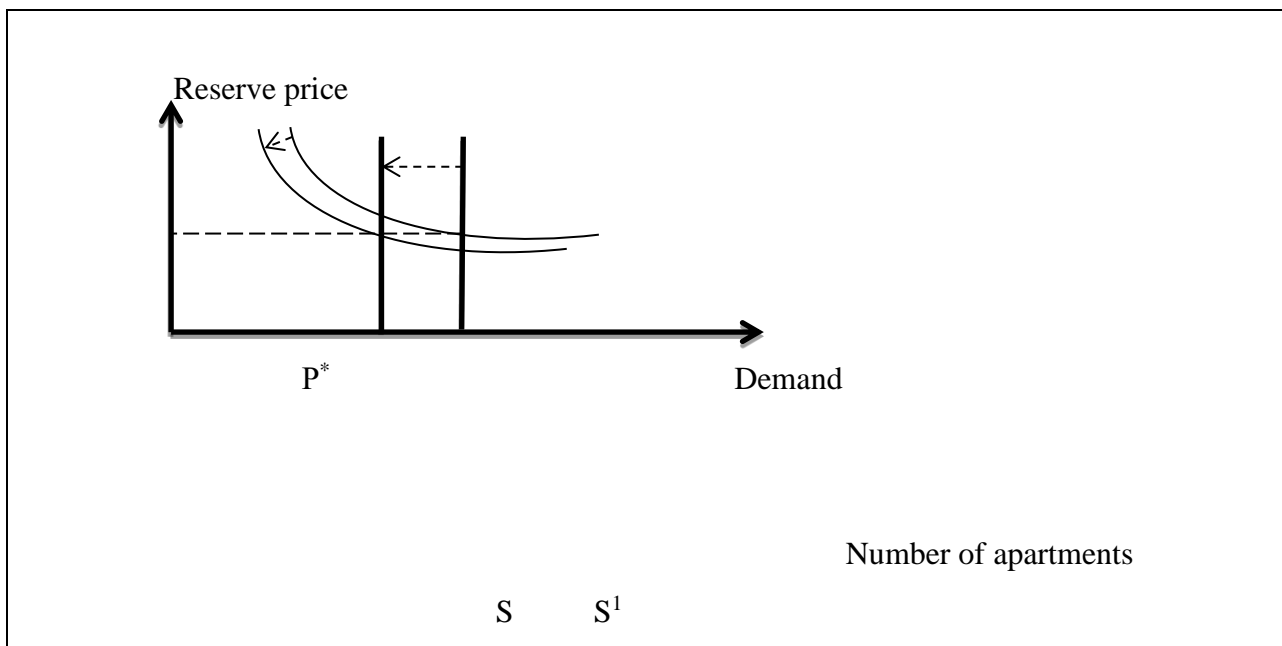
If the equilibrium price R^* decreases, the equilibrium price would increase if the supply was reduced.

If the supply and demand lines move the same amount to the left or to the right, the equilibrium price does not change, Fig. 6.

Suppose the city government set a tax of \$ 50 per year for apartments. Each landlord pays \$ 50 a year in taxes for each apartment they own. How the tax affects the price of the apartment.

Many think that part of the tax will go to the tenants. In fact, this is not the case, the equilibrium price of the apartment does not change. With the introduction of the tax, the supply line will not change, the number of apartments will remain the same after the tax as before. The demand line will also not change, as the number of apartments purchased by students at each price will remain the same. If neither the demand line nor the supply line shifts, the price will not change with the tax setting.

Figure 5. The equilibrium price does not change when the supply and demand lines move the same amount to the left.



The fact that the tax does not lead to a change in price can be explained as follows. Prior to taxation, homeowners had asked for the highest price for their apartments. The equilibrium price R^* was the highest price at which all apartments were rented. Homeowners cannot cover the price once the tax is set. If they could raise the price of an apartment, they could have done it in advance. In this case, no tax can be transferred to the tenants. Homeowners are required to pay the full amount of tax.

Such an analysis is based on the fact that the number of apartments does not change. If the tax setting changes the number of apartments, the price paid by tenants will change.

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PRICING. LIMITED INCOME LINES. ELASTICITY BY INCOME

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Abstract: *Pricing in this article. Limited income lines. Opinions on elasticity in terms of income are given.*

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A monopolist who conducts price discrimination. Such a market would be a monopoly market if the owner of the apartments in the market was a single person or if several homeowners in the market act together as a single landlord.

A monopolist landlord can sell apartments to tenants who pay the highest price in a row on an auction basis. This means that different tenants pay different prices for apartments, a situation that is called monopolist, which uses price discrimination.

To simplify, let's assume that each of the monopolistic tenants who applies price discrimination knows the reserve price for buying an apartment.

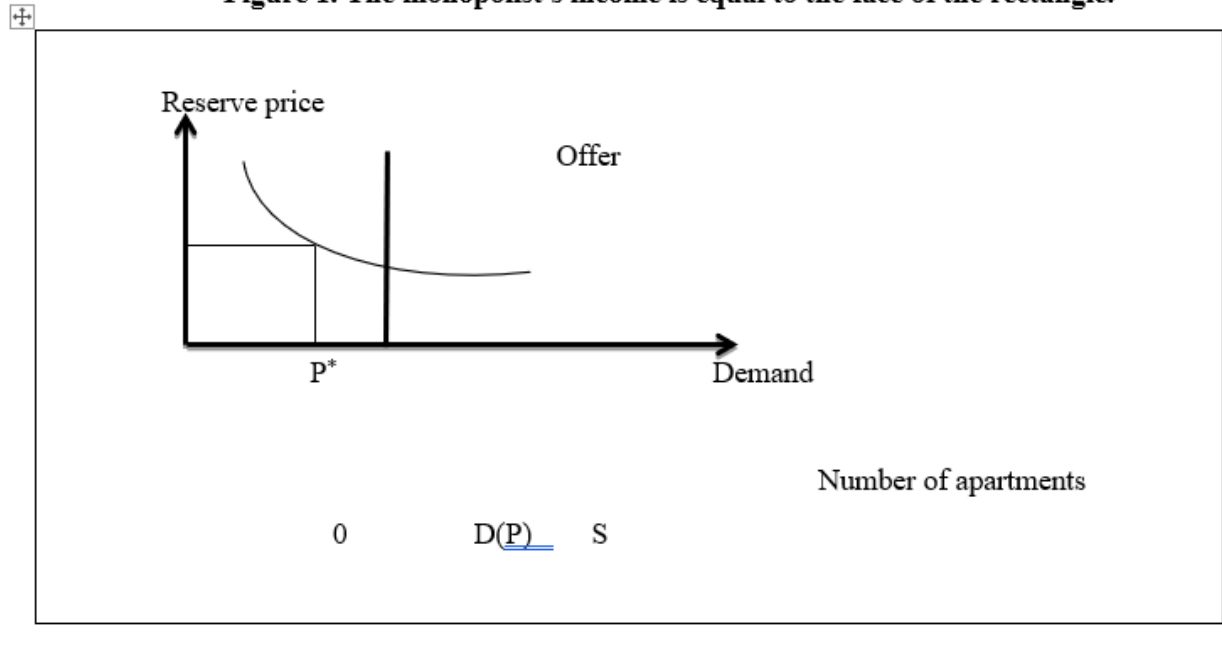
This means that the monopolist gives the first apartment to the tenant who pays the highest price, in our case \$ 500. It gives the next apartment for \$ 490 and so on. Each apartment is given to the highest price payer. The final tenant pays an R^* price for the apartment. The peculiarity of the monopolist, who uses price discrimination, is that in a competitive market situation, whoever rents the apartment, in this case, they also rent the apartment. This means that in a monopolistic situation where price discrimination, tenants pay a different price for an apartment, in a competitive market these tenants rent an apartment at the same equilibrium price R^* . We will see the reason for this later.

The monopolist raises the price by reducing the number of apartments it leases, resulting in a monopoly income. Suppose the demand for an apartment R price is $D(P)$. If a monopolist rents an apartment at an R price, he earns $R \cdot D(P)$. This length of income is equal to the price R , the width of which is equal to the area of the rectangle equal to the number of apartments $D(P)$.

The monopolist gets the maximum benefit by setting a price higher than the competitive market price R^* .

In a monopoly, fewer apartments are rented than in a competitive market, and the price is also higher.

Figure 1. The monopolist's income is equal to the face of the rectangle.



If control over the rental price is established. Suppose the city government set the rental price below the equilibrium price R^* . In this case, the demand exceeds the supply. It's hard to say anything about who will get the apartments. If the rent is controlled, people who buy apartments in a competitive market will get some, and those who live in the outer circle will get some.

Which method of allocating apartments is better

We have considered four ways to distribute apartments:

- Competitive market;
- A monopolist who supports price discrimination;
- Ordinary monopolist;
- Rental price control.

In each of the four methods we have considered, the apartments are given to different people and the rent is set at a different price. Which one is better, the Institute of Apartment Distribution? By what criteria can the best be determined by comparison?

It is also possible to assess the distribution based on the economic status of the participants. Clearly, homeowners who use price discrimination can make a lot of money. This method brings maximum income to homeowners. With this in mind, it can be concluded that the method of

controlling the rental price is the most negative method. When it comes to tenants, the average welfare in a monopoly that supports price discrimination is lower than other methods because most of the tenants pay more than other distribution methods. When rents are controlled - the well-being of tenants who receive an apartment increases relative to the competitive market, but those who do not receive an apartment are lower than in a competitive market.

Given the well-being of landlords and tenants, which of the distribution methods we have considered is good, how, and by what criteria can it be assessed?

Pareto efficiency

In our case, the method of allocating apartments is called effective according to Pareto, if there is no other alternative method that leads to a decrease in the welfare of each of the executors and an increase in the welfare of some of them. In other words, if we find such a distribution method that does not decrease the welfare of the others by increasing the welfare of at least one of them, here we see an inefficient distribution method according to Pareto, if one leads to a decrease in welfare, we call the distribution effective according to Pareto. This means that no one is interested in changing their position in an effective distribution according to Pareto. When someone increases their well-being, the well-being of another person decreases, which he does not allow.

Now let's look at our model in terms of Pareto efficiency. Suppose the apartments are randomly distributed. In this case, someone wanted to take an apartment from the inner circle, but he settled in the outer circle, and the tenant who wanted to take from the outer circle was given the apartment from the inner circle. Suppose you are allowed to exchange apartments. It is known that there are those who want to change their apartment at the expense of adequate compensation.

For example, individual A took an apartment from the inner circle and he valued the apartment at \$ 200. Individual V from the outer circle is willing to buy a house in the inner circle for \$ 300. By paying some compensation to individual A, they can exchange apartments, where the exact amount does not matter. In this case, the welfare of both A and B increased. The important thing is that whoever pays a lot for an apartment, he gets this apartment, because there are people who live in the inner circle, underestimate the apartment and want to replace it with a certain compensation.

Suppose all free exchanges are over. As a result, the redistribution of apartments in this process will be effective on Pareto. Otherwise, there would be an exchange between the tenants and increase the welfare of both parties, without reducing the others, but this contradicts the idea that the free exchanges we mentioned earlier are over. Hence, the distribution of subsequent flats after the end of free exchanges is effective across Pareto.

Evaluation of the method of distribution of apartments

Ultimately the question arises, who will get the apartments after all the beneficial exchanges are over?

Before answering the question, it should be noted that the reserve price of those living in the inner circle (the maximum possible price for an apartment) should be higher than that of those living in the outer circle, otherwise they would have to exchange apartments, which would increase their well-being. This means that if apartment S was rented in the total inner circle, the S person with the highest reserve price would get that apartment. Such a distribution is considered effective on Pareto, while others are not effective on Pareto. In any other distribution, there would be reciprocity between

people, and in doing so both sides would have increased the welfare of the people, without diminishing the others.

The Pareto efficiency criterion is applied to the other distribution methods we have considered. Let's start with a competitive market. It can be seen that when distributed through the market mechanism, tenants with S have an apartment with a higher reserve price, i.e., tenants who pay a price higher than the equilibrium price R^* . Thus, when apartments are rented in a competitive market, there is no room for mutually beneficial exchanges. Distribution through a competitive market will be effective across Pareto as a result.

Even in a monopoly that supports price discrimination, the distribution is effective according to Pareto, as here the apartments are distributed sequentially to the tenants who pay the highest price. In this case, both in the competitive market, the apartments are leased for the same. In both markets, payers above the R^* price get an apartment from the inner circle, and the distribution is efficient across Pareto, in the sense that there is no need for useful exchanges here either, but income is distributed differently. Clearly, in a monopoly that uses price discrimination, consumer welfare is much lower than in a competitive market.

In general, Pareto efficiency does not say anything about the success achieved through substitution, it only means the effect of substitution, i.e., that all the substitutions that lead to success have taken place completely. If in the distribution it is possible to increase the well-being of one person without reducing the well-being of another, this is called Pareto improvement.

The distribution of apartments in the ordinary monopolist is not efficient according to Pareto. Because the monopolist sells the apartment at a high price by reducing the supply of apartments. The apartments are not sold in full. Therefore, he can benefit from buying an apartment at any price for a person who has no apartment. The welfare of former tenants will not decrease as the previous price has not changed. So here it is possible to improve on the Pareto, i.e. both the monopolist and the next tenant increase their welfare without diminishing the others.

Lastly, the distribution by rental price control is also inefficient under Pareto. This is because here, too, beneficial reciprocal exchanges take place after the apartments are distributed.

If the apartment from the inner circle falls to the person who evaluates the apartment inside the circle from the outer circle, the opportunity to replace it remains.

Example: Apartment demand function

$$D(P)=100-2P$$

If the monopolist had 60 apartments, how much would he rent and how many apartments. If there are 40 apartments, how many apartments will he rent?

In the previous first topic, we talked about two fundamental principles of microeconomic analysis: the principle of optimization and the principle of equilibrium. So far, we have seen the application of the principle of optimization: we have considered the issues of consumers choosing the optimal consumer complex and maximizing the profits of firms. Now we learn that a state of equilibrium is created by combining the movement of consumers with the movement of firms. To do this, we start by studying the market offer.

The supply line shows how many goods a manufacturer can produce in the market at each price, i.e., according to the supply definition, how many $S(P)$ goods are put on the market at each price level R . The analysis here is based on the existence of a functional relationship between price and the quantity of goods or supply that consumers purchase.

Suppose there are a number of consumers. If their individual demand lines are given, it is possible to collect them and obtain a market demand line. Similarly, if there are unrelated, sellers who put the same product on the market, it is possible to get their offer line from the aggregator.

Here, individual buyers and sellers accept the market price as it is given and cannot control the market price.

Such a market is called a competitive market if the price in the market cannot be controlled by every economic entity.

In a competitive market, although the market price does not depend on the movement of a single market entity, they together determine the market price. The equilibrium price of a commodity is the price at which the supply of the commodity is equal to the demand for it. From a geometric point of view, the equilibrium price intersects the supply line with the demand line, and the intersecting equilibrium point represents the market equilibrium.

If we denote the market demand line by $D(P)$ and the market supply line by $S(P)$, then the equilibrium value R^* is the solution of the following equation.

At equilibrium price, market demand is equal to market supply. Why is R^* the equilibrium price? Because at this price, all individuals choose the quantity that is most convenient for them, and at the same time, the equilibrium price satisfies both buyers and sellers. If the price differs from the equilibrium price, the action of the same individuals remains unfulfilled and there is a tendency to change their movement.

At the point where the supply line intersects the demand line, the choice of market participants is optimal and their behavior is consistent. The above two conditions are not met if the equilibrium price is R^* other price. When the market balance is disturbed, the market has the ability to automatically restore its equilibrium state. For example, if $R' < R^*$ is smaller than the market price, then $R' < R^*$ will increase competition among buyers for the goods, with sellers responding by raising the price. This process continues until the price R' is equal to the market price R^* .

Similarly, if $R' > R^*$, demand is smaller than supply, the seller will not be able to sell part of the goods. They lower the price to sell the commodity, resulting in increased demand, and this process continues until the R' price is equal to the market price R^* .

There are two specific situations in which market equilibrium is established, and they are encountered in life.

The first condition is that the offer will not change. The quantity of goods offered here is predetermined and it does not depend on the price. The constant supply line is in a vertical view. Figure 16.1.

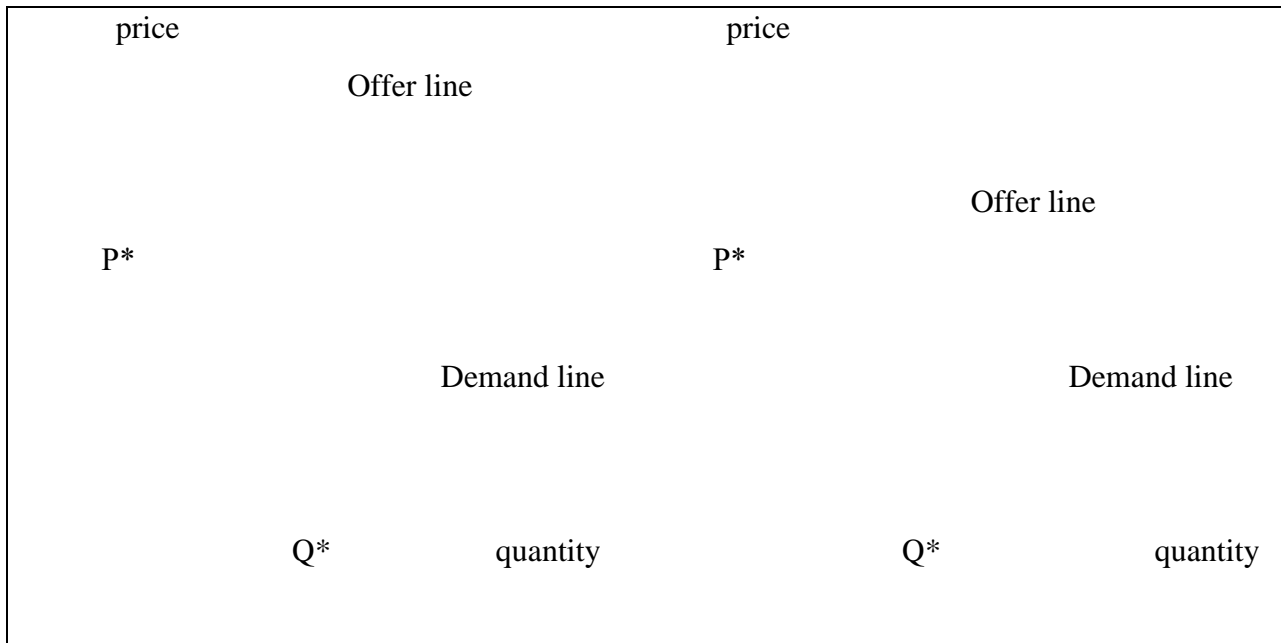
In this case, the equilibrium commodity quantity is determined only by the supply condition and the equilibrium price is determined only by the demand condition.

The second case is that the offer line is perfectly horizontal. If the supply line of the network is horizontal, then the network puts any quantity of goods on the market at a constant price.

In this case, the equilibrium price is determined by the supply condition, the equilibrium quantity - through the demand line.

A - vertical supply line,

B - horizontal supply line



Demand and supply functions can be written as inverse demand and supply functions.

$P_S(Q)$ – reverse bidding function, where the bid amount is the price function. Indicates at what price, how much goods will be offered.

$P_D(Q)$ – the inverse demand function, the demand quantity will be the price function. In the inverse demand function, it indicates at what price and how much goods are required.

Here, the equilibrium price is the price of the quantity of goods sold, equal to the price of the quantity of goods purchased:

$$P_S(Q) = P_D(Q)$$

For example. Market equilibrium when there is linear demand and linear supply.

Given the linear demand and supply function:

$$D(P) = a - bp$$

$$S(P) = c + dp$$

a, b, c, d are market parameters that define the points where the lines intersect with the coordinate axes and lie.

We find the equilibrium price:

$$D(P) = a - bp = c + dp = S(P)$$

$$\text{Answer: } P^* = (a-c) / (d+b)$$

Equilibrium quantity of goods is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} D(P^*) &= a - bp^* = (a - b) \cdot (a - c) / (d + b) = \\ &= (ad + ba - ab + bc) / (d + b) = (ad + bc) / (d + b) \end{aligned}$$

These issues can also be solved with inverse functions:

$$bP_D = a - (D(P) = q) = a - q$$

$$P_D = (a-q) / b$$

Similarly:

$$dP_S = (S(P)=q) = q - s$$

$$P_S = (q-c) / d$$

We find the price of demand equal to the price of supply:

$$(a-q) / b = (q-s) / d$$

$$q^* = (ad + bc) / (b + d)$$

As you can see, the answer is the same in both cases.

It is known that the supply and demand line is affected by a number of factors, and since these are factors that are not price-dependent, their change shifts the supply and demand lines to the right or left.

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The reflection of the writer's psychology through psychological principles in the epic "Sabai Sayyar".

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Annotation: *The article deals with the epic of Navoi "Sabai Sayyar" about the use of words related to psychology, in particular, the analysis of the psyche. It was revealed that the principles of psychology are a means of expressing various situations, as well as creating a certain style of depiction in a play.*

Key words: *Alisher Navoi, "Sabai Sayyar", style, principle, seven colors, dynamic, typological, analytical, mental state.*

The image of my psychology in any work of art reflects the unique psyche of the writer who created this work. When we read the works of artists of any period, of course, in this work we come across the author's own character traits.

N.G. Chernyshevsky said that "psychological images can take various forms" and pointed to the following forms:

1. the first- writer is more interested in the sides of the character;
2. the second - the influence of social relations and domestic conflicts on the character;
3. the third - the connection between feelings and activities;
4. the fourth - analysis of passions;
5. the fifth is the "dialectic of the heart" [29.27].

A literary work or a particular work cannot be limited to a certain form of psychology. Each writer can use different principles of psychology in their work, depending on their style.

Analysis of the character and his psychology is the main factor determining the maturity of literature, the level of skill of the writer. There are the following principles of psychology:

1. Dynamic
2. Analytical
3. Typological

In dynamics, the play expresses the feelings of the inner world - the soul - to the artist in appearance, position and behavior, facial expressions and actions, behavior and speech in various life situations. As an example of a dynamic principle, we can see the following at work. King

Bakhrom, who was on a hunt, saw a stranger, ordered him to be brought to him and asked the stranger why he had come here:

“The purpose of my journey through these steppes was to reach King Bahrom, the king of the world, and tell him my secrets. You asked for this word before I got there. Needless to say, my goal is achieved won’t happen. You are like a king, even if you are not Bahrom, your status is as high as his. You are very similar to him. You have made me upset: it is bad whether I tell or not”. At these words, the king opened up like a garden, crumbled like a flower, and spoke like a lamp, saying: “O servant who wanders in the desert, you do not know that you have reached your goal. If you are looking for Bahrom, say: I am the King Bahrom you are looking for”. Hearing this, the stranger rejoiced, bowed his head in thanksgiving, and prayed fervently: “The people of the world call me Moni. I know a lot, but I’m famous for drawing”. The king longed for such a person, and Moni rejoiced at his words, and his heart rejoiced so much that as if the dead rejoiced. He embraced the guest, paid tribute to him, made many donations and asked about the content of the secret he wanted to tell: “I traveled through the seven climates. I have seen all the wonders of the world. Once I went to China. There I met a merchant. His wealth was incalculable, his money was over a hundred thousand counties, and his pearls were like the sea”. [2.137]

In the passage quoted, it is seen that the stranger behaves in situations and hesitates a little in his psychology through his words (hesitation to reveal his secrets to him without recognizing Shah Bahrom), and then when Shah Bahrom introduces himself, he rejoices, praises both in his actions. In other words, we see that there is a little courage in his soul, and now he is happy to meet the person he is looking for. A similar dynamic principle can be seen in the following passage:

The king was so skilled to shoot that his comrades shot and killed the beast as they wanted. The arrow hit the target's hair. Looking at the flower-faced beauty next to him, King Bahrom said: He said, “Oh Parivash, wherever I shoot this fast-moving gazelle, I will kill her, whatever you order”. Dilorom replied: “Firstly, put your hands down so she can't get up, and then shoot the arrow her throat”. He took a thin arrow and shot it towards the gazelle, attaching both hands. He then fired another thick arrow, slitting the throat and causing bleeding. What Dilorom dreamed of, the king did everything: he mastered a skill that no one else could. He expected Dilorom to praise him for his work, but did not open his mouth to praise the beautiful king, who was proud of his beauty, and did not kiss his hand. “Anyone who does a lot of work in one job will achieve the same result,” she said. Instead of saying “Excellent! The King did great job!”, she just said his skill the result of exercise. Dilorom repeated her words, the king's eyebrows twitched, and her beloved felt his anger and tried to correct her mistake, but:

*Dedi kim: “Shohga ne itobdurur,
Kim bu so'z kim dedim, savobdurur.
M enki bir nag'ta soz qilsam chang,
Ruh chiqmoq sari qilur ohang
Yo'q edi bu muloyamat' birla,
Munga yetti mudovamat birla.
Shohkim bir kiyikka urdi xadang,
Desam idmonni ishga keldi batang”*

The king was furious when he heard this and the words of the Beauty made him furious and he tried to kill her. When some people say: "It's not good to kill a woman like that." the executioners removed Dilorom from the cart by order of the king and left her in the desert. Only poisonous plants grew in this waterless steppe which is far from any destiny. They bound Dilorom's hands and feet with her long hair, left her there and returned to the king to tell him what had happened. [2.144]

It can be seen from this passage that in the psychology of King Bahrom, his words and actions which are depicted by his self-confidence (when he asks Dilorom how to shoot an arrow) and a little pride (when he completes a task that Dilorom said is excellent). At the same time, we come across a sense of hope (when the gazelle was killed, he hoped to be praised). Instead of praising when Dilorom says that this was the result of an exercise, King Bahrom frowned. Anger takes the place of joy in his mood everything happens in a dynamic sequence.

The analytical principle describes the inner experiences of the protagonist, the feelings in his heart, his thinking and reasoning, the dynamics of his thoughts. "It develops from one feeling to another, from one thought to another, they complement each other, change qualitatively." This form allows a sharp turn in the fate and thinking of the characters, which is why some researchers call it a form of "dialectics of the heart". In the play we can meet the analytic principle in the following passages.

The robber Jabir was delighted and every day he arranged a feast in the garden and drank a number of glasses with the memory of Mehr, but he could not look at the face of the beauty, and did not dare to look at her radiant face. Mercy tore her collar like a flower and wept sadly into the lily of the valley. As much as he wanted to get rid of his grief, he couldn't find a way to do it. As Navdar's troops approached Jabir and his bandits' territory, they stumbled upon a dense forest. The king advanced with his army, cutting down thick bushes to prevent the enemy from ambushing. The forest was full of deer, which instilled in Navdar a love of hunting. As several deer appeared from all sides, the king tried to look away from them, concentrating only on the soldiers. Suddenly, a pink deer passed in front of Navdar, and then the king could not stand it and began to pursue that deer which fell into her paws, the road was narrow and cramped, so the king could not pass, but fired, one or two bullets went wrong, he was lost in the territory of enemy, he also forgot that he was coming. He chased the deer again and got out of the ambush. [2.152]

In this passage, we see the inner experiences of Jabir and Mehr, the feelings in their hearts, the dynamics of their thoughts and reflections, the dynamics of their thoughts. There was joy and sadness in Jabir's heart. At a time when Mehr's mood was restless, the king of Navdar changed his mind when he saw deer on the island, imagining that he had visited Jabir's land to save his beloved daughter called Mehr. He had a passion for hunting. Here we see that one idea follows from another. Understanding the content of the letter, Mukbil said, "I will stay here even if my life is in danger. It's better for me to die than to live like this". But when he thought about it again, he thought that his life was more precious and decided to leave. They untied the boat and sailed out to sea with their companion. Although Mudbir saw the change in his comrade's condition and tried to find out the reason, Mukbil did not reveal anything to him. He sat in the boat and thought. While the two of them sought refuge from the God and steered the boat, Mukbil was on fires of estrangement. Sometimes he looked at him and say, "Oh my friend, don't wait for me to answer this question. The reason I don't tell you how I am is because I don't even know him. If you are offended by me, you are right, and I am ashamed of it!"

*Qilsa bexudlug‘um seni ranjur,
Ne deyin, chunki borsen ma‘zur.
Nafasingni menga duoso qil,
Lut f ila nechakim muvoso qil.
Baxtdin kom agar bo‘lur hosil,
Bo‘lsa bir kun maqomimiz sohil.
Hajrima xotiringni shod aylay,
O‘pib ilgingni xayrbod aylay*

Saying these words, he grieved in the boat. Seeing this, his companion said, “There were various demons around the fountain. [2155]

He wondered if Mukbil’s insane behavior was the result of their influence.

In this passage we can see Mukbil’s inner feelings, thoughts and mental anguish. Mukbil is a simple pious person, a good companion who also looks at the pleasures of travel. The ungrateful, ungrateful man did not want to reveal his feelings to Mudbir. His thinking did not allow it, and if he told Mudbir, he knew full well that he would have the idea of using emotions in his psychology for another purpose.

Bahrom, who was attacked by his missing lover before the narrator had finished his speech, lost consciousness a hundred times and was resurrected more than a hundred times, as well as dying and resurrecting from this legend. Bahrom tried to reveal his distress because he thought that if the narrator realizes his sadness and he may stop the legend in one breath, he can move on to another story. When the stranger told the legend to the end, the king grieved and called him, hugged him tightly and left him like a dead man, like a nightingale of his soul. What could an unconscious person do after hearing such a legend when he woke up? [2159]

In this passage, changes in the psychology of King Bahrom are observed, not only in his psychology, but in his entire body. Bahrom had an idea to listen to an interesting story from a stranger and enjoy it, but when he heard about Dilorom, he had a completely different idea, Bahrom thought that he would not say a word to disturb the stranger until he finished his story. We see that he listened to the stranger without saying a word, no matter how much his body and mind were tormented by the pilgrimage. There was little courage in Bahrom's soul when the stranger began his story (when he ordered the stranger from the seventh country to tell an interesting story that he himself had become a witness) but the story finished his courage also disappeared. There is joy and pain in his soul. In this passage we see the dynamics of thought and emotion characteristic of the analytic principle.

In the typological principle, the psyche of the image is described in relation to the conditions that formed it and the environment. In principle, the psyche of the image is described in connection with the conditions of the environment that formed and surrounds it, this reflects dynamic and analytical principles. As an example of a typological principle, we can see that the changes in the psyche of King Bahrom began to be clarified in the seven palaces by the story of seven strangers in seven different colors.

Reading the descriptions of the seven palaces, we see that Navoi skillfully used different color names to describe the king, queen, and guest in each palace, as well as the equipment.

N	Days of the week	Colors	Stories	Patron planets
1	Saturday	Black	The story about Farrux and Axiy	Saturn
2	Sunday	Yellow	The story Zayd Zahhob	The Sun
3	Monday	Green	The story about Sa'd	The Moon
4	Tuesday	Red	The story about Juna and Mas'ud	Mars
5	Wednesday	Blue	The story about Mehr and Suhayl	Mercury
6	Thursday	Brown	The story about Muqbil and Mudbir	Jupiter
7	Friday	White	The story about Dilorom	Venus

The psyche of the image is described in its entirety in connection with the conditions of the environment that formed it, other colors begin to predominate. As the psyche and thinking of the hero improve, the colors become clearer, we can learn about this from the seven stories of the play. The fact that it was written according to the typological principle, we can see from the conditions of the environment in which our heroes and their psychologies think. Useful for psychological analysis is effectively used in the epic of Alisher Navoi "Sabai Sayyar". We can clearly see this in the special headings written for each chapter. Alisher Navoi uses different shades of colors in an effective and skillful way to bring out the spirit of the hero in depicting kings, princesses in each castle, strangers who come to the castle and tell them stories, and in depicting every piece of equipment in the castle.

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**STUDY OF PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF
PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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Annotation: *The article provides a theoretical substantiation of the pedagogical and psychological aspects of the moral and volitional preparation of preschool children for school, analyzes the views of scientists, teachers and psychologists. It also emphasizes the importance of nurturing such traits as independence, organization and discipline in the personal behavior of a preschooler.*

Key words: *preschool institution, school, training, ethics, willpower, independence, organization, discipline.*

Introduction. The pedagogical process at Preschool education system (PES) is focused on the comprehensive upbringing and development of preschool children to address their physical, mental, spiritual and aesthetic development. The fulfillment of these tasks in the pedagogical process is ensured through a variety of children's activities - play, life, work, study, simple artistic activities, etc. They serve as a means of shaping the personality of the preschool child, as well as the content that children acquire.

The Concept of Development of the Preschool Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PK-4312 of May 8, 2019, provides for the development and introduction of new mechanisms for comprehensive assessment of preschool education intended to Efforts are being made to modernize pre-school education. In this regard, the scientific and methodological framework for the education of preschool children has been developed, and the system of preschool education, which operates in a new content and direction at the level of world standards, has been improved.

Today, a school child is required not only to have clear knowledge, but also to think, to understand and cooperate with adults and classmates. Therefore, when a child enters school, it is not so much how much knowledge he has, but his readiness to acquire new knowledge, the ability to adapt to the environment, to analyze and act independently of events.

The effectiveness of schooling in many ways depends on the level of preparation of children. Mental readiness for school is an important outcome of the education and upbringing of a child of preschool age in kindergarten and in the family. It is determined by the school's set of requirements for the child. The specificity of these requirements stems from the new socio-psychological role of the pupil, the new tasks and responsibilities that he must be prepared to perform. Although the problem of preparation of preschool children for school has been comprehensively studied by educators and psychologists, it has been approached from different positions, covered in different aspects.

Literature analysis and methods. Going to school is an important part of a child's life as it changes their way of life and their relationships with others. For the first time in a child's life, socially important learning activities take center stage. Unlike his usual free play activities, education is now compulsory and requires 4 serious attitudes from a first grader. As a leading type of educational activity, it rebuilds the child's daily life processes: the schedule changes, the time for free play decreases. Requirements for the child's independence and organization, his diligence and discipline will increase significantly. Compared to pre-school age, the pupil's personal responsibility for his / her behavior and fulfillment of responsibilities increases significantly.

Accordingly, in the modern psychological and pedagogical literature (A.V. Zaparojets, L.A. Wenger, G.M. Lyamina, G.G. Petrochenko, T.V. Taruntaeva, etc.) the concept of preparation is defined as the development of the child's personality.

According to psychologist J. Locke, a child's psyche is formed only during his life. He pays special attention to upbringing. The knowledge and ideas of adults are not ready to be given to them, they are the result of upbringing and are formed as a result of the intellectual and spiritual attitude of adults to the child. Locke concludes that all human knowledge is accumulated on the basis of emotional experience.

A child going to school must be prepared for a new way of life, a new system of interaction with people, active mental activity. It must have reached a certain level of physical development in order to fulfill his new responsibilities. Psychologists L.I. Bojovich, L.S. Slavina, N.G. Morozova, A.A. Lyublinskaya, L.A. According to the Hungarians, preschoolers need to develop a passion for learning, a desire to learn and follow school rules, a positive attitude towards school, an interest in books, a stable learning interest in pupils and a commitment to school learning are important parts of building a respectful relationship.

Results. There are several interrelated aspects to a child's overall readiness for school, the most important of which are spiritual, volitional, mental, and physical preparation.

Moral-volitional readiness for school appears on the development of moral behavior, will, moral feelings and consciousness in the development of the child to a level that allows him to actively acquire new social ideas and to maintain a moral relationship with teachers and classmates. The content of moral and voluntary training in school is determined by the requirements of the child's personality and behavior, depending on the position of the pupil. From the earliest days of school, these requirements require the pupil to: be self-disciplined and disciplined in the independent and responsible performance of academic duties, to manage their own behavior and activities, to be a teacher and to 'to follow the rules of cultural behavior in dealing with pupils, to treat school equipment in an orderly and careful manner. Preparation for these high standards is part of an ongoing, purposeful educational process with pre-school and pre-school age children in the family.

Moral readiness is reflected in a certain level of personal development of a child of preschool age. In this regard, the child's ability to control his behavior, which develops during the preschool years: conscious observance of the rules or requirements of the educator, not to be suddenly nervous, to show determination in achieving the goal, to attract the necessary work, but the ability to do it to the end as opposed to distracting from the goal, and so on, is noteworthy.

In determining the moral and volitional readiness for school, as well as features such as independence, organization and discipline in the personal behavior of a child of older preschool age are important.

Evidence of the successful formation of independence in a child of preschool age is the ability

of the educator to remember and follow the rules of behavior without help, to use the usual methods of movement in new conditions, to be ready to help. Organizational and disciplinary behavior, which is inextricably linked with independence, depends on the goal of the child's behavior, the ability to consciously organize their activities in accordance with the rules adopted in kindergarten, the ability to achieve and control the results of activities, coordinating their behavior with that of other children is reflected in their sense of personal responsibility for their own actions. The presence of these characteristics in the behavior of children of preschool age serves as a proof of the formation of moral and voluntary readiness for school.

Another important component of moral and voluntary preparation for school is the ability of the child to organize the interaction with adults and peers in accordance with the rules. Experience has shown that adaptation to school learning conditions in previous years is characterized by "community" qualities in children: kindness to friends, respect, organizational skills, courtesy, caring, mutual assistance. showed that it is directly related to how successfully the present is formed. The presence of such a set of social qualities in a child's behavior can be an indicator of his moral and volitional readiness for school and create a positive attitude in the new community in dealing with peers.

Moral-volitional readiness for school, as well as moral emotion is also characterized by a certain level of development of the child's consciousness. The most exemplary here is that children understand the social significance of moral behavior, develop their ability to independently evaluate their own behavior, and form elements of a sense of responsibility, honesty, humanity, and citizenship. These will help pupils to develop a sense of personal responsibility for their academic work to their loved ones and to the country as a whole.

Discussion. Moral-voluntary training also includes a set of qualities that characterize the attitude of a child of preschool age to work. It is the desire to work, a sense of satisfaction with the work done well and orderly, respect for the work of others, the acquisition of the necessary work skills. Self-service skills for the future student: the ability to dress independently, to monitor the condition of their belongings, school supplies, to eliminate some defects in clothing, footwear without external warning (button sewing, washing towels, cleaning shoes, etc.). The collaborative work skills (work planning, division of tasks, coordination of actions with peers, completion of work) that a student acquires in kindergarten play an important role in teaching. Preschool education is the basis for building respect for work, respect for academic work and the work of peers, and a desire to help and support them.

CONCLUSION. Thus, a child's moral and voluntary readiness for school is seen as a definite outcome of his or her moral development in the pre-school years. From the point of view of school education, the adaptation of the child's personality and behavior to the school environment according to his own set is the most necessary basis for the fulfillment of his responsibilities, the formation of an ethical attitude towards teachers and students. covers important qualities. Moral readiness is inextricably linked to a child's mental and physical readiness for school.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF MANAGEMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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**THE ROLE OF TELEVISION IN MEETING THE INFORMATION
NEEDS OF MODERN SOCIETY**

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Abstract: *This article discusses the role of television in meeting the information needs of modern society. In the article, the author analyzes the role of the media in public life with solid evidence.*

Key words: *Society, individual, media, information, internet, television*

Using specific methods of influencing the audience, the media have always influenced the mass consciousness. As the number of various media increases, the emergence of new ones, their influence becomes more extensive and diverse. In the modern information age, when information becomes ubiquitous and all-pervading so much that a person is sometimes no longer able to respond to certain media messages, a comprehensive study of the effectiveness of media exposure becomes especially relevant. The study of effectiveness, not just as the achievement of any effect, but precisely as the achievement of the effect that was intended by the communicator.

The relevance of the topic I have chosen is determined by the growing importance of television and mass media in the formation of public consciousness. In the conditions of the modern development of Russia, when printed media and the Internet are not available to all groups of the population and regions, television remains the most popular means of communication.

Television, at the moment, is the most popular type of media. This is confirmed by statistics, more than 80% of the population, according to 2008, watch TV almost every day.

Such a monopoly position of television is due to many reasons: efficiency, imagery, "presence effect", etc. Accordingly, occupying this position, television is the most powerful tool for influencing the mass consciousness.

Television, like no other type of communication, affects the consumer in many ways at once - firstly, physiologically, and, secondly, psychologically. Since television with all its arsenal of means can affect our main senses - sight and hearing.

Today, the viewer often becomes a hostage to television programs. One need only think of any interactive television show to confirm this.

If viewers devote so much time to television leisure, accordingly, everything they watch has an impact on them. We strive to copy the mannerisms and gestures of the heroes of the TV series, we try to wear the same clothes as the heroes of the TV programs, we try to cut our hair or apply the same makeup as they advise us in a fashion show on style.

The possibility of signal encoding, the presence of a TV in every home, the creation of the effect of presence - these and other features have made television the most effective means of influencing the mass consciousness.

Television is characterized by two aesthetic and psychological dimensions:

Mosaic character is characterized by the fact that each of the messages, as it were, appears on its own in the form of a relatively complete fragment, not connected by clear causal relationships with other elements of the program.

The interaction of individual points of the television mosaic - an illogical, non-linear bringing them together - seems to resonate in the minds of the audience.

Both features of television increase the importance of momentary impact on human perception. The principles of such interaction become the fundamental factors of influence on the target audience. This is, first of all, an emotional impact, which, in fact, boils down to a hidden spiritual coercion. Mosaic variegation of advertising in a matter of seconds creates a well-defined, precisely found image. A so-called "virtual reality" is being created, in which a person believes. This is especially effective when the form of the advertising message coincides with the internal settings of the consumer.

The integration of advertising into the television process gives it a completely new quality. In advertising, the entrepreneur's need to promote his product on the market is combined with social need. It was this combination of needs effect that caused the explosive development of advertising as a distinct culture and industry.

In modern society as a whole, the ideological role of advertising is much more important than informational. Advertising creates a virtual world. This imaginary world, and the thinking of a person immersed in it, becomes autistic, i.e. completely detached from the outside world. In general, such people form the society of the spectacle in its purest form - they know that they live among fictional images, but they obey its laws. It is the eye of the television camera, which transmits the event with maximum likelihood, that turns it into a "pseudo-event".

Television advertising is one of the most expensive advertising media. A good video is very expensive, airtime can cost even more. For example, the price of a minute of television time in prime time ("hot" hours) on American television reaches in some cases about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The same indicator on Russian channels is much lower. Although in recent years it is rapidly approaching the American indicator.

The mass media have become the main tool for disseminating messages that affect the public consciousness. Today, information has become a tool of power. When the susceptibility of the human psyche to suggestion was discovered, information in the form of propaganda and agitation became the main lever for controlling people. It gradually replaced brute force, violence, which for a long time was considered the only and indispensable instrument of control.

The TV audience is not just a mechanical set of individuals selected according to some formal set of features. The TV audience is a kind of macro integrity. Every time there is something that unites viewers - a way of life, a common language, culture, value orientations, professional interests, social problems, etc. Only, unfortunately, this something is far from always amenable to comprehension and description. From this premise it follows that the television audience as a macro-integrity must obey specific laws inherent in it and only in it. It also follows that it must also have some structure. The "elementary particle" of this structure is the viewer. Through television, he is included in the process of mass communication, at the same time participating in microcommunication interactions. And they, as I. Katz and P. Lazarsfeld have shown, have a strong influence on macrocommunication processes. The idea of the TV audience as a disparate, internally unrelated set of individuals, which was characteristic of the era of television broadcasting, turned out to be too simplistic.

Therefore, the principles of a systematic approach are applicable to the TV audience. The TV audience as an integrity is a subsystem in a system of a higher level (for example, in relation to the

entire population or in relation to television as a whole as a socio-cultural phenomenon). At the same time, we can talk about general and private television audiences, the second of which forms a subsystem relative to the first. At the formal level, private television audiences are distinguished by differentiating the parametric boundaries of the general television audience.

Television viewing can be thought of as a kind of social role - the individual in the role of a viewer. Then it makes sense to talk about the functions inherent in this role and consider the general functional (role) patterns of the television audience.

The transition of an individual into the role of a viewer requires special research attention. And although such a transition has been repeatedly considered (usually at the level of studying the motives of television viewing), much remains unclear. It is only clear that one should distinguish between the actual fact of turning on the TV, the fact of watching television, and the fact of purposefully accessing a specific TV program on a specific channel. Moreover, these three facts can be caused by various motives. Moreover, changes in motives are also possible in the process of transition to the role of a TV viewer: a person turns on the TV under the influence of some motives; on the screen, he sees something that changes motivation - he switches to another, to a third, to a fourth channel and comes across something that already evokes new motivational orientations. The foregoing allows us to conclude that the TV audience is a dynamic system in which changes are constantly taking place at the micro level at a high speed. At the level of special sociological theory, this concept determines the position of the masses in the system of mass information and propaganda. "Publisher", "journalist", "audience" are concepts that describe the functions, roles, and place of various social actors in the system. The concept of "audience" is assigned to the subject that is engaged within this system, primarily the consumption of information, and thus is the object of information impact. In the mass media system, there are institutions that are assigned the functions of collecting, processing and disseminating information, on the one hand, and the masses for whom this information is intended, on the other. This is how functional relations develop between the participants - the publisher, the journalist, the audience. On the other hand, the system of mass information and propaganda is designed for individual consumption, "with home delivery." This system is focused on the direct connection of society as a whole (as well as socio-territorial and professional communities) with the individual. The media appeal to the individual in the totality of her social roles - as a citizen and a family man, a representative of the people as a whole and a resident of a particular area, a representative of a given profession and an employee of the national economic sector, etc. In general, the content of the mass media covers all aspects of communications a person with society and its subsystems, all areas of social relations in which the individual is included. That is why journalism and its practical tasks turned out to be so close to concrete sociology, which also studies personality in the totality of its social roles. There is some information and it is designed for everything at once - for the "average" representative of the audience. This is a significant part of the information sections and television programs. There are materials that, by combining various aspects of the problem, arguments, illustrations, etc., are also calculated for the widest possible audience. This is the majority of entertainment and educational television programs, radio and television information programs. A clear understanding of the boundaries of the calculated audience is the most important task of practical programming of the activities of the mass media.

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The development of social infrastructure as a factor in managing the innovative development of the region

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Abstract: *In this article, special attention is paid to solving the problems of social infrastructure and ways to solve it. The role of social infrastructure is to prepare intellectually developed, healthy and socially active citizens of working age.*

Keywords: *Social infrastructure, health systems, education, preschool education, social services system.*

Social infrastructure is a set of industries and enterprises that functionally ensure the normal life of the population. These include housing, its construction, social and cultural facilities, the entire sphere of housing and communal services, enterprises and organizations of healthcare systems, education, preschool education. Enterprises and organizations related to recreation and leisure; retail trade, public catering, services, sports and recreation facilities; passenger transport and public service communications; a system of institutions providing services of a legal and financial-credit nature (legal consultations, notary offices, savings banks, banks), etc.

The rapid development of all spheres of the economy, firstly, required a sharp increase in the quality of the labor force due to the development of intelligence, health promotion, changes in labor motivations, which stimulated the development of various areas of social infrastructure. And secondly, a qualitatively new in terms of technical and technological terms were created materially - a technical base in the sectors and areas of social infrastructure, which ensured the high efficiency of its functioning. Thirdly, the deployment of the scientific and technological revolution in the sectors of material production was accompanied by a significant reduction in the number of employees, which created the possibility of a significant redistribution of labor in the service sector, including in the social infrastructure sector.

The development and effective functioning of social infrastructure facilities, and their accessibility to the population is an important conditions for improving the level and quality of life of the bulk of the country's population. The economic system has its own links, which in general can be called economic infrastructure. This infrastructure acts as a connecting element in the relationship between the main subjects of economic relations - producers of economic resources, final goods and their direct consumers.

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The composition of the infrastructure of the region's economy is a variable value and is highly dependent on the region's specialization, spatial level, and other factors. More often than others, the infrastructure of the real sector of the economy includes water, gas and electricity supply, treatment facilities, vehicles and road systems, financial institutions and banks, retail chains, management and advertising consulting services, specialized legal services, etc.

Social infrastructure is an established term in our terminology.

Under the social infrastructure understand the living conditions of people, the system for the implementation of their basic needs.

The social policy of the state is implemented through the mechanism of state social security programs and the system of social services. The social service system includes health care, education, culture and other services. The state participates in the financing, production and distribution of social services, thereby increasing their accessibility to the population. At the same time, the purpose of providing social services is both the creation and maintenance of labor resources for the economy (the production aspect of the social system), and the formation and implementation of the social needs of the population.

Thus, we believe that the social system as an economic category is a set of relations between subjects regarding the production, distribution and consumption of social benefits aimed at the development of the human capital of the individual and society as a whole.

The system of social services is also a part of the economic system, providing employment for the population and the formation of a regional product.

The system of social services in the territory is represented by a network of municipal and private institutions, organizations, and enterprises providing social services. Traditionally, the totality of these institutions is called the social infrastructure of the region.

The development of social infrastructure has the following goals:

- formation and development of labor resources of the territory;
- formation of the human capital of the territory, thereby ensuring the social attractiveness of the territory;
- ensuring employment of the population and the formation of a regional product.

In connection with the foregoing, the author believes that the social infrastructure of the region is part of the socio-economic system that participates in economic activity and ensures the social attractiveness of the region, as well as aimed at the formation and development of labor resources and human capital of the region.

In modern conditions, social infrastructure constitutes the economic base of municipalities, ensuring the preservation and development of small settlements, as well as diversifying the structure of the economy.

Thus, social infrastructure currently plays a system-forming role in both the social and economic development of the region and has a market character.

Market infrastructure can only be correctly understood and classified on the basis of a macroeconomic approach. In accordance with it, the infrastructure in a market economic system does not serve, but ensures the normal functioning of the entire economy. When characterizing the market infrastructure, one should proceed from the fact that the development of the economy is influenced not only by objective, but also by subjective factors, while the role of the latter in modern conditions is increasing.

Any complex system (both natural and social) is structured in a certain way and includes a number of subsystems. Both the system as a whole and its individual subsystems perform a certain set of subordinated functions.

We believe that social infrastructure performs production, social and economic functions that are implemented in the social services market.

The basis of such interaction is the needs of the population and society as a whole in the formation of the level of consumption of social benefits. These needs are specific and largely depend on regional demand factors.

In order to meet the needs of the population in social infrastructure, it is necessary:

- creation of more favorable conditions for social and market infrastructure facilities by reducing local taxes, which will stimulate its further development;
- further improvement of the quality of household and communal services provided through new innovative technologies, arrangement of local public supply systems.

The development of social infrastructure sectors takes into account the main tasks of social policy aimed at improving the quality of life of the population, increasing its level of well-being and longevity, the formation and reproduction of a healthy, creatively active generation

As you know, an important factor in improving the standard of living, as well as a characteristic of the quality of life of the population of rural areas is the access of the population to social infrastructure and public services. The level of accessibility to utilities indirectly affects the formation of demand for comfortable housing.

An analysis of the social infrastructure of the regions showed that the vast majority of surveyed houses are in satisfactory or excellent condition (92%), about 6.5% of houses need current repairs, and about 1.5% need major repairs, which generally characterizes positively housing stock in rural areas of the country. As is known, well-being and comfort, the creation of favorable conditions for women's housekeeping largely depend on social infrastructure and public services. The analysis showed that in rural areas the level of satisfaction of residents with basic types of public services is much higher than in traditional rural settlements.

In rural areas, the most urgent is to provide the population with high-quality drinking water, which is due to difficult natural and climatic geographical conditions.

In rural areas, more favorable conditions have also been created for the provision of such utilities as sewerage (43.7%), garbage collection - 68.6%, hot water - 63.3%, gas supply and heating 63.0%. Such survey data testify to qualitative shifts in ensuring social well-being for the inhabitants of rural areas.

In rural areas, the need for the services of preschool institutions remains unsatisfactory. The analysis showed that in a traditional village there is no need to send children to kindergartens, since housewives themselves are engaged in their upbringing and care, and this figure is slightly higher - 55.1% than in typical arrays - 44.5%. At the same time, if the level of dissatisfaction with the services of kindergartens in the arrays is 33%, in rural areas it is 21.7%. This is largely due to the fact that the new arrays are located at a long distance, and there are certain difficulties in transport services for the delivery of children to kindergartens and the return of children home.

A survey was conducted on the level of satisfaction with medical services, which in typical arrays is 58.5%, and in traditional villages about 80.7%. Such a disproportion is largely due to the objective absence in rural areas of the main centers of medical care. According to respondents, the main reasons for dissatisfaction were: remoteness from the place of residence, insufficient qualification of doctors, and lack of modern equipment. It should be noted that the majority of residents of rural areas are still assigned to medical centers at the place of their old place of residence. In some areas, the issue is resolved through the organization of regular on-site (weekly) medical examinations of the population in rural areas.

The survey also showed a relatively low level of satisfaction with pharmacy services. However, its level in rural areas is much higher (71%) than in traditional villages 51.3%. The pharmacy network in rural areas is unevenly distributed, which affects the level of satisfaction with their services. In this regard, it is important to consider the possibility of stimulating and organizing distribution companies and firms, including those with a network of mobile pharmacy stores, where it is difficult and unprofitable to open separate points for the sale of medicines

Revealed a relatively low level of satisfaction in rural areas with consumer services, markets, transport infrastructure, and shopping malls than in traditional villages.

The main reason for dissatisfaction with consumer services equal to 31.3% is the remoteness of typical arrays from large settlements, incl. cities. Among the main reasons for dissatisfaction with trade services (26.7%), respondents noted the lack of necessary facilities, remoteness from their place of residence and poor quality of service. It should be emphasized that the ever-increasing satisfaction of the need for such a progressive service as access to the Internet. However, the results of the survey showed that this type of service has not yet received sufficient development in the countryside.

In rural areas, satisfaction with the Internet is 16.9%, and in the traditional village this figure is two times lower (9.3%). It should be noted that a significant potential demand, compared to traditional rural settlements, for this type of service (35.5%) requires its solution.

As the analysis showed, in rural areas the penetration of services of banking and financial institutions is not high compared to cities. At the same time, there is a relatively high satisfaction in typical arrays (65.8%) than in traditional villages (50.1%) for this type of service.

Transport service occupies an important place in the life of rural residents of rural areas. The majority of women noted the poor condition of the roads as the main reasons, since the quality of roads between rural settlements and within the massifs remains quite low, and they require major repairs.

An analysis of the main causes of dissatisfaction showed that this was due to insufficient street lighting (90%), as well as the lack of fences near dangerous areas. Less than 1% of the respondents

noted the presence of a criminal situation, which characterizes the stability of the situation and the almost absence of the danger of living in rural areas.

Historically, labor activity and living conditions in the countryside are directly related to personal subsidiary plots. According to the results of the survey, in the whole rural area, the level of satisfaction with the conditions for maintaining household plots is lower (57.3%) than in traditional villages (70.1%). Here, the main reasons for dissatisfaction were the lack of land for growing crops and livestock,

Based on the foregoing, in order to better meet the needs of the rural population in social infrastructure and public services, it is necessary to strengthen measures:

- on the wide use of sociological research to identify the quality of life, real needs and living conditions of the rural population;
- when planning the territorial resettlement of the population, take into account demographic trends, as well as relevant social infrastructure and facilities;
- when choosing promising sites for the creation of new rural areas, the maximum proximity to the existing sources of communal infrastructure should be taken into account in order to reduce capital costs;
- creating more favorable conditions in rural areas for social and market infrastructure facilities by reducing local taxes, which will stimulate its further development;
- further improvement of the quality of rendered household and communal services due to new technologies, arrangement of local communal supply systems, etc.;
- Given the most acute problems associated with drinking water in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to widely use underground water sources for drinking water and irrigation.

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The internal miracle of the body is the blood

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Abstract: *This article discusses the miraculous miracle that underlies many chemical and physical processes that make up the liquid part of the internal environment.*

Keywords: *Blood, cellular, blood cells, chemical composition, blood groups, anemia, general analysis.*

Blood fluid washes all the cells and tissues in the body creating the internal environment of the living organism. Internal environment structure and physical. The relative permanence of its chemical properties varies and is due to this a relatively constant condition for the functioning of the body's cells (homeostasis) is coming. Which supply the body with various substances necessary for life and several organs that excrete breakdown products from the body such conditions arise as a result of the activity. So, by selling homeostasis including the amount of water and electrolytes in cells and tissues blood plays a very important role in maintaining relative stability. It moves in the blood vessels and acts as a transport in the body. Tissue nutrients: glucose, amino acids, polypeptides, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water, as well as blood entering the lungs delivers oxygen and then through the kidneys, sweat glands, lungs, and intestines Excess excreted from the body - the end products of fashion metabolism: ammonia, urea, uric acid and removes other wastes, including carbon dioxide, from the tissues. The blood is in humoral regulation because it serves a transport function, it also plays an important role in the processes of chemical interactions in the body. Blood from cells that produce hormones and other physiologically active substances plays an important role in transporting it to other cells.

Blood is the most important part of immunity (i.e. not suffering from infectious diseases) factor and performs a protective function. The reason for this is in the blood. There are leukocytes capable of phagocytosis, as well as microorganisms and an immune system that neutralizes their toxins and breaks down foreign proteins bodies (antibodies) are present.

The liquid part of the blood is the plasma and the suspended elements in it: erythrocytes (red blood cells), leukocytes (white blood cells) and platelets After the addition of anticoagulants are added to the test tube, when centrifuged, the shaped elements sink to the bottom of the test tube because they are heavier. At the same time the blood is divided into two layers; composed of shaped elements lower layer – red color: the upper layer, consisting of blood plasma, is clear, colorless or pale yellow. The specific gravity of leukocytes to erythrocytes is located between erythrocytes and plasma because it is relatively low, and white forms a thin layer of color. When blood is centrifuged, the plasma volume is 50-60% of the blood volume. The remaining 40-45% corresponds to the shaped elements. The total amount of blood in the human body is 6-7.5% of normal body weight, that is, 2/3. The amount of blood in the human body is from the blood vessels, which does not harm the body a

colloidal dye that comes out very slowly, for example, sending the conch into the veins by the way. After a few minutes, when the dye has spread all over the blood, one portion blood is drawn and the dye concentration is determined depending on the color of the plasma This means that blood is an essential physiological fluid.

Let's look at the general condition of the blood in the body on the basis of the table.

Age and sex	Hb limit (g / l)	Hb limit (g /%)
Children (3 months - 5 years)	110	11.0
Children (5-12 years)	115	11.5
Children (12-15 years)	120	12.0
Men (> 15 years)	130-160	13.0-16.0
Non-pregnant women	120-140	12.0-14.0
Pregnant women	110	11.0

As can be seen from the table above, micronutrients in the total diet affect the body's total blood volume, the number of micronutrients in it decreases or increases. Often, anemia is not obvious and goes unnoticed. The patient does not complain of health problems, and the problem is detected by chance when submitting a general blood test. In anemia, as a rule, anemia is complained of, which develops as a result of the development of hypoxia. In mild forms, it is manifested by weakness, fatigue, general weakness, and decreased attention span. In severe forms, patients may experience shortness of breath with low or moderate stress, palpitations, headaches, tinnitus, sleep disturbances, loss of appetite, and sexual dysfunction. This means that there is a lack of iron in the blood cells in the body for a long time. Hair loss, nervousness, skin discoloration, rash on the abdomen, the appearance of primary symptoms such as rapid fatigue, the appearance of different types of symptoms, resulting in various internal diseases. So, since blood is a miracle, we need to keep it healthy and rich in fiber.

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Socio-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of "reading culture" as an important and necessary phenomenon of being

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Annotation: *The article provides a philosophical analysis of the phenomena of social reality that affect spirituality, consciousness and human behavior. The author investigates the structure of the phenomenon of "reading culture", its functions and ways of influencing the development of a person's spiritual life. The essence of the relationship between the socio-philosophical phenomenon of reading culture and the surrounding natural and social environment, its place in the scheme "man - society - nature" is considered. The conclusion about the relevance of the culture of reading in modern society is formulated.*

Key words: *being, philosophical understanding of society, culture, spirituality, morality, socio-philosophical analysis, social philosophy;*

INTRODUCTION

The philosophical understanding of society and its individual spheres was first put forward in ancient times by Socrates and Plato. They were the first to describe society, its laws, historical forms and social processes from the perspective of philosophy. [1] According to Plato, the participation of a person in all sorts of activities and events of society meant the most important component of the self-disclosure of the individual. Plato believed that the state should be governed by philosophers, as it is the philosophers who have real knowledge about the norms of life, and due to the lack of this knowledge, many states have problems of managing the people. [2]

Aristotle also considered man to be a social being and did not represent him outside of society. A person living outside the state, isolated from society, Aristotle called "an isolated pawn on the playing board." [3]

The world religions, already well-formed in the Middle Ages, only contributed to the development of philosophical ideas about the moral and spiritual life of man. The idea was admitted that the absolute, ultimate characteristic of being can coexist with the historical and cultural evolution of society.

During the Renaissance, philosophy was focused on the knowledge of the laws of the surrounding reality, on the study of the "nature" of man.

The new time for philosophy has turned into a complex of scientific disciplines about being, cognition and logic. An intensive increase in natural and social knowledge has led to the fact that philosophy, as a science, which includes the study of being, thought processes, cognition, laws of logic, nature and social phenomena, was unable to meet the requirements and demands of society and receive specific results, like other scientific disciplines. It seemed that "Philosophy, as a system

generalizing human knowledge about the world and knowledge about various types of activities, has lost its scientific perspective". [4] Is that so?

LITERATURE REVIEW

As a separate branch of social philosophy was formed by the middle of the 19th century. At that time, it only supplemented epistemology, anthropology, ethics, ontology. [5,6,7] The object of social philosophy is social life and social processes. Social psychology studies society from a bird's eye view. Its subject is public life. Social philosophy constantly shows the possibilities of endless development of the very existence of people. Social philosophy in this sense invites people to look at their thinking as if from the outside. [8]

The most important task of social philosophy is to identify phenomena (phenomena) and methods of cognition of reality. At all stages of its development, philosophy offered many different approaches to understanding the world, including in the knowledge of man and society. However, more fundamental approaches to the knowledge of social phenomena proper were developed by philosophy gradually, step by step. One of these social phenomena, simultaneously contributing to the discovery and development of new principles of cognition of social reality and, at the same time, uniting people and society, is the phenomenon of reading culture.

Socio-philosophical research of the phenomenon of reading culture is facilitated by the socio-historical characteristics of its existence. The phenomenon of reading is a cultural process, on the one hand, and on the other hand, reading is a phenomenon that contributes to the development and enhancement of the culture of a person and, accordingly, society. Reading, being part of the culture of society, plays a huge role in the formation of the personality, culture of a person, inner world and his spiritual maturation. The culture of reading is a part of the general culture, which includes the worldview, attitudes, intelligence, knowledge, skills and feelings of the reader, which provide a deep perception of the work.

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

In a philosophical context, the culture of reading is a special way of forming and expanding universal human cultural activity, manifested in the results of spiritual and material practice, in the structure of social norms, relations and organizations, spiritual values, in the complex of people's relations to the world around them, to others and to themselves.

The culture of reading should be understood as "an integral part of the general culture of the individual, which characterizes the degree of development and implementation of the essential forces of a person, his abilities and talents in mastering the cultural potential of written texts based on traditional and innovative information technologies and determining the effectiveness of the socio-cultural interaction of a person in the modern information environment". [9]

The unifying feature of interpretations of the culture of reading is that the culture of reading depends on the level of knowledge, culture and upbringing of the individual himself. The need for regular reading, study, analysis and evaluation of the information read, the aesthetic and emotional attitude to the read work are invariably important components of the reader's culture of the reader, whether he deals with book products or electronic media. The listed qualities of reading activity speak of a mature, well-formed, competent and independent reader.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The culture of reading is the most important perspective of morality, spirituality, intellect, creative vitality and self-realization of a person. In his wonderful work "The Birth of a Citizen" V. Sukhomlinsky noted that real reading is reading that captivates the mind and heart. That the book "heals the soul and body", pleases, reveals the beauty of the world, teaches. [10]

Morality and spirituality are inseparable. As V. Bezrukova noted: “Morality rules a person, and spirituality rules morality. Spirituality allows you to distinguish good from evil and determine the merits of each personal quality - whether it is moral or immoral. Spirituality is what makes us human, and morality is how we live. The meaning of life is determined by spirituality, and the ways of life are determined by morality”. [11]

Reading topics in the social sciences and humanities have existed since their inception: in medieval Europe - from the period of early Christians and disputes about sacred books, in Russia - from the Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, when the formation of book culture began. In Central Asia, the beginning of the appearance of the first writing system, and hence reading, are the prophetic writings of Zarathushtra (the inspirer of Ahura-Mazda) in the Avesta in the seventh-eighth centuries BC and later, in the seventh century AD, the main book for reading all Muslims becomes holy, handwritten book in Arabic - the Koran.

CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Reading as a means of learning new things and thereby allowing young people to quickly adapt in the surrounding society is an important tool for changing a person's worldview. Reading changes a person, makes him kind, understanding, sympathetic, human. It is very important to pay attention to the complex social and moral relations of young people among themselves, with themselves and towards society. It is important for young people to raise the culture of literacy, achieve excellence, and strive for knowledge.

As M. Khairullaev writes: “In the treatise“ On the merits of sciences and arts ”Al-Farabi emphasizes the infinity of the process of cognition of nature, understanding the course of cognition as an ascent from ignorance to knowledge, from cognition of the effect to cognition of the cause. [12]

Even the Prophet Muhammad said: "The pursuit of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim and Muslim woman". [13]

The concept of reading culture is that the development of a harmonious personality occurs through education and independent work on oneself, which is impossible without the reading process. On the other hand, the very phenomenon of reading culture is formed due to the development of the reading process and is directly proportional to the state of society itself. “There is no doubt,” notes S. N. Plotnikov, “that reading is a very sensitive, reliable and, in a certain sense, even a universal indicator of the state of society as a whole. Therefore, studying reading, we kind of feel the atmosphere, hear the tonality, the mood of the spiritual life of society and, conversely, analyzing social processes, we thereby draw the background against which the drama of reading unfolds. education in general, and reading in particular”. [14]

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THE PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATISM AND THEIR SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL
SUBSTANTIATION

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Annotation: *This article depicts the principles of pragmatism and their socio-philosophical substantiation. The clarifications on some printouts are created by researchers with scientific-theoretical knowledge and experimental experience in the field are analysed based on the comparative data.*

Key words: *pragmatism, social being, structuralism, determinism, sensualism, relativism, empiricism, socio-philosophical substantiation*

Introduction. A particular doctrine, a scientific study claiming to be a school, must have its own principles. "Principle" means the procedures, rules and requirements for their application in epistemological research. The principles are created by researchers with scientific-theoretical knowledge and experimental experience in the field. Although it is a tradition to start the principles of pragmatism from the legacy of Ch.S.Pierce, their scientific-theoretical substantiation is done in the works of U.James. His book "Principles of Psychology" sheds light on this problem.

At a glance, U. James seems to be thinking about psychology, he is addressing psychological topics, objects. He studied the motives, attitudes, emotions, perceptions and their transitions to activity in human behavior, interests and interests again and again, sometimes in terms of structuralism, sometimes determinism, sometimes sensualism. These studies eventually lead the scientist to philosophical observations.

Methods. So many people have recognized U. James primarily as a psychologist. Summing up the issues of purpose and doubt in human behavior, U. James concludes:

"I have an opinion that it will be accepted as the last word of philosophy when it is published. It brings to a single point the theory that everyone's practical life begins. He resolves all antinomies and contradictions, and anyone who hears him can say, "Yes, that's right! It's something I can't express, it's something I believe in, and it's something I've always lived in! Everything that isn't cluttered with daily observations, that is higher than the little things, that is attractive and doesn't give a grip, is stable in this. Eventually this dissatisfaction ends and unimpeded clarity, joy and strength begin. Yes, friends, I have such an idea!"¹.

There are traces of arrogance in these words, and one who is aware of the peculiarities of philosophical research will not dare to say the "last word of philosophy". At the level of simple, day-to-day research of philosophy, as pragmatists do, a person who has just dropped his actions and

¹ James W. Collected Essays and Reviews. L., 1920. P 67

interests can promise such a “word”. If the “last word” of philosophy had been uttered, there would have been no need for further research, and science would have achieved its goal and needed research.

In general, the performance of paid work of science, the scientific research that undertakes. U. James confirms the above opinion with the following conclusion. He wrote: “Such a philosophy can become a clear outcome of our future active or passive practice. It emphasizes that the experiment must be concrete before it can be active”². Apparently, U. James seeks to bring philosophy closer to concrete actions, to views that should lead to certain results, rather than to metaphysical observation. Looking at the results of practical experiments, directing any thought, science, research to a pragmatic goal is a priority approach in his research.

So, when Ch.S. Pierce and U. James based pragmatism as a separate philosophy, doctrine, they consider all subjective views, researches as objects that serve actions, clear purpose, activity. Hence, focus on practical results is the main principle of the philosophy of pragmatism.

The philosophy of pragmatism does not simply reject metaphysical observations, it advocates that any thought be based on concrete facts, purposes, and actions in observation. Any phenomenon can be metaphysically substantiated, for example, currents such as Quietism, relativism, empiricism, objectivism, subjectivism, modernism, ideological views formed in philosophy.

But what exactly do these “isms” give to the social being, to the life of man and society? People who traditionally understand philosophy do not want to hear this question, because they claim that philosophy, as the “father of all sciences” transcends social practical needs, claiming that one who is not inclined to think so is incapable of understanding philosophy. Pragmatism rejects this claim. Hence, one of the principles of pragmatism is to renew the traditional understanding of philosophy.

Philosophy can no longer be an observation far from social life, it will be an area that serves the development of man and society, a clear practical result. If philosophy follows such a path, there will be no room for metaphysical, sometimes beginningless and endless debates in it, and any controversy will be resolved simply by practical results. There is a rule that is simple, succinct, and leaves no room for other debates, such as knowing the practical result as the norm of epistemological research. After all, aren't the arguments, the tautological views, the spiritualist and the “pure idea” that have been going on in philosophy so far easily resolved?

Ch.S. Pierce seemed to realize that U. James was leaving no room for metaphysical observations. This concern is evident in certain of his thoughts. He wrote: “If we approach philosophy from the point of view of practical application, most of those who practice philosophy lose interest in it. We will have to say goodbye to them. That’s the way it should be in all areas of science”³. It is not hard to see that these words pose a great danger to metaphysical observations. It was a tragedy for science, of course, to abandon a tradition that had lived for centuries, turned philosophy into an interesting field of thought, aroused various approaches and debates, and enriched consciousness, understanding, and thought, albeit speculatively and scholastically.

When James called his method “radical empiricism”, he posed such a threat to metaphysics. The speculative, confusing, and endless debates in philosophy have aroused in him certain objections, contradictions. The intention to resolve this controversy engulfed James. He saw this in practice, in usefulness, as a result. “I think, he writes, radical empiricism, that if it works for something in

² Ibid. P 412

³ Pierce Ch.S. Collected Papers. Vol 1 .Cambridge. 1958-1960 p 645

accordance with the principle of pure experience and the pragmatic method, it will bypass such confusions, or at least reduce them”⁴.

It was, in fact, an expression of dissatisfaction with the speculation in philosophy, with the aspects and views which aroused fruitless debates and forced the mind to discover various “isms”. “Radical empiricism” is exactly the same as F. Nietzsche's “radical nihilism”. But the difference between them is that U. James’s views are against philosophical traditions, Nietzsche’s views on social life⁵.

The latter is broader, encompassing the social life, culture, religion, and morals of the whole of Europe, proposing the creation of absolutely new values, beings, by radically changing them⁶. Hence, directing philosophy towards empiricism, making it pragmatic, as suggested by “radical empiricism, was the second principle of pragmatism. Now, James’s “radical empiricism” leads us to this conclusion. Here is James’s Essays on Radical Empiricism. In this work, he emphasizes that activity can be a “vital expression” of behavior, the appearance of human emotional experiences, associative relationships, a practical result if given a philosophical direction and pragmatic purpose. Radical empiricism becomes an objective necessity due to a lack of practical purpose and outcome, affecting the system and essence of views⁷.

The third principle of pragmatism is concerned with subject-object relations. This is in fact manifested in man’s aspirations to the external world, to know and understand existence, and to find his place in that being. Does man know existence, how much does he know, by what standards is the objectivity of this knowledge measured, why does man not want to curb the process of cognition, but wants it to continue (continue) again and again? Are these cognitive processes only subjective desires of the subject or are they also influenced by external forces? Are these cognitive processes only subjective desires of the subject or are they also influenced by external forces? Such questions encouraged pragmatists to think and research. There is no denying that they have been subjected to various metaphysical and psychognoseological observations as long as they are encouraged to take the practical result as the primary norm.

In the philosophy of pragmatism, the subject is seen as an active creative, inquisitive, dynamic force. Those who seek a positive basis from the philosophy of pragmatism mainly cite this approach as evidence. Looking at man as an active subject is not in fact a novelty for philosophy, as the ethics and dialectics of Socrates confirm. For Plato, man is a “two-legged thinker”, for Aristotle, man is a “political being”, a creator, a thinker, and a seeker of goodness in various relationships. At the center of Thomas Aquinas’s theology is man, along with God, his transcendental experiences. Descartes’ rationalism and Bacon’s empiricism turned man into a subject of knowledge, while Helvetius and Feuerbach’s anthropology turned man into a “living being” responsible for his activities, research, intellect, and experiences. Pragmatists could not be unaware of these studies, the scientific results and recommendations in them. However, they took a different approach to the subject and its relationship to the universe, to the object, according to their own concepts.

Pragmatists acknowledge that the subject has the freedom of will. Experience and practical results cannot be achieved without such a will. The pragmatic nature of experience and practice makes human behavior necessary, useful, and purposeful⁸. Experience and practice also reflect the nature of

⁴ James W. Essays in Radical Empiricism . N.Y.1922 pp 81-82

⁵ James W. Essays in Radical Empiricism . N.Y.1922 pp 81-82

⁶ See: Ницше Ф. Воля к власти. Переоценка всех ценностей. Москва:Товарищество, 1990. С.142-158

⁷ From Modernism to Postmodernism: An Anthology. Ed by L. Cahoon. Cambridge,1996.pp 81-84

⁸ See: James W. Essays in Radical Empiricism.N.Y. 1922. P 282. Lawler P.A.Pragmatism, Existentialism and Crisis in American Political Thought.-International Philosophical Quarterly. 1980 Vol 20 №3. Прагматика и познание. Наука.1973.с 360

the subject, what perceptions, knowledge and social experiences he has, as an expression of the “objective determinant” of this experience, practice. Free will has an optimistic character when the identity of the subject expresses that will. Nietzsche called this will the “will to power”, while pragmatists interpret it as a psychological reality. This approach of pragmatists is inconsistent with their views on practical outcome, concrete behavior, and a clear goal.

Especially when their psychologism brings human “free will” closer to fatalism, it leads to conflicting conclusions. As a result, they are forced to express an opinion about the divine will with the human will. U. James makes extensive observations about this, but he does not see that, in the end, there are differences between human and divine wills. Although he emphasizes that the divine will is a priority, he does not put on the agenda the question of whether the human will is full of his command or whether it comes as an independent reality.

He recognizes, on the one hand, fatalism and on the other hand, sees man as an “inquisitive subject”, an active being with his own goals and pragmatic plans. In fact, divine fatalism implies the surrender of human destiny to the divine, in which man's “free will” becomes a dry, psychological expression. “Our thoughts determine our actions and our actions determine the world”⁹ says James. In our actions, our associations dictate, our actions are the expression of these associations, we describe who we are and what pragmatic goal we pursue through these feelings, how objective, realistic this image is, it shows confidence, idea, result¹⁰.

It should not be forgotten that in the philosophy of pragmatism the subject comes in two conflicting roles, the first of which is the mind, the will, the psychological establishment, the motive, and the self-interested person. In fact, it is psychologism. Whatever a person does, he does it under the influence of these psychological factors. Expressing the position of pragmatists, K. Mannheim writes: “Being dumb, he can not say anything about himself, instead we speak”¹¹.

Whether or not the non-existence of a being denies its primordial existence, its primacy, in our opinion, is undeniable. However, pragmatists tend to study a subject’s activity within the context of consciousness, association, experiences, and psychological factors, not noting the object’s primacy. Second, the subject is an active person with pragmatic goals. Pragmatists view activity in the subject as a determination of subjective activity, the “divine will”. Even U. James calls the subject’s activity, his relation to the object, “pure activity”, which is “a series of continuous actions”¹².

It is possible to express different opinions about the subject coming in two roles at the same time, but these controversial ideas turn the philosophy of pragmatism, which is full of internal contradictions, into a more contradictory doctrine. What is important for us is that all human actions and activities are in harmony with the understanding of the social being, the relationships and order in it. Pragmatists do not always analyze a person’s relationships with society, the state, management institutions, the community, and production processes, for whom personality psychology is important.

J. Dewey expands this approach of Ch.S. Pierce and U. James in his “reconstruction” and focuses on the problems of public life. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a philosophy of pragmatism without an analysis of these social realities.

⁹ James W. Collected Essays and Reviews. L., 1920. P 49

¹⁰ Bouman Z. Philophy as the Mirror of the Time//History of the Human science: 1992. Vol.5.

¹¹ Mannheim K. Man and society in age reconstruction. L., 1940.p 150

¹² James W. Essays in Radical Empiricism . N.Y.1922 p82

Another principle of pragmatism is manifested in the axiological nature of human behavior, activity and activism. Man in all his actions prioritizes his own interests, in which diligence, mobility is the influence of certain needs. Every outcome, behavior, and achievement that results from it has its own value, its value, that is, its axiological essence. Even knowledge, knowledge comes as a separate activity, intellectual activity is valuable.

The value of actions, results and achievements directs research in pragmatism to social problems, school, education, management, family relations, the formation of “Intellectual will” in people is widely discussed by J. Dewey. If Ch.S. Pierce seeks to reveal and study the essence, epistemological structure of human cognitive processes through “doubt and belief”, U. James expanded the scope of psychologism through action, achievement, pragmatic purpose, motive, interest, need, they are called utilitarian values led to the assessment. J. Dewey turned not only philosophy, but also the life of society, social consciousness and imagination, the ideals of upbringing into a pragmatic goal, giving a pragmatic direction to the relationship between man and society.

European intellectualism, atropology, studies the relationship between man and society at various levels and institutional levels. Pragmatists criticize these practices, condemning the dry observation in them, and opposing them to their own pragmatism. Clear focus, pragmatic purpose and benefit, profit is their main argument. European individualism and rationalism do not lack the benefits of pragmatism, but they are somehow not recognized by “radical pragmatists”. In their view, the subject is active without external determinants, albeit with its own state, psychological motives, interests and needs.

Ch.S.Pierce sometimes marvels at the curiosity in man, the activity born of hesitation. “Doubt is usually, he writes, but always, it comes from amazement, amazement comes with new conditions. Doubt is a state of mind awakened from anxiety. But neither logically nor pragmatically can we say that the suspicion stemmed from this feeling. A person in doubt encounters problems in his two imaginations (and in reality) as if he had stopped at an intersection ... ”¹³.

In this case, the “father of pragmatism” approaches the recognition of external influences, the influence of objective being on psychological experiences, but does not continue it. In general, an experiment that is not scientifically or metaphysically continued remains within the scope of psychological interpretation. Even Ch.S. Pierce’s “logical argument” based on observations and “self-control based on rational consciousness” fall within this framework. This argument and control ends in confidence.

The point is that this psychologism moves vertically and horizontally in its own way in human activity and cognitive processes. In the vertical movement come psychological factors such as interest, need, confidence, and in the horizontal movement come self-control, changing situations, the transition of experiences to behavior, their expression, and so on. Pragmatic purpose and belief direct and direct vertical and horizontal movements through self-control, which is different from managing objects.

If the objects require external pressure, the intervention, instruction, and influence of the subject, even if the acceptance or non-acceptance is at its discretion, trust, pragmatic goal play a decisive role in the vertical movement. Why does man imagine these requirements of vertical action through confidence and pragmatic purpose, are these requirements the product of external determinants or do they spontaneously, immanently affect activity? Even if the vertical movement tends towards an ideal, axiological value, they must have an external influence, an objective being in

¹³ Pierce Ch.S. Collected papers. Vol 5. Cambridge. 1958-1960 p 552

its place. Due to the lack of answers to these questions, the observations of the “father of pragmatists”, including U. James, seem to be a speculative approach. If we remember that he tried to interpret the beliefs and ideals theistically, Ch.S.Pierce’s comments seem to be pure psychologism, speculative, theistic psychologism. That is why this approach was not sufficiently evaluated by pragmatists for many years, and later its ideas were developed and continued by U.James, J.G.Mid, Ch.Morris, F.K.S.Shiller, J.Papinini, I.Pertstsolini, G.Chapek .

The next principle of pragmatism is the pursuit of science, of scientific philosophy. Pragmatism lacks a “practical training”, a lesson, a vision, it wants to become the teachings and worldview of its time and people. In fact, there is no doctrine that does not strive to be so. The new era dramatically increased the role of scientific discoveries, and intellectual research began to play a major role in human activity.

Results. Instead of Aristotle's scholasticism, rational thinking and empirical research instead of theology became widespread. As the role of scientific and technological discoveries in socio-economic development increased, pragmatists felt that there was a basis for raising their views to the level of science. They focused on practice, pragmatic purpose, and benefit to benefit from the theoretical justification of pragmatism. This approach seems to European philosophers to be utilitarianism, abstract considerations based on philosophy, universality, the claim to embrace and express the whole, and the notion of “trade psychology” in American thought because they are underestimated by pragmatists.

In fact, trade is not a bad quality, a market economy and democracy supports free trade, and sees entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship as a form of free labor. The fact that pragmatists have built their theoretical concept on this practical quality shows that their philosophy is subtle, primitive, and utilitarian. It should not be forgotten that this approach is in line with the lifestyle, way of thinking, aspirations of Americans.

By the way, science does not live according to the principle of “for itself”, it justifies its necessity through its integration into practice. European philosophers tend to generalize metaphysical observations. The idealistic concept of “in and out”, especially their observations far from practical results, did not fail to amaze American pragmatists. What is the use of scientific research that does not serve pragmatic goals, is not aimed at improving human life, living a prosperous and prosperous life? Shouldn’t science and technical discoveries benefit people and society? It was from this interest that J. Dewey linked pragmatism with practice, result, and achievement, and called it the “philosophy of action”¹⁴.

Discussion. As a result, two major trends in world philosophy emerge, as a branch of science: the first, a proponent of traditional European approaches and, conversely, American pragmatic philosophy. There is a fundamental difference between them. Not knowing and not seeing these differences leads to the view that the philosophical heritage of Europe and the United States is one, close, and exact, based on the phrase “Western philosophy”. In our opinion, this is not true. European philosophy is a different reality and American pragmatism is a completely different doctrine. It is impossible to imagine them as one, exactly, through the expression of Western philosophy.

Admittedly, European philosophy has a certain, as B. Russell said, “traditions in which the methodology and methods of science are largely far from practice, far from everyday needs”¹⁵. In European philosophy, the transcendental approach (I. Kant, Gegel, Berkeley, Spinoza, N. Berdyaev,

¹⁴ Dewey J. Byhezinsky Z. Between two ages. America is role in the Technotronic Era. N.Y. The Viking Press. 1970.

Dewey J. Theory of Valuation. International Encyclopedia Unifid Science. Vol. II. P

¹⁵ Рассел Б. История Западной философии. Новосибирск: НГУ, 1990

A. Toynbee, etc.) prevails. Far from the interests and interests of ordinary people, these transcendental observations are completely contrary to the views of pragmatists. The philosophy of pragmatism has divided Western philosophy into two scientific schools, and now, in our view, it is impossible to present Western philosophy as a general, holistic doctrine, as a heritage. In Europe, the idea of “know your norm” is based on the principle of “know your norm” can include updates. While such absolute generalization of individual freedom and will is valued in America as democratic values, human rights and freedoms, Europe has come to regard them as the basis of voluntarism, egocentrism. Ch.S. Pierce’s view that pragmatism was “the beginning and end of life” and sought to scientifically substantiate this pastulate was later continued by American pragmatists. This foundation, which ensured the formation of pragmatism as a philosophical, scientific doctrine, has been the subject of controversy among researchers prone to traditional observations.

Conclusion. With the formation of the principles of pragmatism, the objects, themes and approaches to thoughts and observations became clear. The hesitations and objections that had arisen in the beginning were, over time, based on the rational influence of the needs of the people, that is, they turned the philosophy of pragmatism into an expression of the American worldview, way of life and thinking. This means that philosophy cannot be a theory “for itself” far from real problems, it has the potential to become a practical doctrine that differs from traditional metaphysical ideas in combination with real-life requirements, pragmatic goals and developmental needs. The philosophy of pragmatism shows that the spiritual heritage, the existing teachings, can take a new approach to schools. After all, the doctrine, which has proved its vitality in one country and has become the most advanced nation with its conceptual ideas, has become the way of life and thinking of the nation.

THE RECENT CULTURAL-ENLIGHTENMENT TRENDS IN SOUTHERN
UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. *In the following article the recent cultural-enlightenment trends in southern Uzbekistan are analysed based on the recent scientific data. The reforms conducted since 2017 is reconsidered.*

Keywords: *handicrafts, artisans, ethnography, music and art schools archeology, nature*

Introduction. The Regional Museum of local studies of Surkhandarya region was the first museum in the region and was founded in 1933. The museum initially consisted of 6 buildings. Currently, the museum operates in four directions, and the museum expositions demonstrate ethnography, archeology, nature and Fine Arts. The exhibits displayed in the nature section provide information about the most rare and unique, endangered fauna World representatives of the Oasis. The unique collection of paintings created in 50-60 years of the last century from the Hall of the Exhibition in the direction of Fine Arts, as well as works of art of the people's artist of Uzbekistan, academician Ruzi Choriyev.

Methods and references. In the halls of the exhibition dedicated to the direction of ethnography, the material culture of the Surkhon Oasis dedicated to folk applied art will be demonstrated. During the 85-year activity, museum items and collections reached 70 thousand. The exposition of the museum is constantly in the attention of tourists with its diversity. Since 2018, the name of the museum has been changed by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to the name of the State Museum of history and culture of the Surkhandarya region and moved to a new building consisting of 3 floors [1].

The recently built Termez Archaeological Museum –the Termez Archaeological Museum is the only museum in Central Asia, built on April 2, 2002, dedicated to the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez, and was founded on the project and initiative of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The exposition consists of 2 floors and consists of entrance halls, where valuable items are stored and a hall dedicated to the scientific activity of Japanese scientist Kato Kyudzo, on the 2nd floor there is the oldest history of the Surkhandarya Oasis. It consists of 9 halls that display its history from 100-40 millennium BC to the 20th century through archaeological and numismatic artifacts.

There is also an underground gallery of iwan, which is not found in other museums, where unique exhibits are displayed, which are used in the architecture of antiquity, which gives an Hellenistic spirit. The museum fund is more than 100 thousand years, its collection consists mainly of archeology and numismatics. The museum has its own library, which contains 18 thousand rare resources consisting of literature on archeology, numismatics, architecture, topography, artology, linguistics, social, artistic, scientific, natural and Exact Sciences, published from the 16th century to

the present day. Scientific literature dedicated to archaeological research conducted in the Oasis over the past 25 years has also been ranked among the Scientific Library of this museum.

On January 19, 2021, the President of our country, at the video-projector meeting on “issues of radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational affairs”, talked about the issue of “how to get rid of spiritual poverty” and expressed their opinions.

Al-Hakim at-Termizi’s full name is Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Hasan ibn Bashir Hakim Termizi. He lived in the 9th century, in his youth he received education from well-known scientists in his native land. In order to improve its knowledge, it will be in many cities of the Eastern countries, including Balkh, Nishopur, Baghdad, Mecca and Medina. Participated in scientific discussions and discussions with major scientists of that time.

There are a lot of works belonging to the Termizi pen. He has written more than 400 works, of which 60 have already reached us. Among them are “Navadir Al-usul Fi Ma'rifat expor Rasul” (“Rare methods in knowing the messages of the messenger of Allah”), “Kitab haqiqat al-adamiya” (“The book on the truth of mankind”), “Adab un-nafs” (“The etiquette of nafs”), “Kitab ul-Hajj and asrorihi” (“The Hajj and its secrets”), “Kitab us-so-alat and maqosiduhu” (“Prayer and its purposes”), “Kitab ul-juma al - lazim Ma'rifatiho” (“Sentences to which it is necessary to know”), famous for such works as “Hatm ul-Awliya: In the work “Khatm ul-awliya”, the views of Termizi about the guardianship are widely described.

The main theme of the work is the truthfulness of the Guardian, its aspects related to the nobility (prophecy). According to Termizi, the highest knowledge that the mind can absorb is enlightenment or wisdom, which is the “divine light” that illuminates the soul of man. In the process of reading and studying the various sciences, it is possible to master it, but the original enlightenment is only achieved by Allah himself. Termizi introduces the Saints into the ranks of such beings. Because of its popularity in various fields of science, Termizi was glorified by contemporaries as “Al –Haqim”.

In 1955-1957 the reconstruction works were carried out in the architectural complex of Al Hakim at-Termizi and returned to the status of the 15th century. 1980-1981y., 2001-2002 y., 2006-2010 y. finally, extensive restoration work was carried out in 2016-2017 and the territory of uaua was landscaped. Karman a new marble tomb was installed, which was built by the craftsmen. Built in the old Timurids period, tomb is exhibited in the Museum of the history of Termizi and Termizids, which is located in the territory oasis.

In 1990, on the occasion of the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Imam Termizi, the memorial complex was restored and transformed into a place of pilgrimage. In 1996, repair work was carried out in the mausoleum on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur. In 2000-2001, all of the epigraphic materials of uaua were repaired again. All the inscriptions were carried out by the khivalik master Sahibnazar Shomurodov. In 2001 master from Navai master Hamdam Ahrorkho'ja built marble tomb was installed. The shape and decor of the tomb was made from a string of tombs similar to the later Timurids and Sheikans.

On the initiative of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in 2016-2017, a huge repair and improvement work was carried out at the complex of Abu Isa At-Termizi. In particular, a 450-seat mosque, a men's and women's toilet, a kitchen, five sharqana iwans and three oriental gates were built. The imam Termiziy mausoleum was reconstructed and an additional sanctuary was built next to it. On 1120 square meters of ground, flowers were planted in the anvil, 5890 square meters of lawn.

The first direction of the 5 initiatives put forward by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at promoting the manifestation of young people's abilities. On January 9, this year, an event dedicated to the day of “Vatan defenders” was held at the Jarkurghan district Palace of

culture of Surkhandarya region. At the event, the artisans demonstrated the splendor of their craft products. Honorary artisan Tajinar Khalto'raeva showed master classes with her peers to young people in the direction of weaving carpets manually. District governor Z. Davlatov expressed his gratitude to the artisans.

The cultural-enlightenment events are intensified by the following:

– **To transform the healthy worldview and creativity in the society into a national movement by widely promoting the idea of “from the national revival to the National ascension”;**

- **Ensuring the continuity of spiritual education in the Family, Educational Organizations and neighborhoods;**

– **Organization of work in the direction of propaganda, propaganda and education on a scientific basis, increasing the effectiveness of scientific and methodological research in the field, introduction of a permanent monitoring system aimed at strengthening the stability of the socio-spiritual environment;**

– **Implementation of measures aimed at eradicating such vices as indifference to the fate of the country, localization, seed-aymakism, corruption, indifference to family values and irresponsibility of youth education;**

– **Increase the culture of the population using the internet world Information Network, ideological immunity against ideological and information attacks;**

– **Achieve the priority of cultural, literature, cinema, theater, music and all kinds of art, publishing and printing products, moral and moral criteria in the media, national and universal values;**

– **Regular study of geopolitical and ideological processes, effective ideological struggle against terrorism, extremism, fanaticism, trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking and other dangerous threats, and development of international cooperation in this regard.**

In order to strengthen the stable social and spiritual environment in all regions and regions of the Republic, to increase spirituality in the consciousness of the population, a “spiritual and enlightenment center” is created.

In accordance with the work plan of the consultant of the minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the issues of increasing the efficiency of spiritual and educational work of the minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved on August 2, 2021, and ensuring compliance with the legislation on the state language, employees of the Regional Justice Department

During the event, the staff got acquainted with the history of the Surkhandarya region, historical monuments and monuments found there. In particular, the museum staff provided information on the development of historical and cultural processes in the territory of the Surkhandarya region from the earliest times to the present.

The organization of such events contributes to the development of workers ' ability, the formation of national patriotism and universal values.

It would be correct to say that a few years ago the coverage with pre-school education almost disappeared. There was also 13 percent. 4-5 years ago there was only one higher educational institution – the Termez State University, now it has reached six. The number of students did not reach 10 thousand, now it has reached 36 thousand. We have provided students with dormitories for 6 thousand. If you let me, we had a suggestion. If we increase the size of targeted grants for surkhandarya. These are asking for 20 places, we increased this figure to 40, Behzod Musayev said [4].

On August 19, in the city of Termez, at the 32nd Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo, a solemn ceremony was held to welcome and award Bahodir Jalalov, who won the Gold Medal of the BOC type of sport.

Discussion The event was attended by representatives of state and public organizations, elders, students and young athletes. Bobolov blessed the skillful boxer with his victory and handed him the key to the light car Skoda.

Songs in the performance of artists sounded. Yoshu-the brave son of the old Oasis with Bahadir Jalolov took pictures for Remembrance. Flowers were Lilies. At the moment, Bahadir Jalalov meets with the invincible boxer of the residents of the remote and remote Sariosyan district and proudly honors him, the message says

On November 23, 2021, at the presidential school in Karshi created on the initiative of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, an expanded video-projector meeting was held on September 24, 2021, on the implementation of the tasks set out in paragraph 24 of the 44-th statement, as well as on October 15, 2021, under the slogan “one instrument for one pupil “of the national musical instruments (dutar, rubab) of the Ministry of culture of the, a memorandum of cooperation was signed on the joint decision” on the organization of the activities of clubs teaching circle, drum, fiddle, flute”.

On November 30, 2017, a concert program was held under the motto “We are responsible generations before the future of New Uzbekistan” in the system organizations, cultural departments and children's music and art schools under the Qashqadarya regional culture department under the motto “We are responsible generations before the future of New Uzbekistan”, cultural departments of Mubarak, Kasan, Mirishkar, Kasbi, Nishan, Karshi districts, as well as

Conclusion. On November 30, 2017, a concert program was held under the motto “We are responsible generations before the future of New Uzbekistan” in the system organizations, cultural departments and children’s music and art schools under the kashkadarya regional culture department under the motto “We are responsible generations before the future of New Uzbekistan”, cultural departments of Mubarak, Kasan, Mirishkar, Kasbi, Nishan, Karshi districts, as well as other districts.

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**THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF FUTURE TEACHERS IN INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL
SETTINGS**

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Annotation. *this article focuses on the forms and methods of developing the cognitive activities of future teachers, as well as the formation of cognitive activity. The article reflected various historical theories aimed at increasing the student's cognitive activity.*

Keywords. *Cognitive activity, personality-oriented education, the theory of humanistic education, the theory of freedom pedagogy, teaching methods, intensification of Education”, activation of Education.*

After independence in Uzbekistan, the idea of personality-oriented education was considered a leading idea, and on the basis of this theory, the humanistic foundations of the formation of the cognitive activity of future teachers developed. According to this theory, the content of education should be based on the position of unity of the parties, and it was necessary to direct the content not only to the educational process, but also to increase the activity of cognition of the individual. On the basis of this idea, new theories also appeared. The theory of humanistic education has been one of the leading theories of American pedagogy since the end of the 60s. The main objectives of this theory:

1. nurture a self-controlled and self-conscious free personality;
2. to educate a person who can love the process of self-education, feel deep, create and continue;
3. the creation of the necessary conditions for the development of all opportunities inherent in a person is the desire for learning and self-development inherent in any ordinary person.

The theory of functional analysis developed a position on the inseparable link between cognition and activity. The main criterion in the selection and construction of educational content should be a world-wide approach.

One of the extreme modern theories of the justification of technologies for the content of education was, above all, the “theory of freedom pedagogy”, one of the important topics of this discussion in which he tried to make meaningful the discussion about formal and material education, as is known, the concept of “single School of Labor”.

These theories are exemplified by the fact that the army has a personality-oriented educational theory developed by the Russian Academy of Education of the CIS state. It proposes to abandon the educational model adopted for the construction of the educational model and move to the construction of an individual-oriented model of the content of Education.

One of the most important problems of didactics is that the problem of teaching methodology remains relevant both theoretically and directly in practice. The essence of the educational process is the activity of the teacher and the student, which means that the main function of the educational

process is also aimed at shaping the cognitive activity of the student. The peculiarity of developing the cognitive activity of future teachers in the educational environment of Innovatson is also the fact that, on the basis of the functions of the educational process, they are armed with modern knowledge, bring into being the process of mastering professional competences.

We will focus on the classification of methods in which students work in a natural way (independence and creativity). This is a very effective classification, and the idea was introduced in 1965 by I. YA. Proposed by Lerner and M. N. Skatkin. They rightly point out that many of the previous approaches and teaching methods are based on differences in their external structure or sources.

Since the success of the sessions depends crucially on the direction and internal activity of the listeners, the nature of their activities, the nature of the activities, the level of independence and creativity should serve as important criteria in choosing methods. I. YA. Lerner and M. N. Skatkin proposed the identification of five teaching methods, each of which would increase the level of activity and independence in student activities.

1. Explanation is an illustrative method. Students receive their knowledge in the lecture from educational or methodical literature, through the on-screen guide in the "ready" form. Understanding and understanding of syllables, assessments, conclusions students remain within the framework of reproductive thinking. In high school, this method finds the most common application for the transfer of large amounts of data.

2. Reproductive method. It involves the use of what has been learned on a sample or rule basis. The activities of students are by nature algorithmic, that is, it is carried out according to the instructions given in the rules in situations similar to those described in the example.

3. Method of presenting the problem. Using different sources and tools, the teacher puts the problem before the presentation of the material, form the cognitive taskiradi, then reveals the evidence system, compares the points of view, different approaches, shows the way to solve the cognitive task. Students become witnesses and partners of scientific research.

4. Partial search or evristik method. It consists in the organization of an active search for solutions to cognitive functions put in the teaching under the guidance of the teacher or on the basis of evristical programs and instructions. The process of thinking acquires a productive nature, but at the same time it is gradually directed and managed by the teachers or the student himself on the basis of working on programs and manuals. This method, one of the types of which is a euristic conversation, is a proven method of activating thinking in seminars and collocations, attracting interest in knowledge.

5. Research method. After analyzing the material, putting in place the problems and assignments, conducting a brief oral or written briefing, the students independently study the literature, sources, conduct observations and measurements, perform other search work. Initiative, independence, creative research are most fully manifested in research activities. Methods of educational work directly become methods of scientific research.

In the higher education system, there are various forms of formation of the activity of the future teachers' knowledge, which constitute lectures, practical, seminars, laboratory work, practical work, scientific research work, independent work of students under the guidance of the teacher, production practice, etc. These forms of education became popular all over the world in the 1 quarter of the XX century. In didactics, these forms are interpreted as methods of managing cognitive activity to solve certain didactic tasks. At the same time, lectures, seminars, practical lessons, independent work work work as an organizational form of teaching, because these are methods of implementation of interaction between students and the teacher, within which the content and methods of teaching are

carried out. The learning process is accompanied and completed by various methods and forms of control.

By the 2nd half of the twentieth century, the concept of “intensification of Education” came into being, and this concept is associated with the concept of “activation of Education”. When it comes to the activation of educational activities, the targeted activities of the teacher aimed at the development and use of new modern forms, content, methods and educational tools are understood, they help to increase the student's interest in mastering knowledge, independence, creative activity, as well as to predict the state of production and form the ability to make independent decisions.

The strategic direction of improving the effectiveness of education in innovative educational settings, as well as the creation of didactic and psychological conditions for ensuring the content of learning, should be organized in this process at an optimal level not only the social and personal activity of students.

The use of active teaching methods in an innovative educational setting can not only shape the cognitive activity of the future teacher with intensive or problematic teaching. In order to increase productivity in higher education, it is important to create psychological and pedagogical conditions so that the student can take an active personal position and fully manifest himself as a subject of educational activity. The didactic principle of the activity of a person in education and professional self-determination determines the system of requirements for the educational activity of the student and the pedagogical activity of the teacher in the process of unified education. ▾

The study of cognition theories in the history of pedagogy shows that xech is a method or form of education that is not capable of generating the student's cognitive activity, if the student's aspiration to know is not an internal activity and the need for knowledge!

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THE IMPORTANCE OF VISUAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the formation of skills of visual activity in the socialization of preschool children and the importance of this type of activity.*

Keywords. *Socialization, visual activity, imagination, skills, qualification, conclusion, emotion.*

The increasing informatization of social life as well as the complexity of the content of social relations, socialization of the younger generation is on the agenda as an urgent pedagogical problem. Socialization means that an individual adapts to the social relationships that are taking place in society. He realized that the adaptation of an individual to social relations contained in it such qualities as loyalty to moral and moral values recognized by society, respect for universal ideas and tolerance to negative social influences.

In the conditions of Global informatization, the growing development of mutual relations between different nations and the synthesis of Western and Eastern cultures ensures that changes are also taking place in the social life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, along with the positive processes taking place in the world arena, negative events have become equally reflected in the life of society. The Republic has an immunity to situations that adversely affect its social development, educating a person who is resistant to various competitions and ensuring its adaptation to social relations is of particular importance.

Socialization of a person is a long-term, complex, dialectical and dynamic socio-psychological phenomenon, in the successful course of which the stages of continuous education and the socio-pedagogical activity organized in them play an important role. The essence of education and training, which is organized in preschool institutions, which are the lowest part of the continuous education system of the Republic, is considered the primary basis in the socialization of the individual.

In the socialization of children of preschool age, it is important to direct them to pictorial activities, to lead the organization of this type of activity. In the pictorial activities of children of preschool age, mainly clay, plasticine, paper, colored and colorless pencils are the main tools, the samples of creativity created with the help of which serve to express the content of social existence, attitude to the environment. Through visual activity, preschool education manifests itself in the inner experiences, feelings, desires and aspirations of children of this age. As a result of the Active drawing

of the child, making and designing objects, appliqués from loy and plasticine, the main skills and skills of games and Reading are formed in it, creative abilities are developed.

In the process of upbringing in pre-school educational organizations, children get acquainted with different types of Fine Arts: color-painting, sculpture, graphics and Applied Art. The development of artistic abilities in children teaches them to observe nature, the environment, the actions taking place around them.

By organizing visual activities, children will have the opportunity to prepare various gifts to their relatives, family members (parents, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, comrades). As a result of this in them "attention towards those around them, they learn to share joy in them. While working with natural materials, children of preschool age begin to understand the beauty of nature, along with appreciating the blessings of nature, mastering the skills of preserving them.

Drawing preschool education is the leading direction of visual activity organized by children of their age. "In the process of painting, the spatial imagination of the child is formed: the ability to divide the object into parts, determine the state of the object in space, as well as the skills of the child to perceive the color with all its diversity. Painting, like other types of visual activity, contributes to the formation of the typical structure of the workpiece, the drawings about the ethals of the properties of the workpiece, the skills of their application in generalizing the sensory experience.

Teaching children to draw in preschool organizations, the development of drawing skills in them is carried out in the following forms:

- 1) drawing based on nature and environment observation;
- 2) practical drawing (drawing and decorating lines of different views on the edges of certain subjects);
- 3) thematic-plot drawing;
- 4) to compose pictures of Heroes of fiction (cartoons, feature films and fairy tales intended for children).

By painting, children learn to distinguish colors, to distinguish The Shape of different objects and objects, the size of their color, to enjoy the beauties.

It is noted in special sources that teaching preschool education children to design as one of the important areas of visual activity will help them develop intellectually as well as contribute to their effective preparation for social relationships. "The construction (design) of parts from ready-made and semi-finished details or materials (gelmetrical material, metal or wood constructors, paper, wood, cardboard, etc.) is called the construction (design). Design is a complex process, and in the "preschool education pedagogy " it is indicated that in its organization it is required to comply with certain conditions. They are an expression from the following:

- 1) to be able to disassemble the model into parts and compare them with the available details without having to look at the model;
- 2) to purposefully perceive the constructed object – its holistic appearance, some parts and their relationship;
- 3) ability to visualize the object in its details, in different spatial situations;

4) to know the exact association in space relations;

5) to evaluate the structure capacity of the details and materials;

6) plan the work in the brain and then transfer them to a practical plan;

7) to be able to evaluate the progress of construction (design), to perform some of its parts in terms of the function and general appearance of the work imaginable.

By learning to design, children learn “the correct explanation of the directions of movement of subjects and their location (underground, chappa-right, up-down, near-Long, etc.)”.

The design of children in pre-school educational organizations contributes to the formation of skills and skills of mental activity in them, preparation for the process of Labor and education.

Visual activity preschool education is also important in the preparation of young children for school education.

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**IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES IN THE
PROCESS OF REFORMS IN THE SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE OF THE
UPDATED UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation. *The article describes the importance of the work carried out in the spiritual and educational sphere in the sustainable development of the updated Uzbekistan, their necessity for the development of the country and society, the peculiarities of the reforms carried out.*

Keywords: *New Uzbekistan, “National revival – towards national rise” strategy, strategy of actions, national statehood traditions, spiritual and educational work.*

In the realization of the results associated with the improvement of the characteristics of modern Islam in our country in the period of seclusion, it is important to clearly imagine the essence, peculiarities and stages of development of spiritual renewal processes that have taken place over the past years, as well as the importance of radical reforms carried out in socio-economic, political, cultural and This, in turn, will enable us to clearly know and fully understand the ongoing steps of the development strategy on this front in these years.

In the current days of the restoration of the new Uzbekistan, modernization of society on the basis of deepening democratic reforms requires special responsibility from each citizen, responsibility for each free action. Already, it is necessary to deepen the democratic principle so that everyone can freely think and live freely, but also realize the goals and provisions of the people by regulating their behavior and activities. This, in turn, dictates high spirituality, moral maturity, the potential for self-administration and management. Already, high spirituality is the main factor of preserving independence, ensuring the stability of peace and tranquility of our people, building a great future, free and prosperous vatan. For this reason, in the following years in our country, among all spheres, the promotion of spiritual and educational work is being paid special attention. Because spirituality is the basis of morality, people's lifestyle, spirituality and the future. The development of the basic concept of the country's development today, i.e. the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of Uzbekistan, implies and relies on the national values, outlook, national needs of our people is an obvious manifestation of the same life requirements. After all, the main and important task of spirituality and enlightenment is to ensure the stability of peace and tranquility in the country, to educate our youth in the spirit of unlimited love and self – sacrifice to the motherland, as well as to provide freedom and prosperity for our future generations.

The high passion of our people for the motherland is primarily determined by its attitude to its family, neighborhood, culture and traditions, as well as confidence in the bright future of the country. Therefore, any changes taking place in our society are also connected with the unanimity of the interests of citizens, that is, concern about the prospects of our independent Uzbekistan. In this sense, the future of the country, in addition to improving its economic situation, the protection of our country from various threats is a component of large-scale reforms carried out in all spheres of society. Since the country's development plans are structured in this regard, it is not surprising

that special attention is paid not only to the theoretical but also to its full reflection in practice. Analyzing the fundamental reforms carried out in our society, it is possible to clearly imagine that democracy is the main strategic goal in this process, the practical aspects of democratization of economic relations and improvement of the legal foundations of reforms in this sphere, the priority directions of ensuring spiritual heights and the content and essence of the strategy of updates necessary for. Since, among other spheres of society, the issue of spirituality is of particular importance in this process, the effective use of the factor of national values in the implementation of reforms aimed at further raising it, because of the opportunities of the educational system, the implementation of educational work plays an important role. In this direction, President SH.M. The introduction of the Science “Education”, founded by Mirziyoyev, into the educational system, will certainly help to carry out reforms in the sphere of spirituality and enlightenment. For this purpose, it is important to increase the activity of our citizens, especially young people in spiritual and educational work, to educate them as young men and women who will fight for the future of homeland and country.

It is known that spirituality is one of the important factors that correctly orientate and develop socio-economic processes in society. If economic reforms are not developed in harmony with spirituality, then the country will gradually face a crisis.

As we can see, in recent years, the scope of work in the field of education of national ideology and spiritual and educational propaganda has increased several times, the scale of issues and the weight of tasks is growing day by day. PP-3160 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 28, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the industry to a new level", March 26, 2021 Resolution PQ-5040 "On measures to radically improve the system of educational work" clearly shows that these processes are understood very accurately and in a timely manner.

At present, the fact that the processes of globalisation in the world are becoming more and more dangerous, with increasing number of new threats and outbreaks of aggression, requires raising spiritual and educational work to a new level. This is due to the solution of a number of problems that have accumulated in the field.

Relying on the opinions of specialists in this direction, one of the main conditions in promoting new strategies and increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work is the zimdan promotion of an idea and an idea. This is exactly the same approach to promotion in this regard is more effective. Only then can people send leads, Labor, time, property and funds towards the intended goal. If this is the case, in turn, it allows us to "measure" the result of ideological policy in material things – in high-quality products, our lifestyle, various creative works, in sharp economic growth, in short, in a comfortable life. As a rule, propaganda-propaganda, which calls people to indecent activity, motivating them to action, gives relatively more efficiency. Therefore, it is based on the principle of generosity and humanism.

- To transform the healthy worldview and creativity in the society into a national movement by widely promoting the idea of " from the national revival to the National ascension;

- Ensuring the continuity of spiritual education in the Family, Educational Organizations and neighborhoods. The same is true of the fact that the development of comprehensive measures aimed at eradicating the ills such as indifference to the fate of the country, localization, seed-corruption,

corruption, neglect of family values and irresponsibility of youth education has risen to the level of Public Policy¹.

In this regard, it is necessary to retreat back a thousand years and take the lesson of Sahir, which is related to the bug of the mosaic. It is clear that the observance of the extremely important pandas directly related to the XXI century in the "Qobusnami" of caicovus served to increase upbringing: "O child, as you know, the word is of four varieties, then the crowd is also of four varieties. One knows ulkim, bilur and bilg'in also knows well. Ul is a scientist, it is necessary to obey him. One uldurkim, does not know and knows but bilmag'anin, ul Cain, it is necessary to teach him. One is uldurkim, he knows and does not know, ul is asleep, it is necessary to make him bed. One oldurkim, Bilmes and bilmaghanin also does not know, ul is ignorant, it is necessary to escape. But as I said, the word is also of four varieties: one, the subconscious, and the unspoken, and the second, and the narrator, and the subconscious, and the third, and the subconscious, and it is unnecessary to know, but the narrator, and the narrator, and the narrator, and the narrator, and the narrator, and the narrator. But the utterance and the subconscious is not a word... the Salah of the world is tied to it. Ul sözdün söyderi, too much naf enough to hear... If you make every word appear to the crowd, make it appear to them that you are good, that they may be acceptable, and that the crowd may know that you have a high rank knowing your words. Nedinkim also knows the original career of a person...»²

In general, in the process of restoration of the New Uzbekistan, the use of scientific principles in this regard can give the expected result, relying on the achievements of international experience and world sociology.

At first glance, these examples seem to be far from our current lives, but in fact, in order to achieve the goals and provisions set forth in the updates and reforms carried out in our country, it is necessary to draw conclusions from such sociological examples and facts, the results and consequences of historical realities, of course.

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¹ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work." // March 26, 2021 No. PQ-5040. https://uza.uz/uz/posts/manaviy-marifiy-ishlar-tizimini-tubdan-takomillashtirish-chora-tadbirlari-togrisida_252150?q=%2Fposts%2Fmanaviy-marifiy-ishlar-tizimini-tubdan-takomillashtirish-chora-tadbirlari-togrisida_252150

² Kaykovus. Nightmare. - T.: "Heritage" named after A.Qodiriy, 1992

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**ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVITY IN
STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

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Annotation. *In the article, the importance of future teachers in higher education institutions in today's educational process, reforms in the educational system, innovative changes, training of highly qualified specialists, creation of necessary and sufficient conditions for the participants of the educational and educational process in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of education, the heads of higher educational institutions and professors.*

Keywords. *Education, upbringing, creative, creative, value, ability, personality, creativity, motivation.*

Reforms in the educational system implemented in our country, innovative changes, training of highly qualified specialists, creation of necessary and sufficient conditions for the participants of the educational process in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of Education bear a special responsibility to the heads and professors of higher educational institutions.

Major reforms are being carried out in order to radically change the education system of the new Uzbekistan, integrate it into international standards, prepare qualified personnel corresponding to the requirements of the labor market, and bring the new generation, which implements the idea of the third Renaissance, to adulthood.

The same is true if we say that the training of young people with creative competence, who are able to show creative skills in professional and everyday activities before pedagogical universities, is the foundation for a new awakening in Uzbekistan – the third Renaissance. As the president explained, " today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Today's people are not yesterday's people either."¹

S In this sense, the current stage of development of society both in our country and abroad is defined as the period of development of new methods of personal development, its creative initiative, independence, mobility.

Each individual has potentially creative development needs. There is a person who seeks to make his and his people's future great, he must always create, discover himself from the new.

Our compatriot SH.M.Mirziyoyev visited the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan on December 25, 2020 and expressed confidence that today's youth is a great power of the future of the people in the process of meeting with young people “we do not touch on what reforms in our country, first of all we rely on young people like you, on your strength and enthusiasm. You all know very well that today we have put before ourselves a huge finish. We began to create the third Renaissance Foundation in our native land. We consider family, pre-school education, school and higher

¹ Speech by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-ninth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. August 31, 2020.

education, as well as scientific and cultural landmarks as the most important parts of the future Renaissance. That is why we are carrying out radical reforms in these same areas. I am sure that the youth of our self-sacrifice and patriotism, like you, will actively participate in the creation of a new foundation for the development of our country and make a worthy contribution”², speech words as.

The realization of the above objectives will lead to great changes and development in the educational sector. This requires the training of creative and creative thinking professionals and the development of education, as well as carrying out tireless research.

In order to be a creative person, a student must possess the necessary and sufficient level of knowledge, skills and skills listed in the DTS and qualification requirements, have a high level of motivation/motivation and have an interest in learning and creative activity, demonstrate non-originality (originality) and fluency of thinking like others. Proceeding from this, the structure of creativity of students of The Bachelor's degree in pedagogical education represents the sum of the following components:

motivational-based on value: professional-pedagogical orientation, personal ustanovka for the acquisition and realization of one's own knowledge, skills and abilities, and this is also expressed in the attitude to the future professional activity as a value, in the desire to achieve success in it. Motivational-value-based component performs motivating, integrating, organizing and evaluating functions;

cognitive component: covers the system of knowledge and skills, which is the basis of the future professional/professional activity of the future teacher, as well as certain characteristics that affect the effectiveness of cognitive activity and seriously affect the development of creativity;

praksiological component: is characterized by the ability to take a creative approach to solving professional tasks, reveals the process of acquisition (transformation) and transformation of values, knowledge, skills and abilities of the individual; realization of self-efficacy, abilities and potential as a specialist.

The emphasis on the motivational-value component in the structure of creativity is based on the views of many scholars who believe that self-renewal, the pursuit of one’s potential, is the main source of creativity. According to the scientist K. Rogers, this tradition exists in every person and expects the necessary / appropriate conditions for its expression and implementation.

According to P. Torrens, the need for development, the need for continuous growth, motivational-creative activity is inherent in creative individuals, and this activity, along with other creative abilities, is characteristic of him (the person). in one or more species allows for the achievement of personal and socially significant creative outcomes.

In addition to the need to realize their capabilities, abilities and potential in the future profession, a high level of motivation for studying in higher education organizations, interest in the chosen profession, creative mastering of knowledge is of particular importance. In this way, the presence of motivation is a necessary condition for the development of creativity of students of The Bachelor's degree in pedagogical education.

Pedagogical education the separation of the creative component of the creativity of the students of The Bachelor's degree is associated with such a phenomenon as competitiveness. Many scientists believe that “today knowledge (cognition) is becoming the only source of long-term competitive advantage, since all other things are caused by falling from the competitive equation”.

Developing the creativity of students and young professionals requires an appeal to their personality. The following psychologists and educators have been working on this issue: VI Andreev,

² <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2020/12/25/forum/>

S.I. Arkhangelsky, A.G. Asmolov, D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya, A.V. Brushlinsky, S.L. Vigostky, A.N. Leontev, A.M. Matyushkin, Ya.A. Ponomarev, Rubinshteyn.

On the basis of our conducted analysis of the main approaches to the development of creativity of students and young specialists, we can conclude that there is a relationship between individual characteristics and the manifestation of creative attitude to the professional activity being performed. The personal side dictates the appeal to the personality of the creator, the foundations of value, the ways of interaction with the surrounding people.

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THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF MIGRANT ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

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Annotation. *The article is devoted to the problem of socio-cultural adaptation of migrant children to the foreign educational environment. The article describes the features of socio-psychological adaptation of migrants to new living conditions for them, adaptation of migrant children in educational institutions, conditions that contribute to the adaptation of migrant children without mental strain.*

Keywords: *children of migrants, adaptation, integration, educational environment, interethnic communication.*

The adaptation and assimilation of migrants is mainly focused on the problem of psychological adaptation of adolescents, since in this most important period of human socialization there are such vital components as the direction of values, the direction of the foundations of self-awareness. Since the process of the formation of a person as is largely confined to the adolescent period, the transformation of a certain social environment in adolescents creates a in adapting to this environment in a child and the risk of deformation of the semantic field arises. The process of socialization itself is disrupted. Migrant adolescents-this is the category of population that needs special and social conditions for adaptation. Migration processes are a problem characterized by a certain originality and require immediate resolution. It is known that migration is the problem of "children", which is associated with the forced change of the habitual environment, which leads to a whole complex of psychological stresses:

- violation of the structure of familiar family, natural, territorial, cultural-communicative and other relations;
- inconsistency of values, a crisis of originality;
- spontaneous and social needs and general dissatisfaction with various systems of life;
- difficulty in integrating the child into the new communication and, as a result, often, cases of mental distress and anxiety;
- conflict and aggression;
- rejection and alienation, etc.

Children are spiritually vulnerable, dependent, they not only need the help of adults to survive physically, but also struggle for psychological and social well-being and successful adaptation in a new environment. Children of forced migrants require special attention. It should be noted that one of the main conditions for a person's acceptance into a new social environment is the process of active adaptation of a person to changing environmental conditions, that is, acceptance of socio - psychological, socio-cultural aspects. How do Migrant children adapt, what difficulties do they face, what helps them? Let's try to answer these questions. From a socio-psychological point of view, almost all migrant children experience a high level of stress in social isolation, because migrant

children are forced to adapt to them to new forms of everyday life. In most of them, the feeling of social emptiness is accompanied by a "cultural shock" syndrome caused by the negative consequences of migration, both by the dependence between personal social expectations and the reality that they themselves face, and the emergence of a new ethno-entertainment environment. In the current environmental environment, the process of adaptation of migrant children is developing in such a way that they have to spend their great internal intellectual and emotional energy to adapt to new conditions. Migrant children overcome anxiety and stress and break off relations with the familiar environment and loved ones who lived with them before moving. Migrant children, forced immigrants especially in difficult conditions:

- the child differs from his newly established environment by his culture; - he usually leaves the low-income strata of society, is socially vulnerable, does not know the language of the school system, as well as psychology based on language, or is poorly versed in it.

In the process of integration, he risks losing the cultural characteristics of his language and personality. All this significantly complicates the processes of its education and upbringing, socialization and adaptation, and requires pedagogical assistance in studying the processes that occur with a person in the conditions of a violation of the root system. All this will bring about the loss of negative psychological feelings of inadmissibility and rejection, difficulties in the implementation of social roles and changes in the system of individual value relations. Thus, according to our empirical study ("the method of diagnosing personality Relations" T. Liri-Sobchik), 84 percent of teenage migrants have a high level of personal insecurity, 56 percent have a low level of self-confidence, and 54 percent have difficulties in interpersonal relationships and communication processes. Adaptation of adolescent migrants to a new environment requires correction of stressful forms of behavior, communication activities. When working with children, it is necessary to attach special importance to the level of knowledge, the stage of learning, and the dynamics of ideas. Education and training is carried out through all the socio-pedagogical support effects of the process by immigrants, it is important to take into account the actual national culture, ethnic culture processes. Cultural characteristics affect the processes of articulation with adaptation and cognition of the child. It is necessary to provide effective social support in Migrant children, such as the changing conditions of the surrounding reality of human communication. The school, which accepts migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, should take measures to eliminate aggressiveness, deviant behavior in its environment, help to relax the "transition blow" to a new cultural environment, adapt children to changes in living conditions, education, social environment. The fact of the school is that it is possible to successfully implement the social adaptation of migrant children only with an individual approach. The creation of programs for migrants in a secondary school, taking into account individual characteristics in the social adaptation of children, is a necessary condition for ensuring the success of this process.

We must say that the solution to the problem of socio-cultural adaptation is solved with aeksex approach: on the basis of lessons, extracurricular activities and cooperation with parents.

At the same time, the work should be carried out not only for the children of migrants, but also with children living in the same state. Because first their socialization occurs at the level of peers, and then at school and in the state. The child becomes a participant relationship in a certain group directly in the new environment. The attitude of the people in the same group serves to overcome the difficulties in the social adaptation of the migrant child them.

When organizing psychological assistance to a Migrant child, first of all, it is necessary to formulate his communication skills. To do this, organize training sessions on individual communication, unity of the whole team. An important result of such research is the interpretation of

the behavior of a foreign partner in the characteristics of the partner, the development should be an understanding of the ability to correctly tolerate relations with him. In addition, it is necessary to organize joint activities of children in such a way that the migrant child will be able to contribute to the overall work in the group. To establish a dialogue of cultures, one can demonstrate positive diversity, traditions, cultural achievements and customs of different peoples. The entry of a Migrant child into a new group is usually accompanied by acquaintance with him. To do this, they usually use techniques such as "introduction" or "my visiting paper". During the training, the children talk about themselves, their families, which allows them to establish the initial connection.

In general, it should be noted that the process of socio-psychological adaptation is important for the migrant child to participate in dramatic activities that can adapt to new living conditions. A person who has fallen into such a situation experiences a lot of difficulties in the subject and object. Therefore, it is necessary to create conditions for a more painless integration of migrants into the conditions of a new socio-cultural environment. It is necessary to create special programs for the adaptation of Migrant children, to organize psychological support for this process and to conduct special training of teachers working with such children, to establish a dialogue of cultures, at the same time to support the identity of migrants, to attach special importance to their individuality.

The development of migrant pedagogy revealed the following problems that need to be solved:

- educational and scientific-pedagogical problems that contribute to the more successful adaptation of migrant children to the foreign cultural environment: -development of communication as a new level of culture in a multicultural society through education;
- development of adaptation and educational programs for migrant children;
- integration of Education;
- to ensure social, cultural and linguistic compatibility relations; - to create conditions for the preservation of one's language, society through mutual and emotional contacts with one's native culture;
- taking into account the "threshold of mentalitet" when different cultures come into contact;
- training teachers who are focused on working with migrant children from the point of view of mastering several languages and cultures (educating the individual during the turn of cultures), which are able to organize the communication of cultures by increasing the social status of the migrant.

In the new territorial and cultural environment, we can eliminate the fears associated with migration in the child by ensuring that the child is actively involved in the socio-cultural environment of the local community, by assimilating himself / herself and reducing the level of social anxiety and anxiety, migrant children. Through this, we can ensure that the child is positively absorbed into the unfamiliar social environment and in this society has its own unique place, forming a useful personality for society.

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**FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY OF
MULTIMEDIA**

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Annotation. *In this article, in addition to the social pedagogical education of students in the higher education organization, the policy currently implemented in education, as well as programs on the basis of multi-media using modern technologies, are aimed at the transfer of social, cultural information, the preservation of aesthetic and cultural values, the collection of information.*

Keywords. *Education, training, technology, multimedia tools, social environment.*

The reform of the education system in our country today is also carried out in the education system without interruption for the training of competitive personnel. The main purpose of the reforms carried out is to educate the young-generation, which is the land of our homeland, with every complete maturity, spiritual perfection, modern profession, reformist youth. In particular, in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on state policy on youth” adopted in the new edition of September 14, 2016, we are on the path of “building a democratic legal state and an open civil society that ensures compliance with human rights and freedoms, spiritual renewal of society, formation of a socially oriented market economy, inclusion in the world community” The factor affecting social pedagogical activity in the educational process is an important factor in teaching a person of education-student, student-educator in any society, the factor affecting him / her, the formation of the skills of independent work, the use of multimedia tools in teaching and education of students.

The socio-economic and political changes taking place in our society bring about the need to solve a number of complex problems related to the free time of people, the organization of leisure and the training of personnel for the sphere of its implementation. In this regard, due to the radical changes taking place in society, the social role and importance of free time as a space for the independent realization of a person himself, the realization of his opportunities, abilities and potential and the independent development of himself, the inevitability of determining fundamentally new forms, methods and means of social education of young people is very clearly

At present, systematic work is being carried out in higher education organizations on educating students who meet new conditions of development of society. In the educational system, the principle of humanization of education is integrated not only into the content of educational courses, but also provides an opportunity to direct students towards their needs by providing them with the opportunity to achieve individual professional goals. The content and purpose of the updated content and forms of higher education is to formulate a conscious attitude of the student to the process of vocational training, as well as to the process of its professional formation, which includes not only teaching, but also the

adoption of new social technologies, the acquisition of experience of participation in socially significant activities.

The higher education organization is carrying out systematic work aimed not only at training (teaching) students, but also at shaping their personal position, system of life ideals, methods and forms of realization of their capabilities, abilities and capacities in public relations. In recent years, various conceptions of teaching students are being developed in higher education organizations. They allow the principle of humanization of education to focus not only on achieving individual professional goals, but also on the needs of students by providing them with opportunities for social formation. Against this background, the inevitability of self-awareness of the personality of students and the determination of a fundamentally new form, methods and means of self-independent development oriented social education is quite evident.

V. Juravlev's research, students can describe the main means of social upbringing as "the subject of the environment, or the situation of life, which was previously included in the educational process." Any object of material or spiritual culture can perform the function of a means of upbringing under the following conditions:

First, it relates to the information necessary for the development of the inner world of the person being trained;

Secondly, it (information) is distinguished as a subject of appropriation in the form of an image, a visual-a resultant (influencer) or a sign-a symbol;

Third, along with his knowledge, the object is included in the communication and joint activities of the educator with the students.

Educational means enter the life of the students of the higher education organization as new, not yet mastered cultural values. They meet with life experiences, which include previously accumulated cultural values, the success of public opinion of the family, the surrounding population and the independent activities of the student. The accumulated experience evaluates the new cultural values that have entered the inner world of the individual, after which they absorb or reject these values. One of the main conditions for the assimilation (assimilation) of culture is the compliance of educational means with the corresponding to the living conditions of students.

Taking into account the current modern situation, it is necessary to make effective use of its potential in the framework of the higher education organization in social education on the basis of multimedia tools, since it opens up wide opportunities for students to demonstrate their personal initiative, direct the individual in social relations (to find a way out, to give a base) and develop.

Recently, a lot of attention has been paid to activities in the domestic tourism sector on the basis of multimedia tools. The essence of which is based on the tourist Multi-Media tools, which consist of mental, mental, physical, emotional and spiritual improvement, strengthening new knowledge and impressions about the world around us, obtaining new information about subjects, events, attaches great importance to the attraction of practice to action, provides a real opportunity to activate the creative potential of the individual. Bunch, traditional types and genres of artistic creativity are used as the main types of "animating and inspiring" between people. Therefore, the activity on the basis of means of Tourism Multimedia is an independent direction in the field of cultural recreation. Operating on the basis of multi-media tools in tourism, programs based on high-quality multi-media tools serve as a multifunctional project for the transmission of social, cultural information, helping to preserve aesthetic and cultural values, to collect information and to master the aesthetic experience.

In tourism, the activities of developing and presenting special programs for leisure travel on the basis of multimedia tools - tourist trips and trips are very effective. In pedagogical activity, as well as in social education, extracurricular education programs based on multimedia tools are also very

effective in establishing a training system that can include sports events, sports shows, dance evenings, events and theater performances.

In particular, the animator is a specialist in the development of individual and collective leisure programs, whose goal is to attract the consumer of tourist services to the "whirlpool" of creative, artistic and sports programs in every way with the aim of receiving cheerfulness, good mood. It is important not only to get rid of fatigue, but also to eliminate the power, complication of the negative consequences of everyday life by organizing cultural leisure activities in the organization of social cultural events, with students – the main task of the educator in the use of multimedia tools. In the organization of such a pastime, it is necessary to think through an entertainment program that distracts a person from everyday problems. Along with entertainment, you can skip the tide as the holidays are always characterized by active, high emotional relaxation. It is also important to pay attention to such aspects as planning it correctly, filling it with bright wonderful events and competitions. In pedagogical activity, the features of the activity based on multimedia tools occupy an important place, as well as perform a number of tasks of the character of health restoration, entertainment, cognition and relaxation, etc.

In the scientific research of such scientists as A.Luchankin, A.Snyasky and N.Yaroshenko, multimedia-based activities are based on modern (socio-pedagogical, psychological and cultural-creating) technologies that help to overcome social and cultural alienation of social groups and individual students. understood as a special type of socio-cultural activity. At the same time, scientists are promoting the idea of a multimedia educator as a specialist who uses these technologies in the organization of recreation in accordance with the pedagogical purpose.

Through the “development” and “inspiration” of social relations between students, technologies based on socio-cultural multimedia tools as the basis of educational methods are required (presuppose) the broad use of spiritual and cultural values, traditional types and genres of artistic creativity by providing the individual with the conditions for the inclusion of the individual in creative, health restoration, education, entertainment and other types of socio-cultural activities.

In the research of such scientists as V. Kvartalnyi, L. Kurilo, E. Priezjeva, B. Stoykovich, it is described as a qualitative characteristic of the method of human activity, which turns multimedia into a tool for identifying and implementing the need for social education in practice. In his views, L. Kurilo states that, on the one hand, it is possible to clearly state the goals of socio-cultural activities, and on the other hand - to determine the actual spiritual aspect of the relationship between the subjects of social relations.

According to I.Shulga, social-practical activity on the basis of multimedia means to actively promote the harmonious development of the student's personality, encourage the search for new methods of independent activity, including free forms of creative entertainment expressed in terms of focus on shaping. The scientist defined practical activity on the basis of multimedia as a multidimensional and multidimensional activity that requires a combination of different types and forms of interaction between teachers and students in the field of recreation.

In her views, E. Priezjeva discusses the socio-pedagogical tasks of animation, which are interpreted as the production, accumulation and storage of new knowledge, norms, values, directions and meanings; reproduction (repetition) of the continuity of the spiritual process by maintaining its consistency; ensuring communicative interaction between business entities, their stratification and unity; studied the creation of a socialized structure of relations that takes place through cultural components.

We agree with the opinion of the researchers, whose names are mentioned above, and that the activity of the means of multimedia is a component of socio-cultural activity, and in the course of this activity the organization of them (participants) is carried out in order to meet the sustainable needs of

the participants of this activity for recreation. It is known to us that socio-cultural activities consist of different types, and with the help of this concept in the broad sense of the word, the aspect of social relations can cover any spheres of activity, manifested in any form. Socio-cultural activity is a process carried out in the educational environment, filled with all its components, serving a person who can freely express his individuality, the ability to express himself creatively in the world of cultural values.

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**PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR ACQUAINTANCE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
WITH MONUMENTS OF NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE EDUCATION OF
PATRIOTISM**

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Annotation. *In this article, the practical and theoretical aspects of acquaintance with the monuments of national architecture with the peculiarities of patriotic education of preschool children and its formation are analyzed.*

Keywords. *Affektiv feature, cognitive feature, sense of patriotism, education of patriotism, architectural monuments, Supra-situational behavior, figurative understanding.*

In preschool children, social emotions and motivations develop. How they are formed at the beginning of a child's life depends on his further development. The growth Line (self-development) associated with the "ilgish" in the physical and mental development of the child by the nature of praise or organization of children's activities by adults has a "curved" appearance. Here can appear, any stage of development is accompanied by the possibility of manifestation and consolidation of negative neoplasms.

Self-awareness in preschool childhood to significant changes (OBR-the image of "I" as a cognitive subject). Affektiv when speaking on the side, the attitude of a person to himself is understood, and on the cognitive side he is understood to manifest or know himself. The source of the image of "I" in preschool children is the experience of independent work and communication with adults and peers. The first has a significant impact on the formation of a cognitive attitude towards oneself, the second is affektiv.

The main achievement in preschool is a clear, confident, generally emotional and positive self-esteem.

At the preschool age, the child's moral and moral foundations, his emotional feelings, thinking, social adaptations are formed, the process of self-realization begins in the world around him. This part of human life has a very beneficial effect on the child emotionally and psychologically, because the images of his perception are very bright and strong, so they are stored in memory for a long time, sometimes lifelong, and this is important in the upbringing of patriotism.

Each age stage includes its own characteristics in the upbringing of patriotism. For seven years, children experience three main periods of development, each of which is characterized by a certain stage in the direction of universal values and new opportunities for learning, changing and

mastering the world. These periods of life are limited to a number of possible achievements in the psychophysiological development of a preschool child. Each previous cycle creates prerequisites for the next cycle, and it is impossible to rearrange them in time and space.

A preschool child begins to put himself on the level of other people, to understand what is happening from their position, their motivations and actions, to independently build the future result of effective activity. At this age, the child must take into account the opportunities for the active formation and upbringing of patriotism, the development of a sense of sympathy for others and an emotionally effective relationship with them.

The leading feature of the child psyche is imitation. Children imitate both good and bad, they are easily inclined to external influence because critical thinking has not yet developed sufficiently. An adult preschool child gets rid of the "global imitation" of adults, characteristic of the early stage, can to some extent resist the will of another person; cognitive methods are developed, in particular, the ability to change reality by imagination, voluntary (initiative, the ability to force oneself to be uninteresting) and emotional (self-expression of feelings) - self-control. The child turns out to be capable of supra-situational (going beyond the initial requirements) behavior. Proceeding from this, we can conclude that one of the important ways of educating patriotism is a personal example of an adult (teacher, parent and other adult around the child), his whole way of life.

An example of an adult and especially close to him is of great importance in the upbringing of a large preschool child in the spirit of patriotism. Consequently, the task of the teacher, relying on the predisposition of the child to imitation, is to impregnate him with skills and skills, creative work without them is difficult, to educate his independence, his activity in the application of these knowledge and skills. also critical thinking and the formation of a targeted direction. The basis of the creative activity of the preschool child is formed, which is manifested in the development of the ability to create and implement projects, in the ability to harmonize their knowledge and conclusions, in the sincere return of their feelings.

Taking into account the age characteristics of preschool children, the following points should be noted.

First, the upbringing of patriotism begins with love for the mother, parents, family, friends. This is the gradual formation of love, the thought of sympathy for another person, friendly affection. All these first childhood feelings will be the basis for the emergence of more complex social feelings. When we say patriotism in pre-school educational institutions, it is understood that love for the Motherland, the place where the child was born, the place where the grave of his ancestors is located, the upbringing of feelings of affection, which in the future becomes the foundation of loyalty, humility and loyalty to his country. . "Born", "parent", "relatives", "home", "my kindergarten, my street, village, city, province" -these and other words, phrases gradually develop the child's concept of step by step feeling.

Secondly, such phrases as " Love For The Motherland", " loyalty to the Motherland", " the House of fathers " indicate the origin of feelings of patriotism, high human feelings lie in early childhood experiences.

Thirdly, at every age of childhood there are basic ways of educating patriotism. At a small

preschool age, this is an adult activity (example), which is a carrier of positive behavior, as well as Folk works-Children's rhymes, rhymes, songs, fairy tales, stories, children's magic. At 4-5 years old, a child gradually becomes aware of moral values and norms. During this period, the child can summarize his experience. There is a combination of ideas about the nature and methods of showing a positive attitude to adults and children. During this period, the teacher should focus the attention of the children on the methods of expressing the feelings of another person, he will teach them to "read" the feelings of the external appearance of animals and plants, motivate the child to give a worthy answer to the situation (help), sympathy, regret).

In addition to solving practical situations that arise in the life of each child, it is necessary to teach how to solve verbal logical problems ("if ..."what would you do if you were). Oral solutions of problems are interesting and useful for children of this age, they help the child to solve the current situation in an imaginary, imaginary, furry "safe" option, choose ways of solving them, proceeding from their own life experiences; develop imagination help.

In order to develop personal qualities and form a positive attitude to other children, there are joint actions with the people around them. During the period of joint work, the beginning of collective thought Is Born, the influence of society on the feelings of children.

From the four, patriotism is successfully carried out in the process of acquaintance with the people's culture. K. D. Ushinsky said that the form of education forms the culture of the nation, its well-being and spiritual direction. Fertile pedagogical developments, collected over the centuries in folklore, folk applied art, various types of folk crafts, classical works, works of masters of Russian painting, sculpture, architecture, are very close and understandable for preschool children. National culture and art create a conducive and conducive environment to reveal the level of development of national characteristics in a child with its potential. V.V.Zenkovsky points out: "if it is not absorbed into the basic feelings in which the spirit of the people lives, no one will be called the son of his people... However, we can argue that we can not achieve perfection beyond the national culture. it must be absorbed for the development of forces inherent in our soul."

From the fifth, the upbringing of patriotism is carried out by the upbringing of the national spiritual nature of the child. I. A. Ilyin wrote: "to educate the child and his character, first of all to reveal to him, his instincts, deep irrational sensitivity, diligence, the ability and happiness to love selflessly ... Homeland ... and it means believing in him. he's got it ...". The conditions created in the family and preschool institutions in order to raise the sense of respect for the labor skills and traditional products of our ancestors undoubtedly serve to educate the child as the patriot of his homeland. It is necessary to introduce children to the specific traditions and customs of the Russian people, to arouse interest in them and the desire to follow them, to get acquainted with the main moral values of the people (Russian people in this study), to help in the formation. positive attitude to traditions and the desire to observe them in everyday life.

From gold, the main element of patriotic education is nature. A special place is given to nature in the upbringing of a small patriot, because he constantly surrounds the child, enters his life early, is always understandable and open to the child. With representatives of the wild and wild, the child feels strong, important for them, because he can do something: to help, to be noble, to save someone's life.

The child begins to understand that he is the creator and takes responsibility, thereby increasing his dignity.

So, the features of patriotic education of children of senior preschool age:

- formation of interest in folk culture, spiritual connection with the Native people; to the ancestry and history of his family, his city, the village where the child lives, a sense of belonging to them; careful attitude is manifested in works, works;
- formation of interest in the family, urban traditions and the desire to follow them; respect for the defenders of the family, city, take care of them;
- The need to develop the ability to feel the state of the surrounding nature and be in the right attitude to it, to express their feelings, attitude to the nature of their native land in musical and poetic images, creative, effective, play activities; formation of a careful attitude to the nature of the native land;
- nurture high human emotions lying in early childhood experiences;
- formation of a national character in a child;
- close cooperation of educators and parents with the staff of museums and libraries;
- creating atmosphere in kindergarten and family;
- creation of pedagogical conditions for the upbringing of patriotism in children of senior preschool age.

If the child has developed the perception of the beauty of his native nature, acquaintance with the cultural heritage, the formation of love for his home, the awakening and development of hereditary memory, the upbringing of a sense of responsibility and care for others. , formulate an effective and practical attitude towards them, after which it is possible to talk about the upbringing of love for his homeland.

So, one of the main ways of raising a child is a personal example of a patriotic adult and his way of life.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY OF
CYBRICITY**

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Keywords: *Pride, arrogance, arrogance, pride, social rejection, peace of mind, worthlessness, dignity - precious, humanity, personal perfection.*

Psychologists believe that arrogance is always associated with consumption. An arrogant person is one who expects constant praise, special treatment, and recognition from others. In communication, a person's credo is "we are for each other". The following words may fit the motto of a proud man: "you are for me." A proud person always wants to feel in a leadership position. These people are distinguished from others by their constant tendency to teach and teach others, as well as to comment. Such people shamelessly make choices for others because they see themselves as experts in all areas of life. However, psychological arrogance is a carefully constructed defensive response throughout life. An arrogant person protects himself from a sense of worthlessness through such behavior. He deliberately chooses the type of behavior that will make his presence more comfortable. Pride makes it easier for a person to control the world around them. While pride protects one's dignity, this type of psychological defense is essential for people who have experienced severe humiliation or embarrassment.

Thus, a proud person is not someone who tries to imitate others. At the same time, these types of people are more prone to hatred than others. With their sense of arrogance, they always undermine the pride and dignity of the interlocutor. An arrogant person is one who constantly alienates others from himself because he sprinkles coldness in communication with his actions. It is important for such a person to be able to accept their own shortcomings and learn to respect people. He must have the ability to feel his own worth, as well as to value others. From the vertical relationship of the proud man with the world he occupies at the top, he must gradually move to the horizontal, where the connection is made on an equal footing. We will make a psychological analysis of the causes of arrogance in a person. In fact, pride is the opposite of insignificance. In other words, it is the opposite of low self-esteem. The behavior of a proud person cannot lead to anything too good. Often arrogance can be the result of improper upbringing. This happens when parents tell their child from an early age, "You are the best, the smartest, the most beautiful, you are better than others." This is reflected in the child's self-esteem when the parent's words are utterly false.

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They are in no way supported by his actions. In other words, the child does almost no good, expends no effort, but at the same time is always praiseworthy. Pride is formed when a child receives an unworthy reward. There is another case of the formation of arrogance. If a person does not know how to work with his dignity, if he cannot accept his shortcomings, if he treats them correctly and gradually eliminates them, he will become proud. People who are not mentally calm try different ways to make up for their mental suffering at the expense of others. Pride often arises when a person feels the pressure of his psychological problem, but he tries to keep that pressure with all his might. Anecdotes for wealth show that arrogance is an old problem in the human world.

If a person remembers who he was recently and what he did, but begins to feel ashamed of his past, trying to forget it, it means that he is facing psychological difficulties. What makes a person proud? Pride is a personality trait a tendency to put oneself above everything else, to show indifference or disrespect to the opinions of others, to ridicule them, to express hatred towards people verbally or non-verbally. To overcome pride, you need to cultivate humility in yourself, the understanding that there is no limit to perfection, the ability to acknowledge your own imperfections, and the ability to adapt to circumstances. It is not a philosophy of slavery or cultivating self-denial. Although, unfortunately, many people understand the term humility and define it with patience. In fact, it is a certain wisdom to deny that no one is perfect: neither we nor the whole world. This is humility in that everything is not subject to man: we have not been given the opportunity to change the structure of the world and the consciousness of humanity in the broadest sense of the word.

There are some objective things, laws, as well as other people's subjective opinions. This needs to be taken into account, i.e. within the framework of this concept you need to tolerate, take into account and correct your behavior. It involuntarily offers the second element of getting rid of pride: getting rid of unhealthy selfishness, developing a decent attitude towards people. Also, it's not about altruism, it's about the golden mean if you do something for the benefit of yourself and society at the same time. Without self-control, you cannot change your thinking and behavior. First of all, set a main goal: for what you want to get rid of pride. "Because it's a sin and bad" doesn't work. Write on a piece of paper what kind of pride you have been deprived of and what you can have (what abilities, status, what kind of people) you can have by getting rid of it. Emphasize the main goal, for example, "get rid of pride and build a relationship with the one I love because I want to be with him". It is also important to learn how to approach people for advice and take an interest in their opinions.

Exercise One: Ask to do your portrait. Since you are proud, it is better not to give up this task to do it independently for now. But outsiders will honestly and perhaps adequately describe your strengths and weaknesses. Take this portrait without any evidence. Moreover, the plan is individual: what is written in a negative way - we remove it, what is written in a positive way we return, develop, absorb. Regularly ask their opinion and what others do listen to what he has to say. You need to understand that everyone is an individual and interesting person with their own rights and beliefs. A good exercise is to watch movies with this next discussion. You can discuss it with your friends or repeat the story on behalf of different heroes. Activate your inner potential by using your inner potential to overcome the existing arrogance in you. Do something every day that is less than your worth (as you might think). Just please don't overdo it, you don't need real humiliation. Your goal is to turn pride into pride and not completely destroy your self-worth.

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AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: *The article is about the development of the agricultural sector in Uzbekistan and its reforms. Growth rates of agricultural products are analyzed. The development trends of agriculture in the regions of the country are revealed and its problems are studied. Recommendations for further development of agriculture have also been developed.*

Key words: *agriculture, agricultural products, infrastructure, exports, global climate change, agriculture, forestry, fisheries.*

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the economy of Uzbekistan. Reforms in the agricultural sector of the national economy are very important today. Because this sector is rich in additional opportunities, the well-being of our society in many respects depends on the development of agriculture.

Indeed, “agriculture is one of the most ancient sectors of the economy, one that will never lose its place and importance. However, due to global climate change and environmental problems in our region, new challenges and difficulties appear in agriculture every year, which require unprecedented attention to this agricultural sector.

In recent years, serious attention has been paid to radically reforming the agricultural sector and adapting it to market demands. In particular, in order to turn cotton and grain growing into a profitable industry (ie to adapt to market requirements), public procurement prices have been increased by almost 3 times. A new approach to cotton, the transition to a cluster system, has radically changed attitudes towards labor. Economical methods of irrigation have also been introduced in cotton fields. In 2020 alone, the sown area for agricultural crops increased by 64,000 hectares. This year's agricultural products

billion _ soums. Of this amount, 123858.8 billion. soums in agriculture and 126391.8 bln. soums were created in animal husbandry. The growth rate of agricultural production was 102.7% compared to 2019, while in January-June 2021 it was 101.8% compared to the previous year (Figure 1).

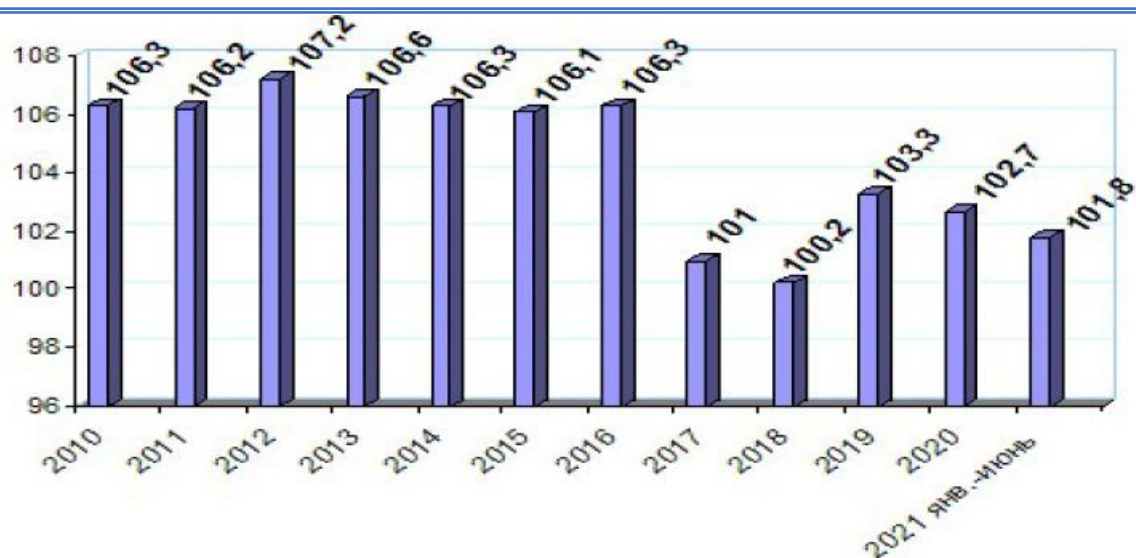
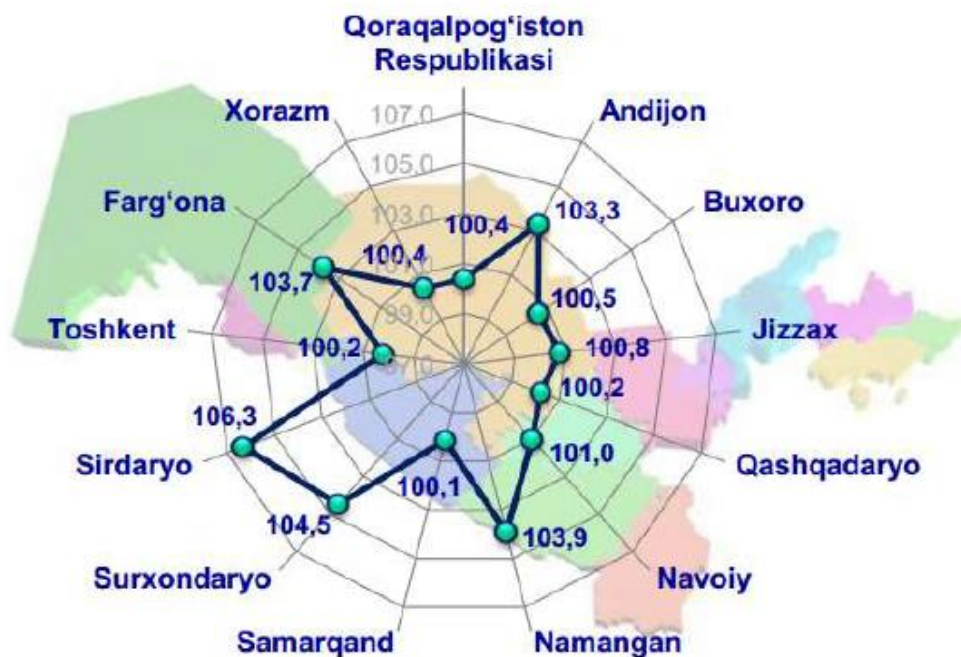


Figure 1. Growth rates of agricultural production, (past in% to the year)

The highest growth rates were recorded in Syrdarya (106.3 %), Surkhandarya (104.5%) and Namangan (103.9%) regions. In Samarkand (100.1%), Kashkadarya (100.2%) and Tashkent (100.2%) regions, on the other hand, growth rates were lower (Figure 2).

The main purpose of increasing agricultural production is to further improve the living conditions of the rural population, as well as society, to ensure their interest. However, in recent years, radical reforms have been carried out in agriculture to abandon the old way of working and to produce finished products rather than raw materials. Therefore, it is necessary to form a new, modern approach to the development of agriculture and its regulation by the state. This, in turn, makes overcoming the problems that have arisen and will arise in the agricultural sector a requirement of the times.

In the current era of globalization, certain achievements have been made in the development of agriculture in Uzbekistan. For example, the production of the main types of agricultural products (except cotton) is growing every year. Along with the cultivation and production of fruit and vegetable products, its processing and export are also growing. Significant growth is also observed in the production of livestock products.



2- picture . Growth rate of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in the regions of Uzbekistan, in%

According to the results of January-June 2021, 97.0% of the total volume of agricultural (forestry and fishery) products (services) - agriculture and livestock, hunting and services in these areas (January 2020 - in June %), 2.5 % - forestry (2.9%), 0.5% - fisheries (0.5%)

In January-June 2021, the highest volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) by regions was Samarkand (12,875.3 billion soums), Tashkent (12,685.3 billion soums). m) and Andijan (11 977.5 billion soums). In contrast , the Republic of Karakalpakstan (3,523.2 billion soums), Syrdarya (3,591.5 billion soums) and Navoi (5,710.1 billion soums) regions have the lowest volume. remains relevant (Figure 4).

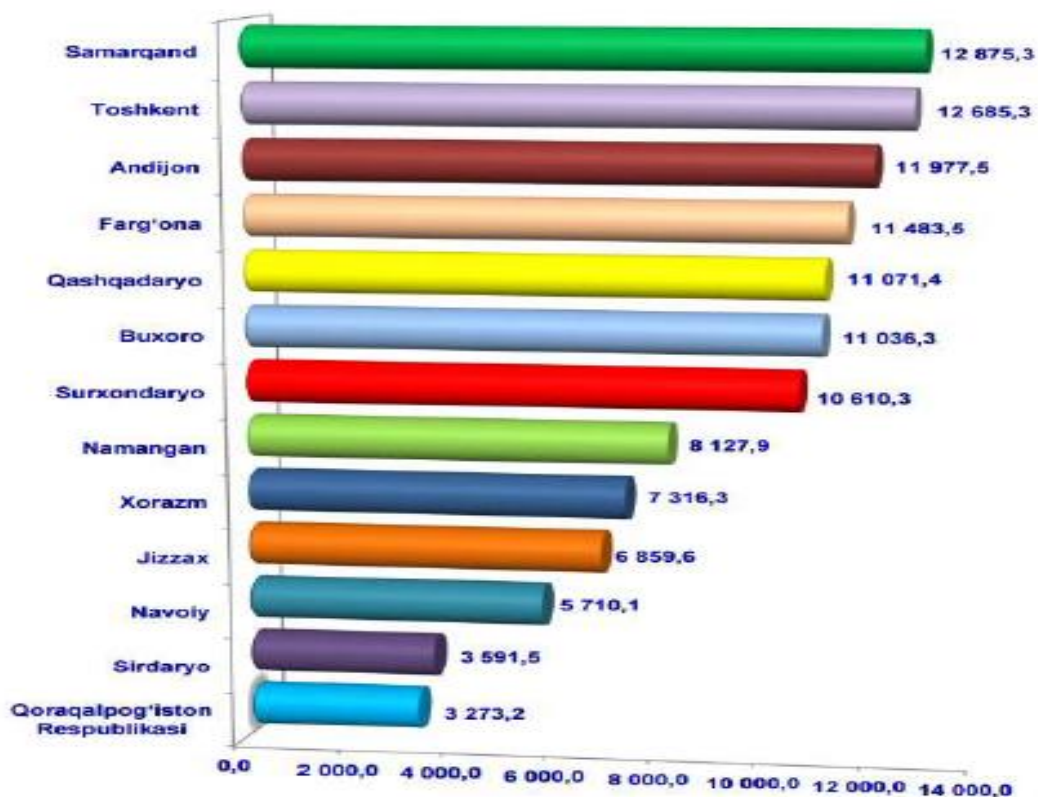
Samarkand (11.0%) and Tashkent (10.9%) regions are the leaders in the country in terms of the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) . and is explained by the fact that it has a high share among the regions in the cultivation of agricultural products such as eggs .

, Figure 4 shows that the Syrdarya region (3.1%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.8%) have the lowest share in the production of agricultural products such as meat, milk, fruits and berries. possible.

Today, it is necessary to carry out intensive reforms in the areas ranging from property rights to the operation of agricultural infrastructure to ensure the free operation of large agricultural producers - farmers. Development of activities of farmers, farmers, as well as entities in various market infrastructure facilities and ways to regulate them need to be improved.

However, there are many unresolved issues in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. In this regard, we can not positively assess the results of reforms in the agricultural sector. Because many

types of agricultural products, production resources and services for the sector have not been developed. Ultimately, the agricultural sector remains in need of more serious reforms.



3- picture . Volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in the regions of Uzbekistan (billion soums) ⁵

First, only 60% of the billions of cubic meters of water directed to the existing arable lands in the country reach the crops, and the remaining 40% is lost in irrigation systems and the irrigation process. In this area, the fact that the old methods are still used shows that a bepisand attitude towards water has been formed. There are cases when water is wasted in places. However, the efficiency of water use in European countries is 80-85%.

Second, the enforcement mechanism for exporting agricultural products is not working at full capacity. However, our country has enough potential to increase exports in the agricultural sector. Market research and there are problems finding a market.

Third, specialists working in agriculture are not able to be active in the conditions of market relations. There are also staffing issues.

of Agricultural Development of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 has been introduced, which includes:

- improvement of agricultural land use,

- improve water efficiency,
- state support of agriculture and improvement of the public procurement system,
- increasing the export potential of agriculture and increase the volume of value-added products,
- formation of a competitive environment in the field of agricultural services,
- Ensuring the accuracy of data through the widespread introduction of information technology in agriculture and the full digitization of network statistics,
- Seven priority areas have been identified to address the issue of staffing, the development of science.

development of agriculture in Uzbekistan and the improvement of market infrastructure in this sector, the activation of market mechanisms are among the most important tasks. As a result of such tasks:

The interest of farmers in their work will increase;

- Problems with food supply will be eliminated.

So, despite the growing demand of the population in market conditions, the main way to meet this need is to increase productivity and productivity.

Based on the above comments, the following proposals were developed:

- Along with the training of agricultural workers, it is necessary to expand the scope of practical work on the formation of skills in the use of new innovative techniques and technologies.

- It is expedient to introduce water-saving technologies in order to widely use economical methods of irrigation in agriculture of our country.

- It is necessary to accelerate measures to increase the export potential of agriculture in our country and increase the volume of value-added products. To do this, we need to take measures to develop agricultural marketing and find new markets. For example, today in developed countries, especially in Turkey, agricultural production per hectare is 2,000 dollars, in Egypt - 8,000 dollars, in Israel - 12,000 dollars, while in our country this figure does not exceed 300 dollars. In fact, our country has the potential to export \$ 20 billion worth of agricultural products. To do this, it is necessary to produce at least \$ 10,000 per hectare.

- It is expedient to eliminate all administrative barriers to the export of agricultural products.

Implementation of these measures will strengthen the financial position of agricultural producers, encourage the efficient use of land and diversify agricultural production, including the increase of fruit and vegetable and fodder crops. This, in turn, will increase the total volume of agricultural production and the export potential of the agricultural sector.

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**IN DEVELOPING SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP EFFECTIVE
USE OF INNOVATIVE MARKETING**

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Annotation : *In the article small business and entrepreneurship effective tool and basis is marketing. Marketing options wide and continuity , it learn in business to success achieve basic support that is illuminated .*

Key words : *small business , entrepreneurship , marketing, innovation product market study , potential buyer , brand category , enterprise competitiveness , innovative marketing, business development*

Marketing - consumers problems comprehension and market activities regulation to put clear purpose focused process is Marketing (from English market - market) - this product functional removal from sell formed until ripe which was complex system . He is clear customers demand satisfaction , the market learn and in advance according to to know based on benefit to take designed .

Innovative marketing novelty based on the market study or the market is the application of new approaches in the field of marketing means the widespread introduction of innovations. Currently, small businesses and private entrepreneurs have a number of challenges in applying marketing themselves. Because in most companies, marketing departments are not active. In a market economy, such situations in enterprises create problems in the organization of their activities.

The production and sales activities of small businesses of different forms of ownership should be closely linked with the marketing plan. The concept of marketing involves making decisions in all areas of its activities in terms of ensuring the overall success of the small business in the market. This situation should be reflected in various types of organizational, management and sales activities.

Small businesses should always target the specific buyer and find answers to the following questions: How much? How good is it? From what? When should the product be manufactured? It is well known that small business structures are limited in quantity, quality and time. They need to reduce the cost of the economic operations they undertake to capture the market in order to win the competition for buyers. As a result potential buyer his offer reached brand does . That 's the problem Marketing is important in solving is Marketing news entrepreneurship activities in development important role plays . Innovation product or brand category to the market login business more successful to do opportunity gives Research instead increase modern methods application , customers attractive to do new customer growth provides enterprise competitiveness increases .

Business development har always trade cycle increase in assortment expansion with together is coming . This new product or services authorized without developing instead increase possible not . Market news provided without doing and targeted audience attractive to do system without

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improvement , competitors always forward shifted , each how in the rating first place take over for new products functional turns out and more customers and consumers attractive to do for income reduce possible .

Innovative marketing only product change , but not to them targeted audience attractive to do methods . He demanded forms its basic function current and future customer wishes and needs satisfaction .

Marketing news is this activity knowledge current reach or combine , most new product and services current reach with directly depending on which was processes is a set . Marketing news through of the enterprise competitiveness increase instead is increased . Marketing and innovation activities each other with link marketing innovations concept own into takes his purpose consumers satisfied or secret queries identification , in the market new products functional exit and promotion to do this requirements satisfaction .

Innovations marketing In Uzbekistan innovative activity development should which was areas is one . As you know , scheduled economy conditions product consumers about decisions centralized in a way acceptance developed manufacturers new being mastered product types sale strategy about to think necessity there is was not . Market in 2-3 years of reform consumption of the market big size enterprise leaders in the field of marketing indifference quoting released was . However , the state applications system and innovative businesses necessary material and technical and financial resources with supply appropriate centralized in a way instead increase absence , majority innovative businesses special functional remove abbreviated mass consumption for technological lines buy to take forced did . It 's like that decisions basic part activities save stay and different roads with functional remove communities state schedule not to shorten on the surface acceptance will be done was .

Current innovative businesses in front functional remove technological base update , developer removable product quality increase , Sales markets expansion as well as exports potential increase such as current tasks stands . This tasks effective reach active innovative policy think and innovative marketing activities in the enterprise develop Demand reaches

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**ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROCESSES
IN THE BUSINESS PROCESS**

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Annotation: *The article highlights the need to analyze and improve the financial sustainability of enterprises in the context of economic liberalization.*

Keywords: *economic growth, financial and economic stability, real sector, non-governmental institution.*

In the context of liberalization of the economy, economic growth and the well-being of the population depend on the financial and economic stability of economic entities operating in various sectors. Therefore, the issue of financial and economic stability of existing businesses is one of the most important issues in the attention of our government. In the context of the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic, this need is growing.

The main goal of the measures taken to liberalize the economy is to ensure that economic entities operate on the basis of economic efficiency criteria and economic incentives, and on this basis to make the national economy competitive. In this regard, the issue of identifying enterprises that are not able to operate effectively, the elimination of the negative impact of such entities on other enterprises is also important for the non-governmental institution.

In our country, there is a separate state or non-existent structure, which is responsible for determining and analyzing the financial and economic situation of all business entities, but in a number of areas there are structures that do this. For example, in the banking sector, the financial stability of commercial banks is monitored by the Central Bank through the establishment of economic standards and monitoring their compliance. In addition, information-rating companies regularly determine and publish the rating of commercial banks.

In the real sector of the economy, the focus is on enterprises whose financial situation has deteriorated. In particular, the Bankruptcy Law was adopted on May 5, 1994 (a new edition was adopted on April 24, 2003). In order to comply with the requirements of this Law, it was necessary to determine and assess the financial and economic condition of enterprises. In order to ensure its implementation, on July 17, 1995, a resolution was adopted "On measures to implement the Law" On Bankruptcy ". On December 11, 1996, the Decree of the President of the Republic "On measures to implement the law on bankruptcy of enterprises" was issued and a special body - the Committee on the Affairs of Economically Insolvent Enterprises was established. In 1997, the Committee on Economic Insolvency of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed the "System of criteria for

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determining the signs of economic insolvency of the enterprise ¹. " According to this normative document, the economic insolvency of the enterprise is determined by the coefficient of solvency, the ratio of own and borrowed funds, the coefficient of financial independence and the coefficient of self-sufficiency. Thus, the implementation of the Bankruptcy Law is based directly on financial and economic analysis and control procedures.

The analysis of financial stability is given special attention in the legislation governing the activities of commercial banks. Article 4 of the Law on Banks and Banking Activities stipulates that banks provide loans on their own behalf and at the expense of borrowed funds on terms of repayment, maturity and maturity ². In order to facilitate the implementation of these conditions and ensure the protection of the interests of the bank's shareholders, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed a "Regulation on Requirements for Credit Policy of Commercial Banks (new edition)" (approved by the Central Bank on February 22, 2000). registered in March No. 905). Clause 2.6 of the Regulation states that the credit policy should detail the procedures for analyzing the financial condition of prospective borrowers in order to determine their creditworthiness. The bank must clearly define the criteria of the borrower's creditworthiness and the methodology of their assessment ³.

Requirements for financial and economic monitoring of the client's activities in the lending process are also contained in other regulations of the Central Bank. In particular, in the process of monitoring the "Procedure for lending to farms by commercial banks, as well as small and medium businesses in the national currency" (registered by the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 7, 200 No. 907)) in accordance with The bank must constantly monitor the creditworthiness of the borrower, sorting the documents in the credit folder ⁴.

A number of other laws adopted in our country also provide for the study of the financial and economic results of the activities of business entities. Section 5 of the Law "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" deals with the state support of entrepreneurial activity in the country ⁵. This section of the law deals with the powers of public authorities in the field of business support, the powers of local authorities in the field of business support, government incentives for business development, business support funds, accelerated depreciation, energy supply to small and private businesses. benefits, state support for the training of personnel for entrepreneurial activities. In particular, Article 41 stipulates that public administration bodies within their competence shall comply with the legislation on guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity and study the existing problems in the development of entrepreneurial activity. Fulfillment of this task requires a serious analysis of the financial and economic activities of business entities.

¹ H asanov N., Najbiddinov S. Assessing the financial condition of the enterprise : Problems and their solution . - T .: "The world of economics and law ", 1999 .

² Sbornik zakonodateln y x Uz bekist a n aktov po reformirovaniyu i liberalizatsii bankovskoy sistemy Uzbekistana ». - T: « Uzbekistan», 2000, 31-str.

³ Sbornik zakonodateln y x Uz bekist a n aktov po reformirovaniyu i liberalizatsii bankovskoy sistemy Uzbekistana ». - T: « Uzbekistan», 2000, 329-str.

⁴ Sbornik zakonodateln y x Uz bekist a n aktov po reformirovaniyu i liberalizatsii bankovskoy sistemy Uzbekistana ». - T: « Uzbekistan», 2000, 349-ctp.

⁵ Law on Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurship. Hal q word, January 4, 2001.

A number of articles of the Law "On Joint Stock Companies and Protection of Shareholders' Rights" also provide for the study of financial stability of economic activity ⁶. Thus, Article 60 of the Law restricts the payment of dividends in the following cases:

- until the charter capital of the company is paid in full;
- if at the time of dividend payment it meets the signs of insolvency (bankruptcy) or such signs appear as a result of payment of dividends;
- if the value of the company's net assets is less than the sum of its authorized fund and reserve funds.

The existence of these restrictions is determined on the basis of financial and economic analysis.

According to Article 17 of the Law "On Auditing", the professional services of the audit organization also include an analysis of the financial and economic activities of business entities. Article 18 of the law also states that the auditor's report should contain recommendations and suggestions to improve the efficiency of financial and economic activities of the business entity ⁷.

The National Standard of Auditing of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 90 "Professional services of the auditing organization" includes a list of professional services in the analysis of financial condition, liquidity analysis, solvency analysis and other services related to the analysis of financial and economic activities ⁸.

In accordance with the above law, a national auditing standard called "Analytical Measures" approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been adopted. This standard regulates the performance of analytical activities by an audit firm. The section of the standard entitled "Analytical activities" defines the procedure for conducting financial and economic analysis of business entities. The standard compares the financial condition of the business entity with the current indicators of its financial statements, the forecast indicators set by the audit organization, compares the financial statements with the average data of the industry, changes in financial statements over time and related ratios and other similar measures. transfer is provided. It should be noted that the interpretation of all indicators to be determined by the standard is performed by the auditor. This in some cases increases the likelihood that the business entity will have a subjective opinion about the financial and economic condition. Therefore, in this standard, it is advisable to develop clear criteria for assessing the financial and economic condition of the business entity.

The National Standard for Auditing of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 31 "Familiarization with the activities of business entities" also provides for a number of analytical works. According to him, the auditor identifies a sample list of key issues that need to be considered in research and development related to financial management, marketing, etc., to improve and increase the efficiency of the main activities of the business entity, and emphasizes that the list is not detailed. At the same

⁶ Law on Joint Stock Companies and Protection of Shareholders' Rights, Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1996, № 5-6, Articles 61; 1997, № 2, Article 56; 1998, № 3, Article 38; № 9, Article 181; 1999, №9, Article 229; 2001, № 1-2-2, Article 23 ; 2003, № 1, Article 8, № 9-10, Article 149 ; Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2006, № 4, Article 154

⁷Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On auditing" - Bulletin of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1993, № 1, Article 15; Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1999, № 5, Article 124

⁸ National standards of auditing of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Analytical measures" No. 13. Namangan regional branch of the Chamber of Auditors, pages 41-45.

time, the auditor is not given specific recommendations on the study of each issue, ie the financial and economic analysis is carried out by the auditor based on his knowledge and experience.

In general, during the audit, an in-depth study of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. However, such inspections are not mandatory for a large range of business entities. Therefore, in fact, prior to tax audits, a significant portion of those whose interests are related to the actual financial condition of such entities may not be aware of them. For example, farms are not included in the list of business entities that are subject to mandatory audits. Therefore, their financial and economic activities are examined by the tax authorities, first of all, in terms of correct payment of taxes and mandatory payments to the state budget, and secondly, in terms of maintaining accounting in accordance with the requirements of the law. In the first two years of operation, farms are not inspected. This means that the financial performance and financial condition of farms may not be assessed for a long time. Such a situation cannot be considered positive in terms of state regulation of the sector and the development of reasonable measures of state support.

Article 16 of the Law on Accounting stipulates that explanations, calculations and explanations of financial statements are also included in the financial statements ⁹. Paragraph 14 of IFRS 1, Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting, describes what the additional information in the financial statements should include: can not provide all the information, so in addition to the financial statements include a financial statement prepared by the administration, which explains the main features of the financial activities and financial condition of the business entity and describes the uncertainties they face. This review reveals the main factors influencing the results of the business entity, investment policy to support and strengthen its activities, including the dividend policy in the current period, in particular in the future ... ¹⁰

From the above, it is clear that in our country there is a regulatory framework that requires regular financial and economic analysis. But at the same time, work should be continued on the formation of mechanisms for the functioning of existing legislation in this area. In our opinion, there is a need to develop standards for financial analysis, taking into account the characteristics of different sectors of the economy.

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¹⁰National Accounting Offices . Tashkent , 2007.

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THE ROLE AND OBJECTIVES OF EASTERN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF MODERN ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS.

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Abstract: This article provides basic information on the design and reading of facade drawings of residential, school, educational institutions, enterprises and other similar buildings of the subject "Design of architectural elements" for future teachers of drawing. In the preparation of bachelors in horse and engineering graphics, students gain the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies in the field of design of architectural elements, as well as study the basics of designing architectural elements, as well as pedagogical aspects of the studied discipline. illuminated.

Keywords: design of architectural elements, drawing, construction drawing, creative potential, buildings, design, history of creation, practical activities.

Introduction. Thanks to independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of development. Our people have a rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. There are many opportunities not only to visit our millennial history of architecture and urban planning, and even architectural monuments that are forbidden to visit, but also to study and restore them. It is time to teach students the unique architectural monuments created in our country since ancient times, the history of urban planning, construction methods and rules. Today, more than 7,000 monuments, including 2,500 architectural monuments and more than 2,700 monumental works of art are under state protection in our country. In 1991, the monuments in the Ichonkala Nature Reserve in Khiva, in 1993 in the center of Bukhara, in 2000 in the center of Shakhrisabz were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Thousands of historical monuments have been erected in our country, which still attract people from all over the world. They embody the rich spiritual values of our people formed over the centuries, as well as the creative and creative potential of our ancestors. is inherited. These buildings go back a long way in the history of our country, the people of our country, the achievements of our ancestors in architecture, and many centuries ago were able to show the subtleties of art in their buildings beautifully and attractively. the image of a sweaty working people is clearly embodied. For a building to become an architecture, it must be created in the form of a high-level work of art or a work of art. Architecture differs from other types of human activities, including construction, in that, in addition to usefulness, it also performs ideological and artistic aesthetic functions that meet the needs of a particular historical and socio-spiritual environment and period. Objectives and tasks of designing architectural elements.

The main task of architecture is to create a space or environment that is organized for people to live, work and rest. However, his task is not limited to this. It is known that any environment affects the psyche of people, the formation of consciousness. Because the three-dimensional forms used in architecture, the material environment, have an attractive appearance or information that can have a positive or negative effect on people's tastes and minds. The task of designing architectural elements is not only to create a unique comfort and convenience for people in this environment, but also to meet the human need for beauty, the cultural life of the society in which he lives, popular national traditions and advanced aesthetic feelings. It also includes functions such as mirroring. The science of designing architectural elements is designed for specific tasks. buildings and small architectural

forms that do not have an environment, but serve to create an open environment (monuments, obelisks, figurative windows, bridges, roads, beaches, bridges) , traffic intersections, fountains, stairs, barriers, etc.). From this point of view, the science of designing architectural elements is a material that arises from the social, industrial and ideological needs of society. It is these needs that set the architects specific tasks.

The created architecture defines and reflects the material and spiritual culture of a society and a certain period of time. The science of designing architectural elements has its own characteristics. To understand this, it is useful to compare it with other types of art. Even in the science of designing architectural elements, art and sculpture are not art that depicts a being in a concrete way. Architecture is the art of expressive creativity. It expresses existence in a generalized way. To some extent, it reflects the ideas of a class, a society, or an entire era. Using lines and paint, the artist creates a work in a plane with two coordinate dimensions - width and height, expressing and depicting the chosen theme in a graphic style or color scheme. The culture of construction in our area dates back to ancient times. Based on the results of archeological excavations, we can see that a strong fortress, cities were built in BC, and high yields were obtained through irrigation through various canals. Today, on the basis of the construction culture inherited from our ancestors, strong and beautiful building standards have been established in accordance with unique world standards. A building is all the structures that are built. The structure is built to meet the material and cultural needs of the people. Before constructing each structure, it is carefully thought out and imagined, and then its layout, model, landscape design, or a clear drawing and sketch of the plane are made. In other words, the structure must be designed in accordance with today's design. Many factories and organizations are involved in the construction, such as design and research institutes, design offices, construction companies, construction and installation. The overall construction project begins with the construction site leveling project. It identifies the points of connection of underground facilities, ie sewerage, hot and cold water pipes, electricity and telephone networks to the main network. The plan, section and facade of the building, as well as the location of some elements are shown in the drawings. Architectural - construction and engineering structures are built on the basis of designs and estimates. The project includes drawings, explanatory notes and estimates of the construction. The drawing shows the work to be done, and the estimate shows the full cost of the construction. The estimate also indicates the amount of work to be performed, the number of construction materials and their number, the number of skilled workers and the number of machines used in construction. Project documents are prepared by separate project organizations and institutes. Various entries are made when drafting and placing projects. In addition to standard fonts, various architectural and industrial construction fonts are used in these records. The elements of any building are divided into two main groups according to their functional function: lifting and barrier groups. Due to the load on the buildings, all the loads considered during their design are taken into account. Barrier structures protect the building from atmospheric phenomena. Some structures serve as both a lift and a barrier. Each building will consist of the following basic structural elements: foundation, walls, columns, coverings, stairs, barriers, roof, windows, doors, etc. Natural and artificial materials are used in the construction of the building. Some natural materials are recycled and then used in construction, while others, such as sand, are used as such.



Figure 1

Rocks are irregularly shaped stones weighing 20-40 kg and 150-500 mm. Such stones are used in foundations and basement walls. Large boulders are boulders that are used on streets and slopes. Figure 1



Figure 2

Gravel is small stones with a size of 5-70 mm. Used in cement mixes and asphalt concretes. (Figure 2).



Figure 3

Sand is a rock consisting of fine grains 0.14-5 mm in size. Used in cement and concrete mixes (Figure 3).



Figure 4

Sawn slabs are made of granite, marble, alkali and volcanic tuff. Such tiles are used in painting decoration works (Fig. 4).



Figure 5

Concrete is an artificial stone made of a mixture of cement, water, sand and gravel. Reinforced concrete and reinforced concrete structures for buildings and structures are used in road pavements (Figure 5).



Figure 6

Building mixes are water, sand, and cement or soil that do not differ from concrete in that they do not contain gravel. They are used for bricklaying, filling reinforced concrete and plastering (Figure 6).



Figure 7

Reinforced concrete - concrete and steel rods - consists of reinforcement. They are used in columns, slabs and sheds, beams, crossbars, etc. The use of reinforced concrete accelerates construction and increases strength (Figure 7).

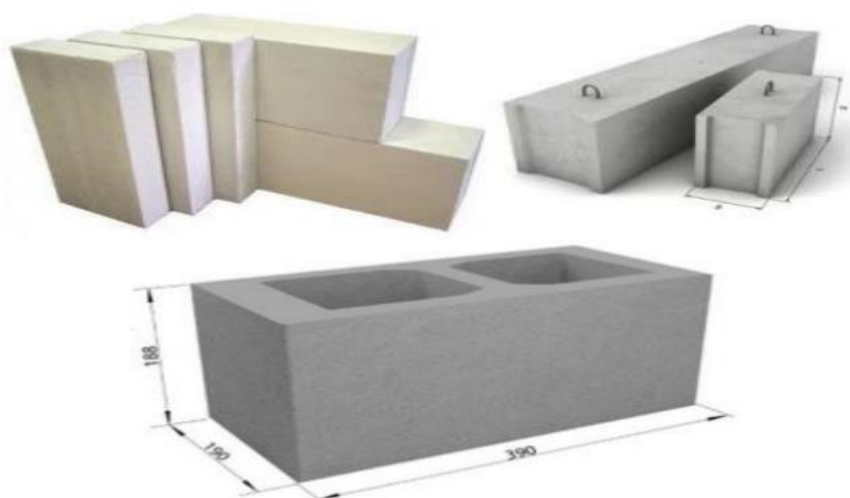


Figure 8

Blocked windows - Used for external and internal light barriers. They are also used to make showcases, window panes, pipes, doors, etc. (Figure 8).

Wood is widely used in construction. It is used on walls, windows, doors, floors, plinths with heavy weights (stropila, stropila farms, bridges) (Fig. 9).



Figure 9

Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, the volume of scientific knowledge, understanding, imagination and information is growing rapidly.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF A MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' DESIGN SKILLS

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Abstract: *This article provides fundamental information about the development and improvement of a model for the development of students' design skills. It is written on the basis of the results of research conducted by scientists and teachers on the development of professional and project competence of students.*

Keywords: *model, design, graphics, competence, sketch design, raw construction, creativity, creative, procedural, interactive methods.*

Introduction. The professional activities of bachelors in the field of Fine Arts and engineering graphics Bachelor's degree include the following:

- teaching drawing in general secondary schools and secondary vocational schools;
- work as a tutor in secondary schools and non-secondary vocational schools;
- to work in the educational system in the positions of kabinet mudiri, Laboratory Assistant and equivalent;
- teacher of drawing science working as a Methodist in the ministries, departments and institutions carrying out education in the areas of appropriate education;
- work as a junior researcher in research organizations in the direction of pedagogy and technical sciences;
- work in general secondary and extracurricular educational institutions;
- work in local self-government bodies and on-site spirituality and enlightenment centers [1].

Design by P.Khill - several different stages of design activity have been identified:

- Evaluation of implementation - perception of preliminary information, creation of methods of holistic production of products.
- Sketch design - develop and choose the optimal concept and its best solutions.

Half-ready construction – to reveal the engineering essence of the construction, where the options for making decisions corresponding to the requirements are changed and evaluated, the use and completion of the product used is carried out in accordance with the requirements of production.

There are general legalities in the design and construction activities that unify this area of study: to understand the terms of the task, to plan for its solution and to solve it. These three main parts of the design process, in a condensed form, represent creativity and are considered the main managers of the solution process in the design activity. All these components - the idea of understanding the terms, solving the problem-perform the task of regulating [2].

Fine Arts and engineering graphics on the basis of the qualification model of the graduate of the direction of education, the issue of increasing the interest of the pedagogical community in the modernization of the content of drawing science, the revision of educational goals and results is covered in many scientific and pedagogical studies. According to the results of the study, the graduate's competency model is formulated on the basis of a competency approach that strengthens the practical direction of education, including the individual and active sides, the humanitarian

direction of Education. The competency approach allows enhancing to focus attention on the side of the result, k expansion the educational content significantly expansion.

The analysis of the pedagogical system of higher educational institutions on "drawing science" made it possible to identify the problems of formation of the subject of educational activity. Proceeding from the requirements of the new paradigm of drawing science, it is necessary to understand the quality of drawing science from a new point of view, interpretation showed the need to improve the method of development of design competency in future drawing science teachers on the basis of a modular-competency approach. To do this, the pedagogical bases of the introduction of modular and interactive educational technologies into the process of drawing science, primarily changing the content of pedagogical activity, were formed.

Literature analysis. In the research work of Professor N.A.Muslimov, scientific and methodological bases of formation of professional pedagogical qualities are studied, as well as special attention is paid to the issues of formation of a new generation of specialists, spiritual-morally mature, having an independent worldview, educating a creative thinker, a harmonious person loyal to Universal and national values and bringing up an adult [3].

Pedagogical scientist Sh.S.Sharipov developed the theory and practice of ensuring the continuity of professional creativity of students, scientific and pedagogical bases of development of inventive and creative abilities of students [4]. **D.K.Mamatov developed the scientific and methodological basis for the development of spatial imagination of students in the teaching of drawing science and showed ways of application to the practical process. The sum and conditions of the factors providing the process of developing the personality of the teacher of drawing science have been determined and the content has been revealed [5].**

Analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature makes it possible to determine the following composition of the design competence of the future drawing science teacher:

- motivational-value component (personal qualities that determine the position and direction of a person in the quality of an object of activity;
- availability of theoretical knowledge that provides conscious activity;
- the knowledge and skills mastered by the individual, tested in practice, are considered the most effective;
- to assess the individual's independence, activity, creativity, creativity and self-evaluation in the design activity, constructiveness in the implementation of design work.

Research methodology. In the development of the design competence of future drawing science teachers, it is important to choose the right educational methods, to master the methodology in the organization of training sessions, especially practical ones. In the selection of educational methods in the teaching of engineering graphics subjects, attention was paid to the following: general objectives of teaching; specific aspects and characteristics of a particular educational science; objectives, tasks intended for the teaching of the subject, as well as the content of the instructional material intended for each particular occupation; the volume of time allocated for the study of; the level of preparation of students, psychological and physiological indicators; the availability of educational, technical and technological equipment (educational equipment, pointing weapons, technical, computer and other material means) of the educational process; the level of technological readiness and personal qualities of the educator.

The creation of a model of the process of development of the design competence of teachers of the future drawing science at the university was one of the scientific and pedagogical tasks solved during the research period. "The Model is a model – that is, an analogue of the original (system, structure, drawing), similarity of a part of a certain natural or social things, the dressing of human

culture, congestive-theoretical formation, etc. – in the logic and methodology of science. This analogue serves to expand and preserve the knowledge (information) about the original and to design, modify or manage the original" [6].

It makes it possible to determine the content of the development of the design competence of the future drawing science teacher and determine the composition of the model of its development. As a result of the study and analysis of scientific research works, as well as practical pedagogical experience, a model for the development of the design competence of the future drawing science teacher was developed

The model of the development of the design competence of the future drawing science teacher consists of the goal (goals and objectives of the same process), the pedagogical process (theoretical, methodical and technological processes of educational and professional activity of the educators), the result-evaluation components.

The purpose of the block is to prepare a drawing science teacher who has mastered the necessary and sufficient content of drawing science, successfully mastered the programs of drawing science, deepened his knowledge in the disciplines of specialization and carefully mastered technological competences, which are defined in the "qualification requirements of The Bachelor of drawing science". The development of design competency dictates the formation of graphic knowledge, skills, qualifications and competences, taking into account the requirements established in the standards of public education in future drawing science teachers, employers proposals, trends in the development of Science, Technology and technology.

As the organizers of the pedagogical process block, the following were defined: the subjects of graphic preparation, methodological approaches, development of design competency focused on the development of the drawing science environment (goal setting, research, analysis), stages of development of design competency (organizational, developing, practical, reflexive, analytical), integrated application of pedagogical technologies, interactive teaching methods, forms of Education (theoretical, practical, individual), educational tools (graphic assignment systems, tools, machine details); didactic conditions for the development of design competence of teachers of the future drawing science: qualities that form the basis of competence (motivational-valued, cognitive, practical-active, reflexive-evaluation), educational-methodical provision.

In the result-evaluation block, the criteria for assessing the development of design competence (motivational-valued, cognitive, practical, creative) and levels (high, medium, low) were selected in the future drawing science teachers.

Conclusion. Pedagogical experience-in the process of testing, interactive methods of teaching can be purposefully used. In the introduction of the model, it is possible to achieve effective results in the process of drawing on the basis of the use of interactive techniques such as "mentalit" and "studes".

When applying the "Mentalit" method (mentalit is frantically derived from the word "mentalité", which means "mindfulness"), it was envisaged to develop the skills and skills of performing graphic and constructive work in students by ensuring that the drawing (image)is generated at the same time together with the teacher of science directly or the moderator who is taking the "master class".

The method "mentalit", which has a competitive character, helps students to develop their interest in deep mastering of the basics of drawing science, to increase the activity of teaching and learning, to form the ability to quickly receive information (educational information). On the basis of the application of the Studes method, students develop graphic creativity skills, develop skills of working in a team.

The investigative activities of small groups were carried out in several stages. At the first stage, each student has chosen a topic that is interesting to him and joins a small group of people working with the appropriate topic. At the second stage, the group members draw up a joint plan for the execution of training assignments on the subject, and the tasks are distributed among the group members. At the third stage, each member of the small group is searched for a way to perform a specific task: collected information, summarized the data, analyzed it, came to the final conclusion, exchanged views with his groupmates, revised the conclusion on the basis of their feedback. At the fourth stage, each member of the small group prepared a report on the results of the research. At the fifth stage, a presentation of a small group is prepared on the basis of reports. At the sixth stage, each subgroup activity in the academic community is assessed.

During the period of the study, a presentation was made on a number of topics in small groups based on the Studes method and the result was evaluated based on the selected criteria. The use of interactive techniques "mentalit" and "studes" in the process of drawing science allows you to achieve effective results.

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INSTRUCTIONS AND SAMPLES FOR GRAPHIC WORK IN DRAWING AND DRAWING GEOMETRY

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Abstract: *This article provides information on the subject of Descriptive Geometry and Engineering Graphics to gain knowledge and skills that allow you to create and read drawings, as well as to develop spatial imagination. Helps to comprehend and read drawings, methods of making images, solving various positional and metric problems, and a number of conventions accepted in descriptive geometry and construction drawing.*

Keywords: *Drawing geometry, engineering graphics, drawing, sketches, plane traces, positional and metric, projection, perspective, general situation, horizontal and frontal.*

Introduction. To create traces of a plane, it is formed by making traces of at least two or all sides (Fig. 1, a) in the same plane and connecting them.

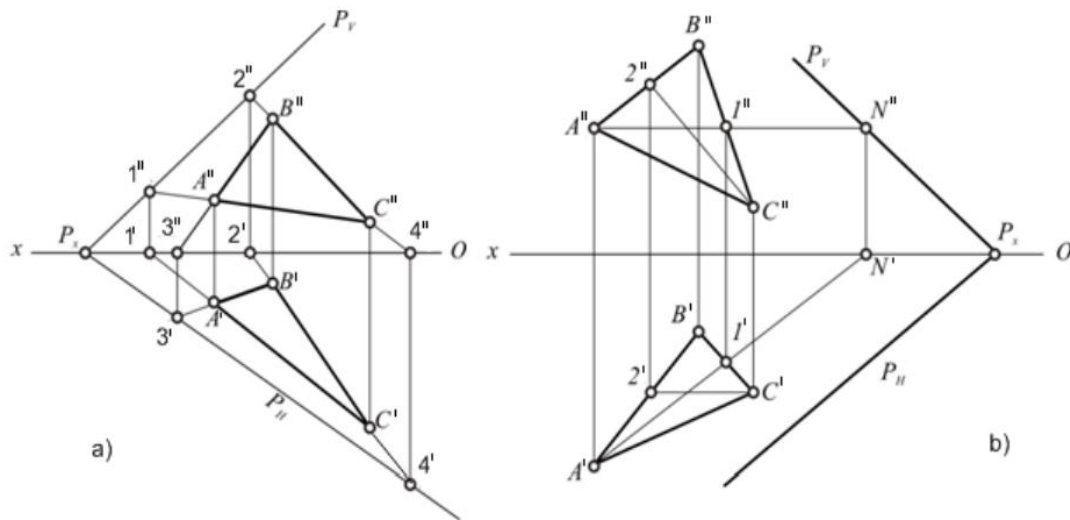


Figure 1.
(1st semester)

Determine the horizontal and frontal traces of the triangle ABC plane (Example).

To make a horizontal trace of the BC side in the diagram (Fig. 1, a), it is necessary to determine a point equal to the Z coordinate. To do this, the point of intersection of the horizontal projection of the side B^1C^1 with the OX axis 2^1 is found and determined by the projection connecting line 2^{11} . The point of intersection of the frontal projection $B^{11}C^{11}$ with the OX axis is found 4^{11} and determined by the projection line 4^1 . The horizontal projection A^1 is determined by the point of intersection of C^1 with the OX axis 1^1 using 1^{11} . The frontal projection A^{11} is at the point of intersection of C^{11} with the OX axis at 3^{11} , which is determined by 3^1 . By connecting the resulting 3^1 , 4^1 , and $1^1, 2^{11}$, the intersection point of the PH and PV traces forms the frontal and horizontal traces on the PX OX axis.

It is convenient to use the horizontal and front of the plane when the traces of straight lines in the general condition of the plane go beyond the boundaries of the drawing.

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In Figure 2 b, A ABC is held A^1 -horizontal and C^{11} -frontal. A frontal trace of the horizontal A^1 - a PV - trace is drawn parallel to point C^{11} 2¹¹ from point A^{11} . PH is transferred from the resulting point PX parallel to A^{111} .

2 graphic work.

Determine the distance from point S to the plane ABC (Example).

Solution. The problem is solved on the basis of the following construction algorithm:

- Projections of horizontal and frontal lines of the ABC plane;
- From the projections S^1 and S^{11} of the point S, the projections m^1 and m^{11} of the perpendicular are made as m^1O , m^1M^1 and $m^{11}S^{11}$, $m^{11}S^1$;
- the point of intersection of the perpendicular with the ABC plane is determined by the projections S^1 , and S^{11} of S;
- An auxiliary horizontal projection plane M (My M,) is drawn perpendicular to m,
- Projections 31 41 and 311411 of the line of intersection of the planes ABC and M are made;

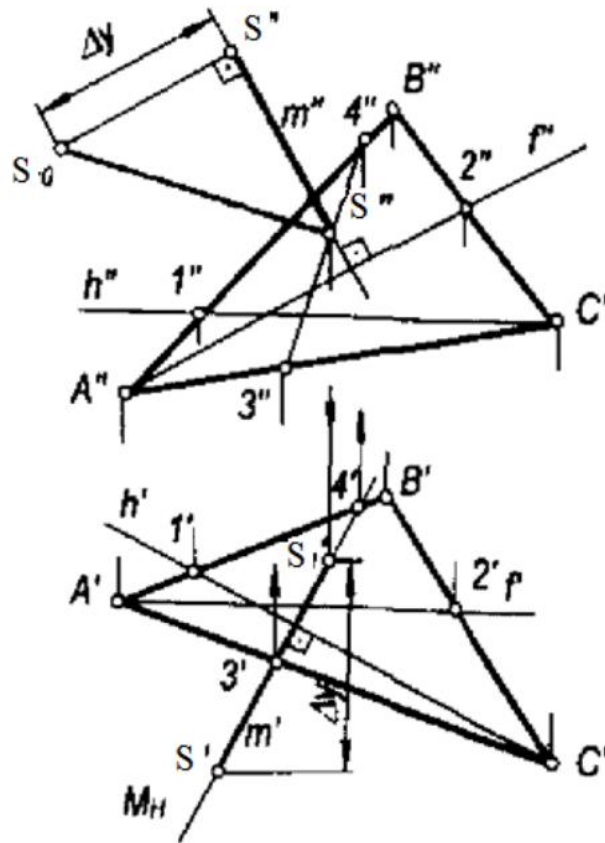


Figure 2.

With the projections of the line of intersection of the planes $3^1 4^1$ and $3^{11}4^{11}$, the intersection S of the perpendicular m^{11} , the projections S^1 and S^{11} of the point are determined: $S^{11} = m^{11}m$, $3^{11}4^{11}$ and $S^{11}m^{11}$. The projections S^1S , and O^1S^{11} formed in the graph are the projections of the distance S , S sought. Its true size is the hypotenuse S^{11} of the right-angled S^1S^{11} . If the plane is given in a special case, then no additional constructions are required to determine the distance from the given point to the plane.

3 graphic work.

Determine the true size of the ABC plane using the projection plane substitution method (Sample).

The plane in the general case is given by three points A, B, C (Fig. 3). To solve this problem, the new projection plane must be brought to a position perpendicular to the triangle ABC at the same time, as well as to one of the projection planes. This means that the new plane must be perpendicular to the line of intersection of the given plane with one of the projection planes. There is no need to draw a line of intersection, as its direction can be determined by the level lines of the plane, ie the horizontal and the front.

Therefore, it is necessary to draw one of the level lines in a given plane, for example, the horizontal AH. This horizontal new projection plane determines the position of V^1 . When X^1 is set perpendicular to $A^1 H^1$, two conditions are met: the new plane V^1 is perpendicular to both the plane H and the triangle ABC. Projection lines are drawn from the horizontal ends of the triangle perpendicular to the new X^1 axis. These lines are intersected by $Z_A, Z_B,$ and Z_C from the X^1 axis, and a new frontal projection of the triangle on one line, $A^{111} B^{111} C^{111}$, is made. α is the true magnitude of the angle of inclination of the angle ABC to the plane H.

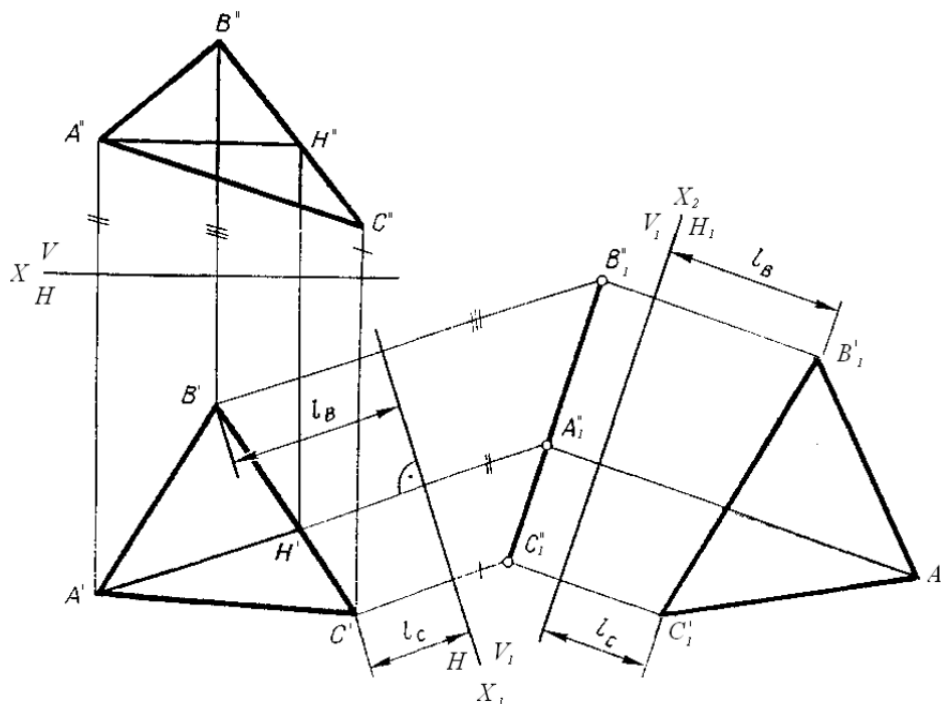


Figure 3.
4 graphic work.

Find the third view from the two given views and make the desired cut and construct the axonometry, make the necessary cut (Sample).

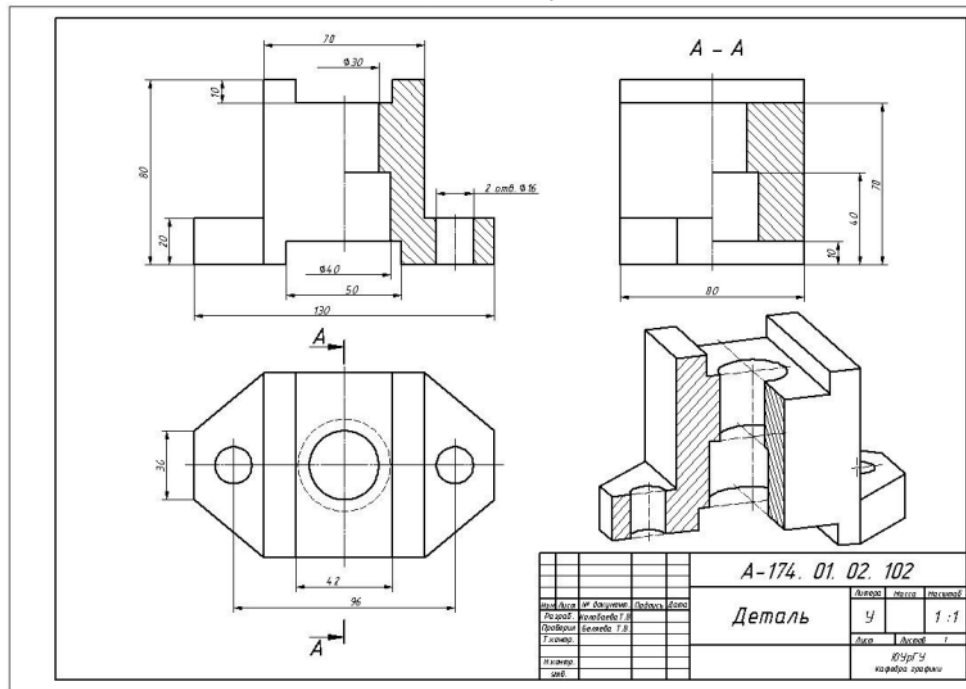


Figure 4.

5-8 graphic work. Architectural and construction drawing of the building: plan, facade, shear. Drawing of the A-compound (Sample).

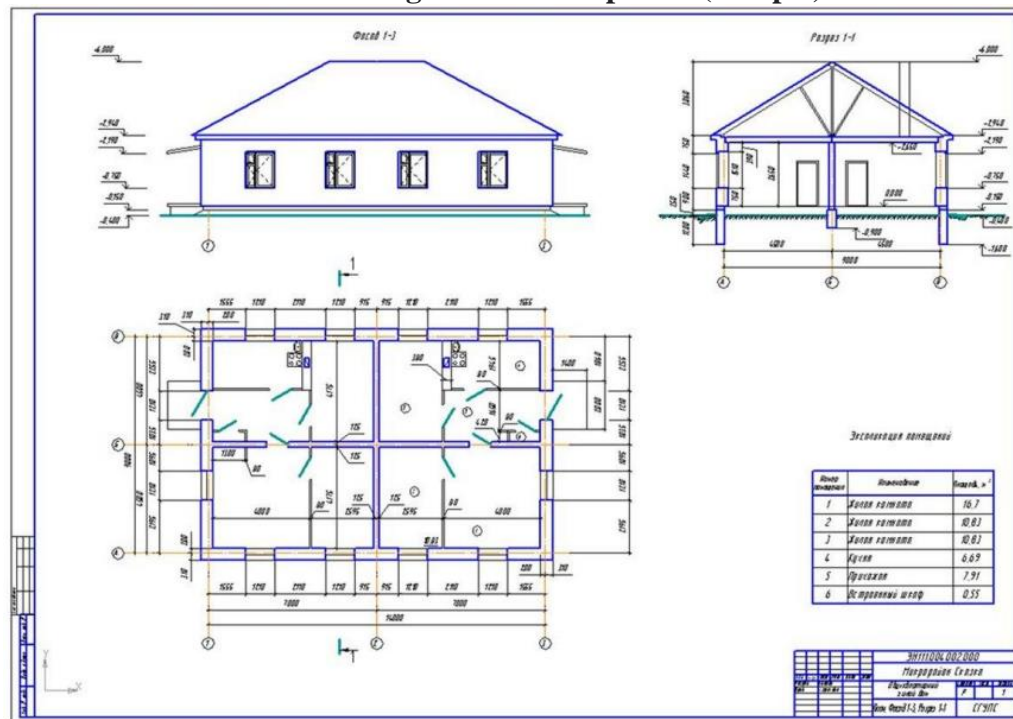


Figure 5

5-8 graphic work. Working drawing and axonometric projection of metal and reinforced concrete structural joints.

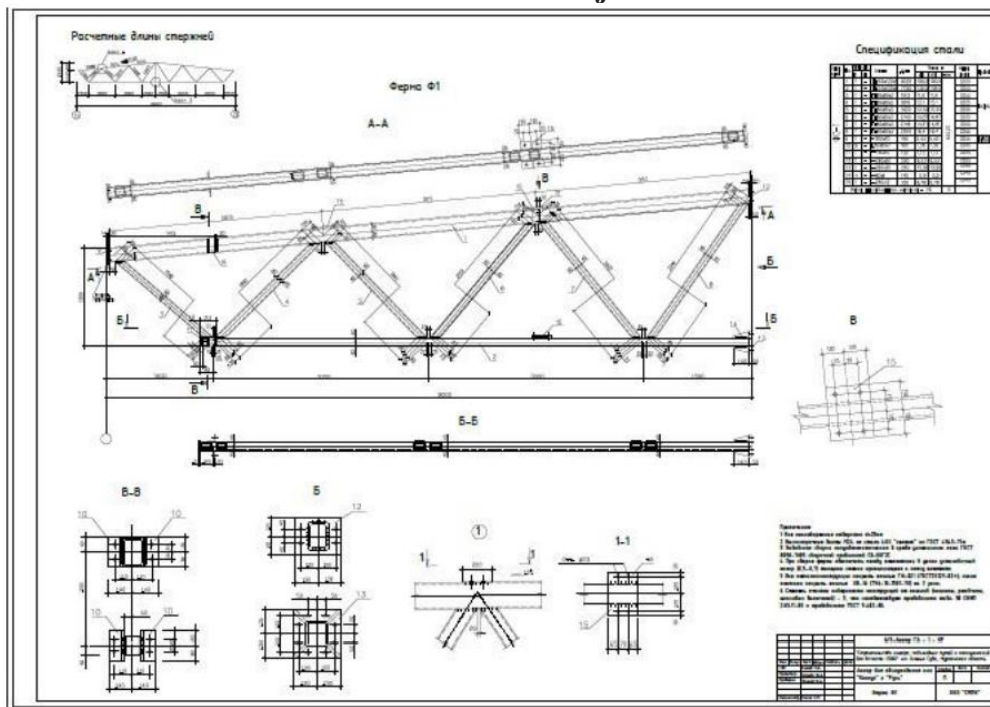


Figure 6.

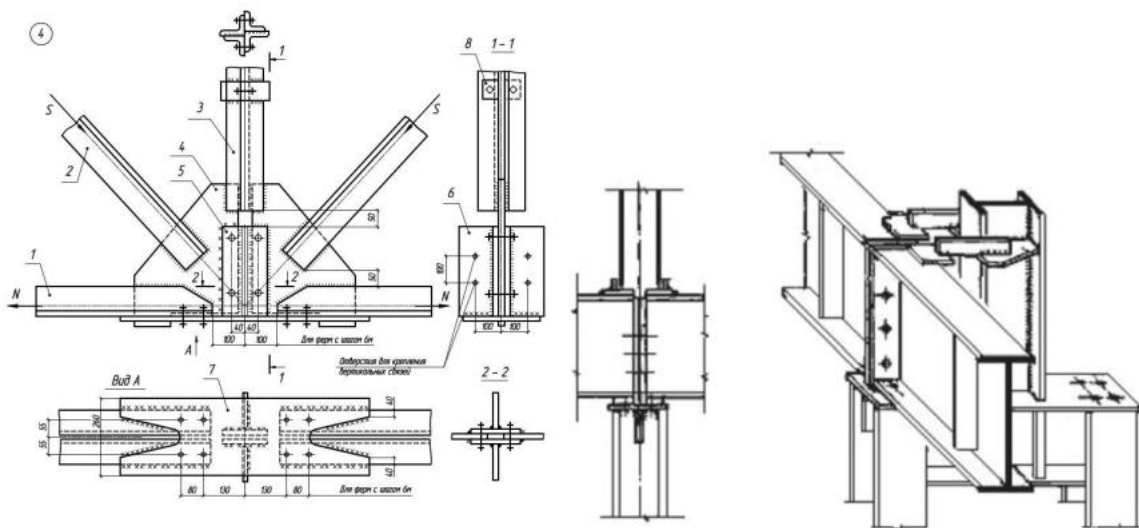


Figure 7.

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THE ROLE AND PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF "PAINTING" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINE ARTS

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Abstract: *This proverb provides reasonable information about the role and practical significance of painting in the development of fine art.*

Keywords: *fine art, painting, paints, works, perspective, optics, plastic Anatomy, National, traditional.*

Introduction. An important visual and expressive means of painting is color (color). Through color, the artist describes the existence or imaginary world in visible forms, can show the infinity of space, the colorfulness of things in it, the volume and texture of matter, the movement, changes in the human psyche, complex emotional reactions, reflections, reflections. The color of the painting depends on the property of the weapons, the color of the solvents used, on the means of visual expression and the method of processing (depending on whether the surface is smooth or unusual, the appearance of the work may have a different effect). The work is initially produced on a surface (most often paper and card board) on a pencil or charcoal in the style of an idea draft, which appears in the imagination and consciousness of the creator. Then, a suitable basis is chosen, which is processed according to the essence of the work to be done. After that, the picture is processed by defining the location. When coloring, it is possible to perform multilayer (lessirovka) or one-layer (alla prima), starting with a gradually diluted color, while laying the necessary color.[1]

“Painting” - a kind of Fine Art; an artistic work, which is created using colored materials, paints on a hard surface. Painting is an artistic depiction and interpretation of reality; an important means of influencing the thoughts and feelings of the viewer; has important social content and colorful ideological tasks. R. the content of the work is embodied in its theme and plot, the means of expression of the artist's painting of the plot (composition, racm, color, rhythm, etc.k.) will come true through. The basis of the works of painting (specially processed fabric, wood, paper, cardboard, glass, metal, etc.), color layer (watermark, gouache, tempera, watercolor, colored glass, colored stone, etc.), in some cases it will consist of a thin layer of varnish that is given over to store it.

The work of painting can be divided into a conditional two - flat and voluminous - spatial style: in the first style, the image is processed in holistic flat forms without a shadow of light, and in a voluminous spatial way the image is depicted in an environment-related frame with the help of a voluminous beam. Such works are rich in color, in which it is possible to feel all the shades of colors, to see both the returning color of the falling light, the tint of the returning light and the enrichment (reflex)with other colors. In the works of painting there is no strict boundary between these two styles, one of which will spoil the other. Painting works are divided into monumental (monumental art, monumental painting), decorative (decorative art, decorative art), workbench art, decor (theatrical and film decoration), miniature, etc., depending on the role, content, performing task, style and appearance of the work. The image divides into a number of genres, depending on the theme and direction of the content: animalism, historical genre, household genre, Batal genre, portrait, landscape, natyurmort and other painting appeared in ancient times in the last Paleolithic (408 thousand years BC).

Works of painting have been preserved in southern France (Fon de Gom, Lasko), northern Spain (Altamira), Central Asia and others; painting with earthen paints, karakoya, pistachio Kum, painting with a flat ghost quality (silhouette), in some it is felt that they tried to work with voluminous clay, complex compositions, abstract concepts began to appear in primitive paintings performed during the Mesolithic and Neolithic period. A system of images, rich in technical means, developed during the reign of Jerusalem, was formed. Monumental painting developed in the countries of the Ancient East (Egypt, India, Central Asia), South Eastern Europe (Greece, Italy), as well as the American continent (Central America). On the walls of the Shrine Chapel, palace and houses of wealthy nobles, works of various themes and directions were made.

Literature review. In the struggle against dry, life-long recent classicism and salon academism, a sensual, touching, light shade of proportions, devoted to the complex, tragic events of the period, sharply derived, saturated, colorful color, the style of romance developed (in France P.Jerika, E.Delakrua; In Germany - F.O.Runge, K.D.Frixix, O. In Russia A.Kiprenskiy, K.P.Bryullov and others), a realistic painting, based on the technique of working life in its own way, became even deeper in this period. Now the effort is made to make the image not only be truthful, but also to express the experiences and impressions, fantasies and thoughts that arise on the basis of life observation.

The creation of cardboard from the presence itself, light, air, width sought to describe the properties of color tint and exposure to each other in convincing colors (in England - J.Constable, In France - K.Koro, O. Domye, In Russia - A.G.Venetsianov and others). In Europe, in the era of the revolution and the National Liberation Movement, Democratic realism developed, people's lives, their struggles were shown, compositions reflecting national history and important events of the time, images of brave and progressive people of society were created. Social critical realism was developed in connection with the aesthetics of the Russian revolutionary democracy. Peredvijniks and creators close to them (V.Perov, I.Gramskay, I.Repin, V.Surikov and others) took an active role in this process. From the 19th century 70-ies, the palette of artists was enriched with Pure Spectrum colors; artists began to habituate racm performance in the open air. Impressionist artists in this regard (K.Mane, G.Pissara, A.Sisley and others) took a special place. They have achieved a unique way of organizing the surface of the painting, giving up the traditional smooth texture and the finished linear solution of shapes, updating the style of work, creating a masterpiece using free greases of pure spectrum colors.

Research Methodology. In ancient times, in addition to the religious content of the painting, which was in harmony with architecture and sculpture, the higher panacea was recommended, a light shade, a line and an air perspective were created, household and historical sketches, landscapes, portraits, naturmorts were created. In the 5th century BC, portraits of fayium about the painting of the workshop in wax painting (enkaustika)in Greece give an idea. In the Middle Ages, the art of monumental painting in the Eastern countries experienced its true flowering. In India (Ajanta), Central Asia (earthen, Varakhsha, Afrasiab, childhood) and others, the miniature art, characteristic of Fine Paints, elegant decorative rhythm, brightness of vital observations, has developed, in China, Japan, Korea, dreams on silk and paper, watercolor and gouache melt to high peaks in the field of racm processing. In the period of awakening, new aspects of the painting emerged, the realist art based on scientific foundations developed and took an important place in the development of World Art: the system of expression and its scientific basis were created.

Analysis and results. The perspective, optics, plastic Anatomy achievements were achieved, monumental painting rose to a high peak, ideological enrichment, the workbench entered social life on a wide scale. In the technique, the place of water paint began to be replaced by a watermark, the

interest in the technique of lessirovka, valyor increased, the technique of varnish-watermark became more complicated, multi-layer painting developed. Searches were also conducted on the issues of texture, increased attention was paid to the work with dark-colored greases (pastose style) on the basis of a smooth color coating on the basis of a white coating (grunt). In the 17-18-th centuries, national painting schools were formed in Europe (France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Russia, etc.), reflecting life in a truly revolutionary development, convincing interpretation of subtle changes in the spiritual world of Man and the problems of society took an important place. the genre of painting has expanded, the art of the bench with monumental painting has found wide variation, the stylistic trends have increased, the tonal painting has become more perfect.

Conclusion. Pastel, increased interest in watercolor. The influence of European art (especially bench painting) on the art of the peoples of the world, including the countries of the East, was significant. In the 19-th century, trying to solve topical issues related to the painting worldview, he occupied an important place in social life, the existing vices in social life were sharply criticized, during the 19-th century, works that promote long-standing, idealized images and heroes based on academism were praised, traditions of naturalism were formed.

This movement then began to be used in relation to sculpture, graphics, architecture, music, literature and other types of art. In the 19th century, the watermark painting took the leading place, which was due to its technique, the penetration into life of a wide range of New Paints produced in the industry during this period. 19-th century method of creating works of art with glue and watermark began to fall into crisis.

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OPERATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL RADIO RECEIVER FOR SATELLITE TELEVISION

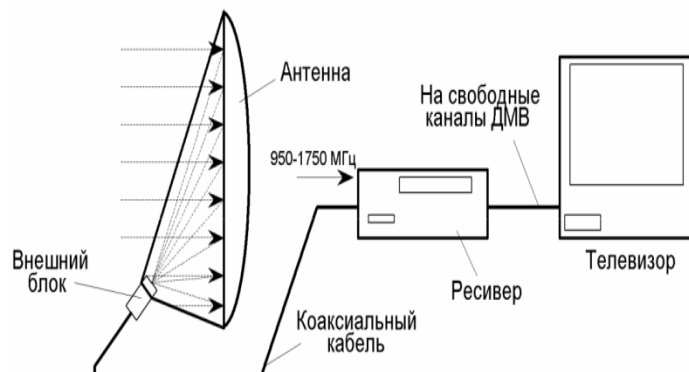
Inyaminov Yuldash Arifkhonovich
Babanov Dilmurad Tashpulatovich
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Annotation: *This article analyzes the functions of satellite television radios, antenna-feeder devices, satellite radio converter, satellite radio converter.*

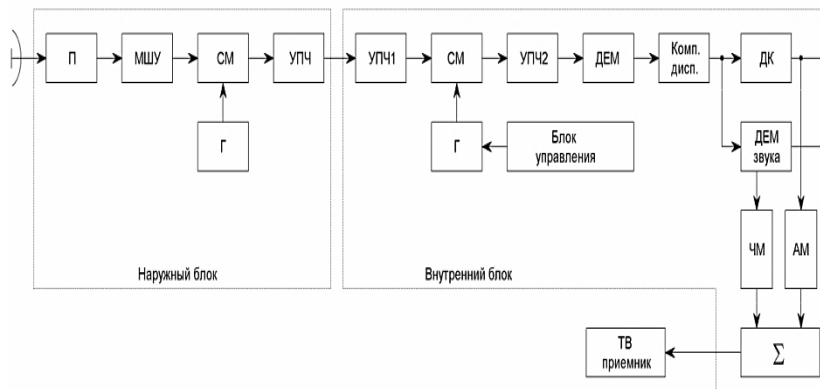
Key word: *receivers, detector antennas, repeater satellites, polarizer, converter.*

All radio receivers (RPR) of satellite television are built according to the superheterodyne scheme. An individual radio receiver consists of two parts: an outdoor unit, which is located directly on the antenna, and an indoor unit-satellite television receiver (receiver) installed near the TV. In Fig.1. the block diagram of the RPRU for receiving television broadcasting through repeater satellites is given.

Fig. 1. Structural diagram of a ground radio receiver. The functional diagram of an individual receiver RVSS is shown in fig. 2.



Rice. 2. Functional diagram of an



individual receiving device
 Such a constructive and circuit design of satellite RPRs is due to the frequency range in which satellite systems operate. This is explained by the following considerations.

1. The frequency range 11.7 - 12.5 GHz corresponds to

the wavelength range 2.5 - 2.56 cm. It is technically impossible to create detector antennas in this range. The most efficient antenna in this wavelength range is a reflector antenna (paraboloid), which has a large gain and a very narrow ("needle") radiation pattern (DN). The greater the ratio of the opening diameter of the paraboloid to the wavelength, the more sharply directed the pattern is formed and the greater the antenna gain. Reflector antennas are quite simple to manufacture and relatively cheap.

2. Only waveguides can be used as transmission lines for electromagnetic energy in this range. The use of other types of transmission lines, including a coaxial feeder, is impossible, since electromagnetic oscillations in the microwave range in coaxial feeders quickly decay. However,

waveguides are quite expensive to manufacture and their use in home satellite television systems is very difficult.

3. From the course "Radio Receivers" it is known that at the input of the receiver there is always a certain signal-to-noise ratio, determined by the ratio of the useful signal power to the noise power:

$$\gamma = (P_C / P_{III})_{BX}$$

This ratio does not remain constant from input to output of the receiver. When the useful signal propagates along the transmission line, the useful signal is attenuated due to natural power losses. At the same time, flotation and thermal noise from the transmission line are added to the input noise. As a result, at the output of the transmission line, i.e. already at the input of the receiver itself, the signal-to-noise ratio deteriorates. Moreover, this ratio worsens at the output of the linear part of the receiver. As a result, the noise figure increases and the sensitivity of the RPR decreases. Satellite receiver converter.

One way to reduce the noise figure, and therefore increase the sensitivity of the RPR, is to amplify the received signal immediately after the antenna. Devices that perform this function are called "antenna amplifiers". Structurally, antenna amplifiers are placed as close as possible to the antenna. In satellite RPRs, antenna amplifiers are located in the feed of a paraboloid and are called "low noise amplifiers" (LNA). The low-noise amplifier is structurally integrated with the polarizer and the first frequency converter. Such an amplifying-converting unit is called a "converter" (Fig. 2).

The converter solves the following tasks:

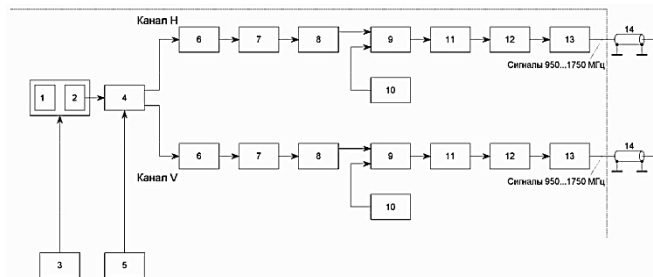
- carries out polarization selection of the signals received from the satellite-transmitter;
- protects the radio receiver via the mirror channel;
- produces power amplification of signals received at high frequency;
- performs the first frequency conversion of the received signals;
- produces a preliminary amplification of the converted signals at the first intermediate frequency.

The signal received from the satellite by the parabolic antenna is fed to the polarizer (P). The polarizer only passes a signal of a certain type of polarization to the input of the converter. The converter includes a low-noise amplifier (LNA), a mixer (SM) with a local oscillator (G) and an amplifier of the first intermediate frequency (IF). In a typical converter, the signal received by the antenna is amplified in a two- or three-stage transistor LNA, then its frequency is reduced in the first frequency converter to an intermediate frequency in the range of 950 - 1750 MHz.

RPRU for receiving TV broadcasting signals via repeater satellites is performed according to a superheterodyne scheme with double frequency conversion. This provides good selectivity for the adjacent satellite channel, almost complete suppression of the signals of the image channel and the signals of the return radiation of the local oscillator. The first frequency conversion, as already mentioned, is performed in an external unit (converter). The first intermediate frequency of the converted signals (more precisely, the frequency band) is chosen here high enough (950 ... 1750 MHz) so that the frequency of the first local oscillator and the frequencies of the mirror signals do not fall into the frequency band of the signals from the satellite. The first local oscillator is not tuned. It generates a signal of one fixed frequency, and the conversion is carried out in the frequency band $\Delta f = 800$ MHz. For conversion to a wider ($\Delta f = 1200$ MHz) frequency band, two local oscillators are used.

The first frequency conversion of the received signals can be carried out both with linear polarization (vertical or horizontal) and circular polarization. Electromagnetic waves of circular polarization are pre-converted into linear polarization waves. It is possible to simultaneously process signals of vertical and horizontal polarization if there are two converters in the external unit at the demodulator input (Fig. 3).

Fig.3. Structural diagram of the converter for simultaneous reception of signals of horizontal and vertical polarization 1-receiving antenna; 2-irradiator; 3-unit guidance to the satellite; 4-polarizer; 5-polarizer control unit; 6-band microwave filter; 7-waveguide-strip transition; 8-low-noise microwave signal amplifier; 9-first mixer; 10-first local oscillator; 11.12-amplifiers of signals of the first intermediate frequency (IF); 13-amplifier of the signals of the first IF in terms of power; 14-coaxial cable connecting the outdoor unit to the indoor unit.



Antenna. Microwave receiving antennas for satellite television broadcasting are mainly used in two types: phased antenna arrays (PAR) and parabolic antennas. The most widely used are parabolic antennas. The inner surface of the paraboloid of revolution is metal or metallized, designed to receive and reflect (reradiate) electromagnetic waves incident on it and direct them to the focus point where the irradiator is located.

The irradiator serves to receive electromagnetic waves reflected from the mirror, convert them into electrical signals and direct them to the waveguide. With satellite television broadcasting, the reception of electromagnetic waves having both linear and circular polarization. Therefore, a circular waveguide is attached to the irradiator, in which electromagnetic waves of any polarization can propagate.

Polarization is a physical characteristic of radiation that describes the direction of the vectors-moments of the electric field of a propagating electromagnetic wave.

The polarizer is used to select electromagnetic waves of only one (vertical or horizontal) polarization and direct them to the waveguide. The most important characteristic of the switch is the magnitude of the polarization attenuation, i.e. an indicator of the extent to which electromagnetic waves of unwanted polarization penetrate the output. The typical attenuation value is 30...50 dB. In the system of individual reception, the choice of electromagnetic waves of one or another polarization is carried out:

- mechanically - by turning the magnetic loop or electric probe by 90 °;
- in an electromagnetic way - by applying a certain voltage to the ferrite winding, along which an electromagnetic wave propagates.

This is controlled by an electronic circuit that is located in the receiver, and the choice of an electromagnetic wave of the appropriate polarization occurs simultaneously with the choice of a frequency channel (a television program).

The antenna-feeder system, in addition to these elements, may contain a remote guidance system for satellites, called a positioner.

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PLACE AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GRAPHIC PROGRAMS AutoCAD AND 3D MAX IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING

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Abstract: *This article provides basic information about the role and practical significance of AutoCAD and 3D max graphics programs in the educational process.*

Key word: *computer graphics, graphic software, autodesk, engineering, design, architecture.*

Introduction. As we know computer graphics is studied as different sectors. Its directions and possibilities are so wide that it covers all areas as mentioned above. And the programs used in their teaching are different. Among them, Engineering Computer Graphics occupies a special place. The main issue of Engineering Computer Graphics is the expression from teaching the audience the knowledge, skills and skills necessary for them to perform their work freely on the computer by using practical and operational programs and ready-made Command packages, creating models of design and technological processes, automatic design of projects directly used in the production process using modern software tools.[1].

Below are a few computer programs that are used in practice in the teaching of computer graphics science (Figure 1).

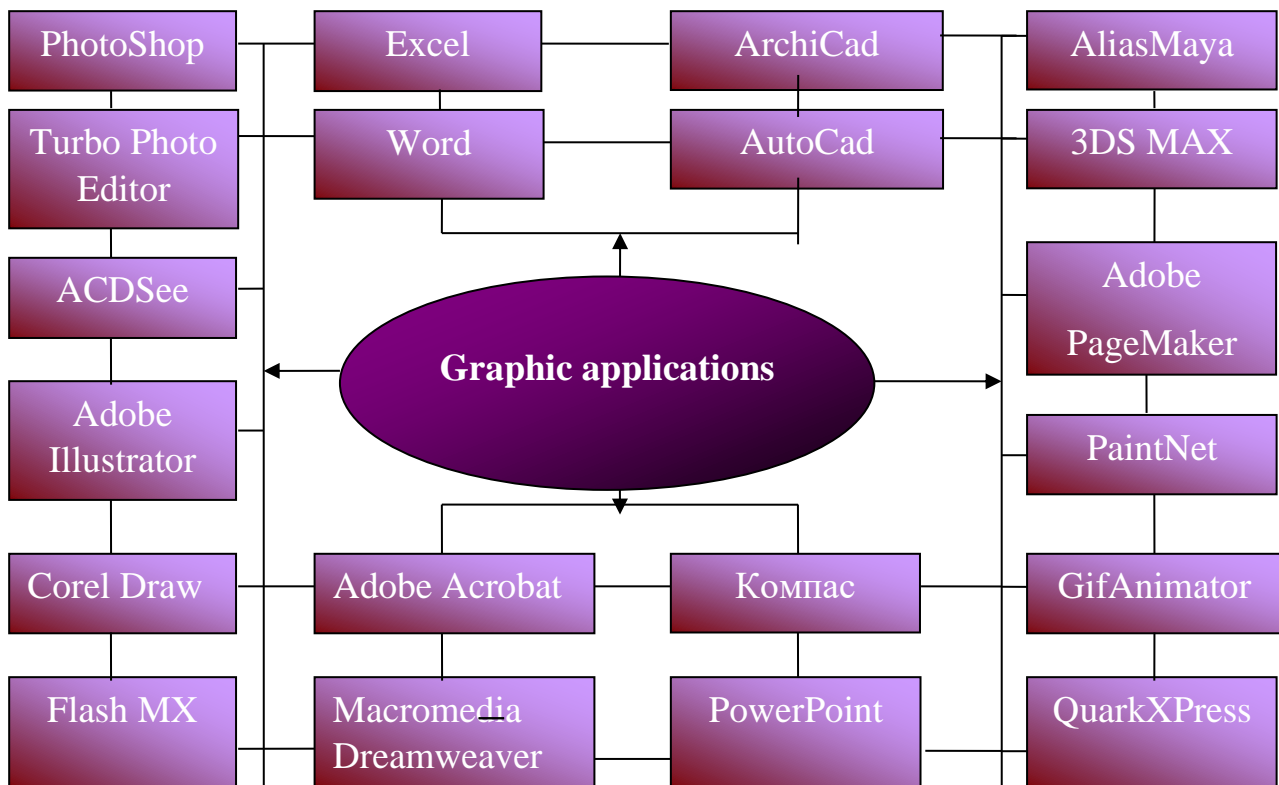


Figure 1. Graphical applications used.

All of these computer programs are used in different areas of the computer graphics industry. Currently, several improved options of these programs are being created, which are increasing the need for these graphical programs from day to day.

Another important aspect of computer graphics is that engineering is computer graphics, in which the design and modeling of engineering issues on the computer is carried out. Currently, it is more widely used in the field of architecture and engineering.

Literature review. Timur Rixsiboyev's textbook on 3D modeling, entitled Computer Graphics, provides the following basic and methodological information.[2] Further development of teaching of computer graphics in our country, analysis of its modern issues is an important requirement of the present day. This suggests that the research work carried out in the field is not yet sufficient. Therefore, the introduction of computer graphics science into a standard system, the scientific justification of the content coordination and pedagogical requirements, the creation of the technology of the formation of students' knowledge and skills using the capabilities of graphic programs in the teaching of computer graphics science and the solution of the problems in this area are urgent [3].

Research Methodology. Autodesk's AutoCAD system is currently the international standard for automatic layering. Although it has been more than 20 years since the creation of the AutoCAD program, it still remains popular among the automatic design programs, since the AutoCAD program is an excellent and popular program, it performs the creation of any type of schemes and drawings with high accuracy and quality. It also helps to fully realize the creative possibilities of users of this program. For this reason, it is becoming common for millions of professionals, scientists, engineers and students to use the AutoCAD system in the fields of automation of their design work.[4] The main purpose of science is to realize the integration of all science fields in the field of computer technology and as a result of this, it is an expression from ensuring that future specialists can achieve practical results using the capabilities of various graphic programs.

The AutoCAD system was developed by the American firm Autodesk in the early 80s, when there were personal computers (PC XT without a coprocessor, PC AT). Versions that were not so strong in size at that time were interested in automating their work in the constructor and drawing. The tenth version of the system began to develop sufficiently. In it, it became possible to see the commands from the command line or through the drop-down and graphical menus of the screen. The thirteenth version of AutoCAD is available in two variants (MS DOS and Windows 95) or give the possibility to install it on a computer. The Fourteenth version is nothing more than a compact, high-speed version, adding updates to the thirteenth version. It was scheduled for Windows (Windows 95 or Windows NT) operating systems, which began to be installed on all personal computers. In 1999 year, the 15-th version of AutoCAD was created, which was given the number 2000. In this version, management and output to the plotter (imager) and to the printer were significantly improved in two- and three-dimensional modeling.

While the first variants of the system had two-dimensional drawing equipment, progress was made in the process of moving from version to version. As a result, AutoCAD has become a better electronic Kulman.

Conclusion. It is known to us that in the teaching of computer graphics science, we use a variety of graphic programs, in all of which there are opportunities for modeling graphic images. When students find it difficult to bring them to the eye during the execution of assignments on engineering graphics, that is, to spatial imagination, by constructing it through a single view of the detailed drawing of Anasha, a relatively complete picture of this detail appears in them, and their interest in science increases. The possibility of modeling can be realized through various graphical programs. They all have their own characteristics.

For example: the possibility of solving engineering problems quickly and easily through the AutoCAD – graphics program; the ArchiCAD – program is a reliable program of architects, its application in the design of building structures; 3dMax, Corel Draw, Adobe Illustrator – is a vector three-dimensional and two-dimensional modeling program, the availability of the possibility of creating moving images, etc. programs can be cited as an example.[5] The selection of the most optimal of these graphic programs depending on the provision of subjects in the educational process, and the use of their capabilities as a pedagogical technology, not only further increases the interest of students in science, but also serves as the best tool for the formation of their knowledge and skills. Location V. According to Matveeva's explanation: during the mastering of ready-made graphics, animation and video-teaching materials, students perform an illustrative function of computer graphics. If they mastered the knowledge by drawing up a mathematical model of the object under study, the cognitive function of computer graphics is performed. The illustrative and cognitive functions of computer graphics differ conditionally. On the one hand, sometimes a simple graphic image can also lead to the birth of a new idea in the student or the opening of new edges in it. On the other hand, cognitive function is not always fully realized, for example, when the student reflects on the already known characteristics of the object under study, simply the illusory function is performed.

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FEATURES OF THE IMPACT OF THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS ON THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the essence of the features and sources of the crisis associated with the coronavirus, examines the factors affecting the coronavirus crisis on the socio-economic situation, the system of social protection of the population in the countries of the emerging market economy, in particular Uzbekistan. The work comprehensively examines the state, development trends and problems of reforming the system of social protection of the population. The socio-economic consequences of the pandemic were studied in the form of a decrease in the rate of economic growth and the volume of remittances, the preservation of the volume and deterioration in the structure of foreign trade, imbalance in the balance of payments, a decrease in the volume of foreign investment, an increase in unemployment and poverty of the population. Scientific recommendations aimed at improving the system of social protection of the population and increasing its effectiveness are proposed.*

Key words: *coronavirus, pandemic, social protection system, social protection targeting, poverty, income inequality, economic crisis, recession, lockdown, sanctions, employment, self-employed population, informal sector, informal employment, active and passive social programs, non-monetary inflation.*

Introduction. The coronavirus pandemic that the world economy faced in 2020-2022 has become a key factor affecting the socio-economic development of the world and the national economies of countries, in particular. The economic crisis had a significant impact on export-oriented industries, tourism, and the service sector. This crisis had a strong negative impact on the country's social policy, in particular on the system of social protection of the population, unemployment increased, incomes of the population decreased due to the loss of work in the informal sector of the economy, and the volume of remittances decreased. The above factors contributed in the end to the growth of poverty in the country. In connection with the above-mentioned topical, theoretical and practical aspects of assessing the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the socio-economic situation of the country, the system of social protection of the population and the development of scientific recommendations aimed at eliminating the consequences of the coronavirus crisis and restoring the standard of living of the population are insufficiently studied.

As an analysis of the economic literature on the coronavirus pandemic shows, a number of works reveal the socio-economic trends and challenges that have arisen for the global economy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic [1]. A group of scientists and specialists from international economic organizations devoted their scientific work to the study of priority areas of social policy, in particular, the social protection of the population in the world, in emerging market economies in the context of the coronacrisis [2]. The issues of the functioning of the labor market and employment growth, wages and flows in the Russian labor market in the context of the coronavirus are reflected in the scientific works of such Russian scientists as R.I. Kapelyushnikov, V.E. Gimpelson, V.N. Bobkov, A.A. Gulyugina, E.V. Odintsov [3].

Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on socio-economic conditions and some issues of mitigating the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Uzbekistan have been investigated in scientific reports of the UN Development Program, UNICEF, the World Bank Group [4].

At the same time, the theoretical and practical aspects of the implementation of social policy, in particular the social protection of the population, the features and stages of the implementation of anti-crisis active and passive social programs in Uzbekistan, the impact of global risks such as the impact of breaking global supply chains, the global food and energy crisis caused by the sanctions of developed countries in relation to Russia in our country, economic literature has not been studied enough.

Methods. During the research, the following methods of scientific analysis were used: analysis and synthesis, scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, comparative economic analysis, sociological survey and others.

Analyses and results. In 2020-2021, the global economy faced a crisis associated with the spread of COVID-19. It was a powerful shock experienced by the global economy during the entire post-war (after 1945) period. Contraction of global GDP in 2020 by 3.4% turned out to be significantly more than in the 2009 crisis phase. (-1.3% see table-2). Unlike the “classic” demand crises, where the main blow fell on the share of industrial enterprises, construction and the financial system, the services sector became the main victim of the coronacrisis. At the same time, cross-country differentiation was determined by the peculiarities of the structure of national economies. Previous crises were associated mainly with a sharp drop in demand. During the COVID-19 period, the global economy faced a massive supply shock caused by the forced suspension of economic activity and the implementation of the self-isolation regime. In such situations, the key task of the state anti-crisis policy was to preserve the human capital of companies in order to ensure that they recover as quickly as possible after the removal of anti-epidemic restrictions.

In terms of origin, dynamics and consequences, the coronavirus crisis differs significantly from classical crises. If habitual recessions are predominantly caused by shocks on the demand side, then at the heart of the 2020-2021 crisis. shocks lay on the supply side. The pandemic has contributed to the emergence of a new kind of inequality. These jobs are not the same in terms of the risk of infection. It is estimated that almost half of the workers in OECD countries work in places where there is a high likelihood of infection, as their jobs require direct physical contact with colleagues.[6] As world experience shows, the sources of the coronavirus crisis are:

- voluntary precautions that individuals have begun to take because of fear of getting sick;
- massive bans and restrictions on economic activity, which were forcibly introduced by states;
- the decline in business activity was rapid, deep and forced to reconsider the definition of the concept of "crisis". This is due to the fact that the economy was in the stages of a coronavirus recession for an extremely short time. The US National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that recessions were only two months long;
- the recession turned out to be extremely intermittent and extended in time due to state intervention in full or in part again resorted to;
- a paradoxical result was obtained with a fall in GDP in the OECD countries at the peak of the crisis by 12.4% per year, the real disposable income of households increased by 3.9%, in the USA by 11% and in Canada by 12.6%.[7]

This contrast is predominantly related to the different strategies for dealing with the consequences of the coronavirus, which were chosen by the governments of individual countries. There are two channels through which the government can provide support to workers. Firstly,

through the unemployment insurance system, paying benefits to those who have lost their jobs. Secondly, through enterprises, providing them with funds to pay for underemployed workers whose labor is temporarily unclaimed - either completely or partially.

As world practice shows, four main factors that negatively affect the economies of countries with emerging market economies should be singled out:

internal quarantine factors of various stiffness variations (lockdown) in order to limit the spread of coronavirus;

a sharp collapse in world prices for energy resources, in particular for oil and gas;

the outflow of capital from emerging market countries and the deterioration of the investment climate under the influence of various kinds of global risks (rupture of the global value chain, energy and food crisis, consequences of sanctions by developed countries against Russia due to the military conflict in Ukraine;

reduction in the volume of remittances from labor migrants from abroad;

As evidenced by the analysis of anti-crisis programs, countries with developing market economies suffered from the crisis associated with the coronavirus to a lesser extent than the global financial crisis of 2008 and the crisis in the global commodity markets of 2015 (Table 2). When assessing the impact of COVID-19 pandemics on the social sphere, an important issue is the development of anti-crisis measures and mitigation of the consequences of pandemics in the social protection system of the world:

public policy measures taken in connection with COVID-19 in different countries differ markedly from each other and largely reflect both the assessment of the situation by the government and its financial capabilities;

the pandemic has revealed the existing significant disparities in the field of inequality and problems in the coverage, completeness and decent level of social protection in the countries of the world. This social indicator worsened under the influence of such challenges as high levels of economic insecurity, chronic poverty, growing inequality, the large scale of the informal sector;

in social policy, the COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented reaction. Analysis of many low- and middle-income countries shows that high-income countries struggle to provide sufficient social protection and financial incentives, resulting in a lack of financial incentives due to significant gaps in coverage and funding;

as the analysis shows, the recovery of the social sphere and the economy remains uncertain, the decisive importance will still be given to increasing spending on social protection countries are at a crossroads in relation to the development trajectories of their social protection system ensuring social protection with universal coverage and realizing the human right to social security for all are the cornerstone of a people-centered approach to achieving social justice;

The state of the social protection system in the world is as follows. In 2020, only 46.9% of the world's population could actually benefit from only one social safety net benefit, while the remaining 53.1% were deprived of any protection. The rate of one-benefit coverage of the social protection system in emerging market economies varies significantly between regions and within regions. Access to health care, sickness benefits and unemployment benefits plays an important role in the system of social protection of the population. Two-thirds of the world's population is protected by participating in some form of health programme. In the area of income protection in the event of sickness and unemployment, problems in coverage and decent levels of benefits are more visible.

One third of people of working age stable income in case of illness is provided by law. Only 30.6% of the working-age population is officially covered by the systems.

Problems in the coverage, completeness and decent level of payments of social protection systems are closely related to the high deficit of investments in social protection. The countries of the world spend on average 12.9% of GDP on social protection (excluding healthcare). This indicator varies significantly across income groups, with high-income countries spending an average of 16.4%, upper-middle-income countries 8%, lower-middle-income countries 2.5% and in low-income countries, 1.1%;

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, the funding gap for social protection floors has widened by about 30% due to increased demand for health services and income stability measures and the contraction of GDP amid the crisis. According to calculations by experts from the International Labor Organization, in order to guarantee a basic level of social security through a nationally established minimum level of social protection, lower-middle-income countries require an annual investment of an additional 362.9 billion US dollars, which is equivalent to 5.1% of the countries' GDP. Low-income countries need to invest an additional \$77.9 billion, or 15.9% of GDP.

In 2020, Uzbekistan invested 9.7% of GDP in social protection programs, in particular, 75% of all investments are directed to the old-age pension system, the existing system covers only 55% of the population.

As the data of the household survey “Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan” in 2020 show, almost half of the population and a third of the low-income segments of the population of citizens are not covered by social protection programs. Compared to many low- and middle-income countries, Uzbekistan provides relatively generous benefits for families and children, but the duration and coverage of these benefits are short. Child care allowance, family allowance and allowance for low-income people in Uzbekistan are targeted programs aimed at reducing poverty in the country and in order to access such benefits, income per family member must be less than 52.7% of the minimum wage fees.

Along with the above programs, they are subject to rationing and are limited in time: households receive childcare benefits for 12 months, and for the other two programs for 6 months. As the analysis of the level of social protection coverage shows, in Uzbekistan the unemployment benefit coverage is only 0.8%, the benefit for the vulnerable part of the population of families is 15.8% and the benefit for mothers with newborn children is 16.0%.

As a result of the anti-crisis measures taken in connection with COVID-19, the level of coverage by the social protection system has increased. Anti-crisis programs in the area of social protection included horizontal and vertical expansion of existing schemes and the introduction of two new lump-sum cash payments to the most “vulnerable” segments of the population. In particular, in January 2020, only 12% of households with children received tax-financed benefits, and in August the share of such households reached up to 15%. For comparison, in January 2020, only 7% of households without children received an allowance, and in October this figure increased to 10%. Benefits-based households lost 6-9% of average wealth as a result of the pandemics, while households relying on remittances, self-employment, and agriculture suffered much more. Consequently, one of the most affected households turned out to be households with unpredictable sources of income outside the social protection system. Thus, despite the fact that government measures to combat COVID-19 have benefited recipient households, the low coverage of the system has led to the fact that most of the population of Uzbekistan was left without support. One of the best ways to deal with the effects of the crisis is to have a sustainable life-cycle social safety net that can be accessed when people are in vulnerable situations.

Global experience shows that since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, the funding gap for social protection floors has increased by about 30% due to increased demand for health services and income

stability measures and the resulting contraction of GDP during the crisis. Recognizing the impact of pandemics on the economy of Uzbekistan, the government has developed an anti-crisis program that has helped mitigate some of the effects of pandemics. The implementation of the anti-crisis program contributed to a sharp recovery in activity in the second half of 2020 and showed economic growth in 2020 at 1.7%, about 4 percentage points less than predicted before the pandemic. In other words, by introducing an effective financial stimulus package, Uzbekistan has reduced the depth of recessions, which contributed to a faster economic recovery.

Table 1.

Growth Forecast for Europe and Central Asia
(GDP at current prices USD at average prices 2010-2019)¹

	2019	2020	2021	2022 f	2023f
Azerbaijan	2,5	-4,3	5,0	3,1	2,7
Albania	2,1	-4,0	7,2	3,8	3,7
Armenia	7,6	-7,4	6,1	4,8	5,4
Belarus	1,4	-0,9	1,9	-2,8	2,3
Bulgaria	3,7	-4,2	3,3	3,8	3,6
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2,8	-3,2	4,0	3	3,2
Hungary	4,6	-4,7	6,8	5	4,3
Georgia	5,0	-6,8	10,5	5,5	5
Kazakhstan	4,5	-2,5	3,5	3,7	4,8
Kosovo	4,8	-5,3	7,1	4,1	4,4
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	4,6	-8,6	2,3	4,7	4,3
Moldova	3,7	-7,0	6,8	3,9	4,4
Poland	4,7	-2,5	5,1	4,7	3,4
Russian Federation	2,0	-3,0	4,3	2,4	1,8
Romania	4,2	-3,7	6,3	4,3	3,8
North Macedonia	3,9	-6,1	4,0	3,7	0,4
Serbia	4,3	-0,9	6,0	4,5	4
Tajikistan	7,4	4,5	7,0	5,5	4,5

¹ World Bank January 2022 <https://www.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/publication/wdr2022>

Turkey	0,9	1,8	9,5	2	3
Uzbekistan	5,7	1,7	6,2	5,6	5,8
Ukraine	3,2	-4,0	3,4	3,2	3,5
Croatia	3,5	-8,1	9,4	5,4	4,4
Montenegro	4,1	-15,3	10,8	5,6	4,8

Table 2

**Dynamics and forecasts of economic growth rates
(real GDP in%)²**

	2019	2020	2021e	2022f	2023f
World	2,6	-3,4	5,5	4,1	3,2
Advanced Economies	1,7	-4,6	5,0	3,8	2,3
USA	2,3	-3,4	5,6	3,7	2,6
euro area	1,6	-6,4	5,2	4,2	2,1
Japan	-0,2	-4,5	1,7	2,9	1,2
Emerging market and developing countries	3,8	-1,7	6,3	4,6	4,4
China	6,0	2,2	8,0	5,1	5,3
Europe and Central Asia	2,7	-2,0	5,8	3,0	2,9
the Russian Federation	2,0	-3,0	4,3	2,4	1,8
Turkey	0,9	1,8	9,5	2,0	3,0
Uzbekistan	5,7	1,7	6,2	5,6	5,8
High income countries	1,7	-4,6	5,0	3,8	2,4
Developing countries	4,0	-1,4	6,5	4,6	4,5
Low income countries	4,6	1,3	3,3	4,9	5,9

Discussions. Throughout the world, in particular in emerging market economies, social protection has played a critical role in responding to the COVID-19 crisis. The coronavirus crisis has exposed deficiencies in current social protection systems in terms of coverage, benefit worthiness and completeness, due to problems specific to the current state of the world of work, in particular the increase in precarious employment and rising inequality. The crisis has confirmed the importance of pre-emptive investment in building comprehensive and viable social protection systems. The key findings and lessons learned from the impact of the coronavirus crisis on the social safety net can be summarized as follows.

As the implementation of the anti-virus program shows, social security needs to be extended to workers in formal and informal forms of employment, workers in the digital platform economy, and migrant workers.

In order for social protection systems to effectively provide access to secure income and health services, sufficient resources and budgetary space must be allocated. Economic stimulus and social protection measures have placed a significant strain on government budgets and affected the long-term sustainability of social protection systems.

² World Bank January 2022 <https://www.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/publication/wdr2022>

The most important problem is to improve the financing of social protection through a combination of sources associated with the payment of social contributions.

In most OECD countries, even before the pandemic, telecommuting practices were regulated by legislation or collective bargaining agreements. While in the EU countries in 2015 only 3% of workers were employed remotely on a permanent basis, 5% worked regularly in several places. During the pandemic, teleworking has come to be seen as an important means of coping with the spread of infections. The share of teleworkers ranged from 30% in Sweden, Canada, Poland to 50% in Australia, the UK, and New Zealand to 60%. Most researchers agree that remote work may become commonplace in the labor market even after the pandemic. So, according to some estimates, in the US, about 34% of jobs can be transferred to a remote mode.

At the same time, there are large differences in the spread of remote work between countries with different levels of economic development and labor market structure. The share of potential remote jobs in less developed countries is much lower than in more developed ones. In emerging market economies with a GDP per capita of 1/3 of the U.S. average, the share of telecommuters could be half that.

The lower figure in less developed countries is associated with a high share of the self-employed, who find it more difficult to work remotely (they are employed in trade, in the service sector), as well as a higher share of low-skilled jobs, including in the service sector. There are certain differences between professional groups: if up to 70% -77% of all managers and specialists can work remotely, then only half among office workers.

One in three OECD countries saw significant increases in unemployment benefits. For example, in the US it was increased by \$600 per week for all recipients for up to four months.

In the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea, direct cash payments were made to almost the entire population. The attractiveness of such a system of material support lies in its efficiency and simplicity of administration. In the US, all citizens earning up to \$75,000 a year were paid \$1,200. Families received an additional \$500 for each child under 17. The disadvantage of this approach is that it violates the principle of targeted social assistance provided.

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REDUCING THE WEIGHT OF AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTS BY REPLACING MATERIAL

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Annotation: *The automotive industry uses many materials to build automobiles, including iron, aluminum, steel, glass, rubber, petroleum products, copper, steel, and more. These materials have evolved over decades, becoming more sophisticated, better built, and safer. They have emerged over the years as new automotive manufacturing technologies have emerged and they are increasingly being used in innovative ways. This article provides information on the introduction and application of modern systematic materials in the automotive industry. Given local and foreign data sources, car manufacturers are constantly trying to create the lightest cars to increase speed and power. The research and development of lightweight materials will reduce their cost, increase their recycling capacity, ensure their integration into vehicles, and maximize their advantages in terms of fuel economy. There is light weight without losing power and speed properties, and the future is the automotive industry. It brings innovative materials to the forefront of design.*

Keywords: *steel, aluminum, aluminum alloys, aluminum matrix composites, polymer and composite materials, plastics, lightweight materials.*

Introduction.

The automotive industry is one of the largest consumers of building materials in the world. Improving the durability and reliability of the work of automotive parts is a topical and important problem of materials science. The development of the automotive industry, the increasing demands on the quality and safety of materials used require the creation and application of new forms. At the same time, the growing demand for resources is creating competition among manufacturers of different materials, leading to success in developing new types and improving their quality.

The automotive industry uses the latest innovative developments resulting from the development of science and new technologies. Among the main vectors of the modern automotive industry are:

– Creating a variety of smart cars that can work in difficult situations on the road without the involvement of the driver;

– Development of cars with alternative energy sources. Among them is the most well-known and successful Tesla car line.

The performance of the cars is constantly improving as the engines become more efficient, the body is more aerodynamic, the transmission is improved, and the tire resistance is reduced.

Reducing its mass is very important when creating a car. This allows the car to retain key features, using less powerful engines that use less fuel and emit less harmful substances into the

atmosphere. In addition, the inertia of the car is reduced and less energy is required to accelerate or break it. Reducing the weight of the car also reduces the load on the suspension parts, which increases their service life.

Use new, lighter, but more durable materials, which are usually more expensive due to the need to reduce the weight of the car, however, cars will be more complex and accordingly harder for objective reasons. New lightweight building materials need to be weighted, including new units, active and passive safety systems, to reduce toxicity and continuously improve comfort levels. Lightweight constructions are increasingly used in the automotive, aerospace and construction industries, as the use of low-density materials allows to reduce the structural weight of products.

This can lead to significant fuel savings and reduced carbon footprint in transportation, and makes it easier to manipulate details in home-building applications. In addition, low material densities lead to natural resource savings because less material is required to produce consumer goods.

More than half of the total production of modern automobiles consists of cast iron and steel parts (55%), about 11% - plastics, the third place - aluminum alloys (9%); rubber and glass - 7 and 3%, respectively; the proportion of non-ferrous alloys (magnesium, titanium, copper and zinc) does not exceed 1%; other materials (varnishes, paints, electrical wires, coating materials, etc.) account for 13.5%.

Traditionally steel or various metal alloys. Steel has high strength and reliability, but it is prone to corrosion, and the parts made of it are characterized by a much larger mass.

The first attempts to simplify car design were made in the 1940s. By using parts made of synthetic fibers. Insufficiently developed technology at that time did not allow to obtain high-strength material, so initially only decorative panels of the car body were made of synthetic fibers.

Thanks to the use of the latest advances in science today, polymer compounds exhibit much greater hardness and strength than conventional steel. Due to the interconnection of synthetic fibers, a strong reinforcing frame is formed, through which the load is distributed evenly over the entire surface of the part. In addition, carbon fiber parts weigh almost three times less than steel-like strength.

In the manufacture of elements of modern engines, composite-based materials with aluminum are widely used matrices. Their alloy is aluminum, in which silicon and carbon fibers are added, previously passed through a special matrix made of titanium or aluminum. Such technology allows you to increase the strength of the material for multiple stresses.

The use of polymeric materials can significantly reduce the cost of manufacturing auto parts. The matrix of details made of synthetic fibers requires additional processing and even coloring, leaving it completely ready for installation. It is not particularly difficult to make very complex shaped parts from synthetic materials, it is very difficult to do this with steel. Polymer materials have an almost unlimited service life. They do not corrode; The effect of significant loads and vibrations that can easily withstand. The strength and rigidity of the car body elements made of synthetics can significantly increase the reliability and safety of the fibers along with reducing the weight of the car. The only setback is the widespread use of carbon fiber in the automotive industry due to the very high cost of producing it. Part polymer synthetic fibers are 30-40 times more

expensive. However, the level of steel and light alloys inevitably leads to a decrease in value over time to improve carbon fiber technology.

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**THEORETICAL BASIS OF PRAGMATICS AS A SCIENCE AND ITS ASPECTS IN
DIPLOMATIC LETTER WRITING**

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Abstract: *The current article aims to observe relationships and determining factors between diplomatic letters and their association with pragmatics. In the following points, the research about Pragmatic aspects of diplomatic letters theoretical basis of pragmatics as a science and its aspects in diplomatic letter writing were discussed.*

Key words: *motivation, extrinsic motivation, vocabulary, modern techniques, visual images transferring, sequential order, pragmatics, diplomatic letters*

1.1 The study of pragmatics as a field of linguistics

In linguistics (the study of language), pragmatics is a specialized branch of study, focusing on the relationship between natural language and users of that language. Pragmatics focuses on conversational implicatures — or that which a speaker implies and which a listener infers. To define pragmatics, experts sometimes compare and contrast it with linguistic semantics (the meaning of a sentence) or compare it to syntax (word order) or semiotics (the study of symbols), all of which are distinct terms.

Pragmatics dates back to antiquity when rhetoric was one of the three liberal arts. The more modern idea of pragmatics arose between 1780 and 1830 in Britain, France, and Germany. Pragmatism saw a rise in popularity between 1880 and 1930 when linguists studying the philosophy of language agreed on a point of view that language must be studied in the context of dialogue and life, and that language itself is a kind of human action. Today, linguistics is a multidisciplinary realm of study spanning the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

Pragmatics, Semantics, Syntax, and Semiotics: What's the Difference?

People often associate pragmatics with other areas of linguistic study, such as semantics, syntax, and semiotics, but these terms have different definitions. Semantics is the study of rule systems that determine the literal linguistic meanings of expressions; syntax describes how we combine words to form sentences with specific meaning; and semiotics is concerned with the use and interpretation of signs and symbols.

In contrast to semantics, syntax, and semiotics, the study of pragmatics revolves around both the literal and nonliteral aspects of language and how physical or social contexts determine the use of those linguistic expressions.

A Brief Overview of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics—the study of language—that focuses on implied and inferred meanings. This branch of linguistics involves many concepts, including these major areas:

Conversational implicature: This concept is based on the idea that people in a conversation are cooperating to reach a common conversational goal; therefore, implications can be derived from a speaker's responses to questions. For example, if a parent asks a child whether they finished their homework and the child responds that they've finished their math homework, the parent might infer that the child still has homework in other classes to finish. Philosopher Paul Grice is credited with developing both the term and concept of implicature around 1975, and other scholars have since refined his ideas.

Cognitive pragmatics: This area focuses on cognition or the mental processes (also called cognitive processes) of human communication. Researchers studying cognitive pragmatics may focus on language disorders in those with developmental disabilities or those who have suffered head trauma that affects their speech.

Intercultural pragmatics: This area of the field studies communication between people from different cultures who speak different first languages. Similarly, interlanguage pragmatics works with language learners who are acquiring a second language.

Managing the flow of reference: In conversation, listeners track syntactic (relating to syntax) clues to understand what happened or who performed an action—this is called managing the flow of reference. For example, if someone were to walk up to you and say, "John is inside. He told me to greet you," you will likely understand that John is the person who told the speaker to greet you.

Relevance theory: One major framework in pragmatics is relevance theory, which Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson first proposed. The theory, inspired by Grice's ideas about implicature, states that a speaker's every utterance conveys enough relevant information for it to be worth the addressee's effort to process the meaning of an utterance.

Sociolinguistics: Sociolinguistics focuses on how native speakers of the same language may speak differently from one another simply because of the different social groups to which they belong.

Speech acts: In linguistics, the phrase "speech acts" is more philosophical in concept and is not related to phonology (the branch of linguistic study concerned with the specific phonetic sounds or dialects of a language). Speech act theory states that people use language and the rules of language to accomplish tasks and goals. While a physical act would be drinking a glass of water, and a mental act would be thinking about drinking a glass of water, a speech act would include things like asking for a glass of water or ordering someone to drink a glass of water.

Theory of mind: David Premack and Guy Woodruff originally proposed this theory in the 1970s. Theory of mind centers on how understanding someone's mental state may also help explain their use of language. Some scholars see overlap between the theory of mind and pragmatic competence, which deals with language and its use in a given linguistic context.

Examples of Pragmatics

The definition of pragmatics and the use of pragmatics can be tricky to grasp without studying examples. Here are three examples that can help illustrate pragmatics in use in everyday conversation:

“How are you?” This everyday greeting is rarely met with a response that involves discussing every medical and personal detail that may affect how the person is feeling on a given day (which would make up a literal response to the question). Instead, you might respond to the question with: “Fine, how are you?” This would be a pragmatic response since you are making a presupposition that the speaker’s intention was for the question to be an implied greeting and not a literal question about how you are doing at that exact moment.

“Luggage must be carried on the escalator.” This sentence on a referential sign in an airport is linguistically ambiguous, although not usually pragmatically ambiguous. Someone who has never gone to an airport before might misinterpret the semantic, literal meaning as a command that everyone must rush over to the escalator while carrying their luggage. But thanks to pragmatics (the inclusion of context with the sign), you know that the sign only applies to people who are actively taking luggage onto the escalator, not to everyone. The context of the situation determines the sentence’s meaning.

“I have two sons.” While not necessarily ambiguous, this sentence contains an implication that the speaker has no more than two sons; however, it’s possible the speaker could have more than two sons and the statement would still be truthful. Pragmatics incorporates the context of an utterance to determine meaning. Therefore, a preceding question of “Do you have any children?” would change the response’s implication to be that the speaker only has two children—two sons. Furthermore, a preceding question of “Do you have any sons?” would change the response’s implication to be that the speaker might have one or more daughters in addition to having two sons.

1.2 General description of diplomatic correspondence and its pragmatic peculiarities

Diplomatic Correspondence—Official correspondence between the agents authorized by a state to conduct its foreign relations either at home or abroad, with similarly authorized representative of foreign governments.

Written texts are an essential element of diplomacy. Texts provide powers and accreditation for the diplomat. Texts contain his instructions and negotiating briefs. Texts are the main outcome of negotiations. For certain texts – or parts of texts – there exist stereotyped formulas: letters of accreditation, full powers, opening and final clauses of treaties, even diplomatic notes. For all texts that are meant to be shared with another party or other parties, there are traditional requirements of polite formulations. On the other hand, internal documents only follow the rules of the entity which employs them. For countries long active in international diplomacy, there used to be all sorts of regulations regarding the writing of dispatches, instructions, briefs, reports, etc. New forms and means of communicating have affected the manner in which documents of diplomacy are written today, be they internal or addressed to one or more external entities.

Documents exchanged between countries in the past were written in the single vehicular language then in use in Europe: Latin. In the 18th century French had become the generally accepted diplomatic language, so much so that even diplomatic notes addressed to the British Foreign Office

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by the Legation of the USA were written in that language. The 20th century saw a gradual emergence of English as a second and later even dominant diplomatic language. At the same time, a growing number of countries insisted on the use of their own language in diplomatic correspondence and joint diplomatic documents. As a result the United Nations admitted to five languages at its inception (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), to which Arabic has later been added by informal agreement. In the European Union, all twelve languages of the members are currently in use and their number is bound to grow as new members will be admitted. Translation and interpretation have therefore become a major element in present-day diplomatic life.

In this presentation, we will consider the issues of formal diplomatic documents, multi-language diplomatic texts, and the impact of information technology on diplomatic texts.

FORMAL DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

Full powers were traditionally given by a proclamation addressed to no one in particular. Until recently at least, even the foreign secretary of the British government was provided with such powers by the queen, although practice and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 have long admitted that a foreign minister, by virtue of his position, had all powers necessary to deal with foreign governments and to represent his government in international fora.

Letters of accreditation are always addressed to a specific destinatory, head of state or government, foreign minister, secretary-general of an international institution, etc. Their content is stereotyped, stating the full confidence of the accrediting actor in the accredited person and expressing the hope that the actor of accreditation will accord full credence to that accredited person. Full powers for specific purposes may be written in the same manner.

Diplomatic notes addressed by one entity to another had stereotyped beginnings and endings: XXX presents its compliments to YYY and has the honour to... XXX avails itself of this opportunity to renew to YYY the expression of its highest consideration. Each entity had to be presented with its full name, e.g. "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of". In the operative text, shorter mentions, in particular "the Ministry", would be used. Courtesy of language had to be respected even if the subject-matter was a strong protest or the notification of a rupture. Today, in most notes much of the formality is omitted and the style used is more reminiscent of the Aide-Mémoire of yore. Even where an agreement is embodied in an exchange of notes, it is no longer required that each side fully reproduces the content. It is considered sufficient if the note containing the offer states all relevant clauses whereas the note expressing acceptance simply refers to the offer and then states the terms of acceptance.

Treaties used to be written with much formality as regards the opening and the final clauses. The title mentioned the parties (two or more) in full and this was followed by an introductory statement again mentioning the parties in full as well as their representatives by name and title. This was mostly followed by a preamble and only then came the substantive clauses. The content of the final clauses varied but the style remained formal. For bilateral treaties there were two originals; each mentioning one of the parties first and being initialled and signed by the representative of that party on the left side. These originals were exchanged. Today, many treaties use simplified titles and mention of parties and omit the names of representatives altogether except at the bottom of the last page where the signatures have to be affixed.

Consent to be bound by a treaty other than by signature used to be expressed in a very formal document, known as an instrument of ratification or of accession (in the case of participation in a multilateral treaty by a non-signatory). Instruments of ratification of a bilateral treaty contained the full text of the national version followed by the statement of ratification. In the case of multilateral treaties the instrument was a proclamation of ratification or accession in stereotyped terms. It was handed over to the depository of the treaty in a formal ceremony. More recently, expression of consent to be bound has also been expressed by notification using the form of a diplomatic note. This possibility must be indicated in the final clauses of the treaty. The advantage of this approach is particularly evident in bilateral treaties, where it replaces the exchange of instruments of ratification by duly empowered representatives, an exchange that has to be minuted. Notification of consent to be bound can be forwarded by a diplomatic mission or even by mail.

MULTI-LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS

Except between countries using the same national or vehicular language, diplomatic documents, these days, tend to be written in two or more languages. In bilateral relations a difference is made between authentic languages and unofficial translations. If two languages are both authentic, the interpretation problems have to be solved by reference to both. Unofficial translations on the other hand have no value of authenticity. Sometimes, the unofficial translation is in the language of one party which is not used in international relations. Thus Israel used to insist that an unofficial translation in Hebrew be attached to bilateral agreements for which English would be used for the Israeli version. China on the other hand insists that all diplomatic documents emanating from it be written in Chinese, but accepts that an unofficial translation into English be attached to them.

The writing of treaties in several languages is a complex task, especially if one or more of these languages are not used during the actual negotiation. Versions in working languages are based on the records of simultaneous interpretation. Versions in other languages have to be prepared separately. All have to go before the drafting committee which therefore needs at least one member for each language. Preferably however members of a drafting committee should master two or more of the languages used so as to ensure proper concordance of texts. The drafts submitted to the committee are prepared by the secretariat of the negotiating body, which must check recordings of simultaneous interpretation and produce versions in languages which were not used as working languages. The complexity of the task of a drafting committee explains why, in some cases, it will re-convene after the treaty has already been authenticated, with the express competence of making linguistic adjustments between the various versions.

Problems akin to those encountered with multilingual texts may arise with diplomatic texts negotiated and written in a single language when two or more countries are involved. For German speakers from Austria, Germany and Switzerland the same word may not have exactly the same meaning. This is even more pronounced among countries using English as a vehicular language, or Spanish, whereas in the case of French the meaning attributed by France tends to be generally accepted.

THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information technology allows for working on a text which is displayed on computer screens or projected on a wall screen from a computer if the negotiation takes place in a conference room. This text can be directly amended, including by inserting versions in brackets on the display, or proposed amendments can be written into hypertext links. This last approach is particularly useful in

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multilateral negotiations conducted on the Internet, either in real time encounters or, even more, when negotiators can make their input in their own time and the secretariat from time to time sums up the situation.

The recourse to information technology is probably going to modify the presentation of bilateral agreements. These are likely to be written in a single version and no longer put down in two original documents. The lengthy mention of parties with their full names and the names of negotiators is likely to disappear. Consent to be bound may be expressed by notification over the Internet.

Multilateral treaties are always written in a single original, so recourse to information technology will not change anything in this regard. But ratification and accession can be notified over the Internet just as in the case of bilateral treaties.

Information technology is also likely to help with multilingual texts. There already exists software for translation, although this can at best produce a very rough draft that will have to be carefully edited. By working on texts accessible over the Internet, translators from various countries will be able to compare notes and thus help to produce better adjusted versions in the various languages of the treaty.

Information technology however also presents potential problems regarding the finalisation of an agreed text, in particular if this takes place over the Internet. Safeguards will have to be found to prevent a party from tampering with a finally agreed version.

Outcomes of the 1st Chapter

Here are some final remarks regarding the general importance of language. We are living in a time when attention to good use of language tends to lapse. Media often use deplorable language, both spoken and written, and there is a definite danger that future diplomats will no longer master properly even their own mother tongue, let alone vehicular languages like English, French or Spanish. This will create additional difficulties in the implementation of existing agreements. As is well known, unclear language is often used to mask divergences under the appearance of agreement. When these divergences re-appear as a result of differing interpretation by the parties concerned, it is essential that those who may be entrusted with proposing solutions to such disputes fully master the language(s) concerned.

Information technology could provide help in solving insufficient mastery of languages. Interactive teaching can force the student to really grapple with the language he is learning and thus to achieve more than just superficial fluency. New texts negotiated with recourse to information technology can be better understood because all successive versions and the reactions to them remain documented. Hopefully this will lead to a newly enhanced linguistic culture in diplomacy.

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**EXPENSES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:
EXPERIENCE OF INDIA AND UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract: *One of the factors determining the economic potential of India and Uzbekistan within the framework of global innovative development and pandemic is the expenses on the research and development in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP). In this regard this article is devoted to the research of the experience of two countries and their cooperation in improving their efficiency.*

Key words: *innovation, research and development expenses, ecosystem, intellectual property, Gross Domestic Product, innovation index, new technologies.*

Introduction.

The process of globalization in the world requires research in the field of new knowledge and technology, the creation of intellectual property of the provider, its targeted and effective use. It is known that the coronavirus pandemic, almost completely covered the globe. The economic losses that could be occurred from this disaster are estimated at trillions of US dollars. Most notably, hundreds of thousands of people have fallen victim to this terrible virus. In turn, this virus has put the economy in a difficult position in India as well. The Indian government has decided to allocate 270 billion USD (10 per cent of GDP) to recover the economy within the period of a pandemic in the country. In our country, radical measures have been developed to prevent the spread of coronavirus. It should be noted that 10 trillion. UZS have been directed in Uzbekistan as part of anti-pandemic measures. As a result, the Decree “On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the Koronavirus pandemic and the global crisis on the economy”, “On comprehensive additional measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection in the Republic of Uzbekistan” have been adopted.

The power of the pandemic has almost halted the world economy. Moreover, this unexpected biological disaster for humanity has affected the activities of all the major companies and firms in the world economy. Under the impact of the pandemic, companies also face a number of challenges in making their own operational and strategic management decisions, for example, how these losses are disclosed in the financial statements? Or within the framework of a pandemic, how reliable are the costs incurred by companies, including research and development, in the financial statements? Or what are the minimum requirements for the preparation of financial statements in these circumstances? Finding solutions to such questions has currently become a very vital necessity for a company leader, manager and accountant.

The economies of many Asian countries, in particular, the economy of India have been growing rapidly in recent years. According to the opinion of international experts, India will triple its GDP in the next 5 years. At the end of 2019, the national GDP of this country has grown by 7,3% and reached the amount of 2 971 billion USD. This factor enabled India to improve its position and rose to 5th place in the world rankings (2nd place in Asia) (In 2018 it occupied 7th place with 2718 billion USD).

With this figure, it overtook the UK and France¹. This achievement has certainly gained worldwide recognition.

The rapid growth of the Indian economy is likely to make it the country with the third largest GDP in the world rankings in the future. In addition, in the popular Bloomberg Innovation Index, India has not changed its position in 2020, ranking 54th with a rating of 49,33². This will definitely create new opportunities for investment and trade in the country to have such high international ratings. This means that Uzbekistan, its close partner in the future, has also created a comprehensive international legal framework for the widespread use of India economic achievements and experience.

Methodology.

In order to study the costs of scientific and innovative developments, analytical tools such as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, systematic approach, logical thinking, monographic observation, comparison were used.

Analysis and results.

It is known that the relations between Uzbekistan and India have a long history (the Great Silk Road and the Empire of the Baburids). Currently the foreign trade turnover between Uzbekistan and India is growing from year to year and in 2019 it has reached 264,2 million USD, which is an increase of 130,0% compared to the previous 2018 (this figure amounted to 203,5 million USD in 2018). It should be noted that exports amounted to 17,4 million USD and imports amounted to 246,8 mln USD.

There is a huge gap between the GDP of India and Uzbekistan (+2921,8 billion USD in favor of India). However, the figures on the average per capita income of GDP are almost the same (+0.4 thousand USD). The table below illustrates the position of India and Uzbekistan in some international rankings (Table 1).

Table 1

Common socio-economic indicators³

(as of January 1, 2020)

№	Indicators	Countries	
		India	Uzbekistan
1.	Gross Domestic Product, bln. USD	2,971	49,2
2.	GDP per capita, thousand USD.	2,2	1,8
3.	Population, million person	1357,6	34,0
4.	Innovation Index (GII 2019), place (rating)	52 (36,58)	Didn't participate in the rating
5.	Population Literacy Index (EI 2019), place (rating)	133 (0,558)	73 (0,718)
6.	Global Competitiveness Index (GCR 2019), role (rating)	68 (61,4)	Рейтингда қатнашмаган
7.	Human Development Index (HD 2019), place (rating)	167 (0,647)	108 (0,710)

¹ <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/rating-countries-gdp/rating-countries-gdp-info>

² <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-01-18/germany-breaks-korea-s-six-year-streak-as-most-innovative-nation>

³ <https://gtmarket.ru/ratings/global-competitiveness-index/info>

The process of globalization requires a further increase in the cost of creating intellectual property, including research and development. Therefore, currently economically developed countries are trying to create new intellectual property and to raise the expenses on the research and development in relation to their GDP. For example, this is an average of 2,4% of the GDP of North America and Western Europe, 2,1% in East Asia and the Pacific, 1,0% in Central and Eastern Europe, and 0,7% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 0,6% in Arab countries, 0,5 % in South - West Asia, 0,4 % in Africa and 0,2 % - in Central Asia⁴.

It should be noted that India occupies a special place and ranks the 2nd among the countries of East Asia and the Pacific (2,1%). This is due to the fact that recently the Gross Domestic Product of the country has a tendency to increase its spending on research and development.

If we look at the data globally, almost 38% of the USA Gross Domestic Product is generated from the innovative products created in reliance upon the intellectual property. The volume of the created software increased by 31% in 2018, and its market value accounted for 8,2 billion USD. This figure is expected to constitute 29,9 billion USD in 2020 and in an increase of 105,8 billion USD is expected till 2025⁵.

The main share in the financing of innovative developments in the world belongs to the business sector. In terms of financing research and development, South Korea has the share of 78,0 % (or 57,2 billion USD), Japan - 77,5% (or 131,8 billion USD), China - 77,3% (286,5 billion USD), the USA - 71,4 % (340,7 billion USD), and this indicator in India accounts for 17,0 billion USD (35,0 %).

However, the share of the funds allocated on the research and development by the state is significantly bigger and constitutes 29,0 billion USD or 60,0%. The same situation is observed in Uzbekistan, where public share of funds on the research and development is also relatively high and accounts for 166 million or 48,6%.

Table 2

Innovative developments in the countries throughout the world⁶

№	Countries	Business		State		Education		Others	
		billion USD	%	billion USD	%	billion USD	%	billion USD	%
1.	India	17,0	35,4	29,0	60,0	1,9	3,9	-	-
2.	United States	340,7	71,5	54,1	11,3	62,3	18,2	19,2	4,0
3.	China	286,4	76,9	58,6	15,7	25,5	6,8	-	-
4.	Japan	131,8	77,7	14,1	8,2	21,3	12,4	2,2	1,3
5.	Germany	74,1	67,8	16,0	14,6	19,4	17,4	-	-
6.	South Korea	57,2	78,0	8,2	14,3	6,6	9,0	1,1	1,5
7.	Israel	9,9	84,6	0,217	1,8	1,5	12,8	0,116	0,9
8.	Argentina	0,924	28,8	1,4	43,7	0,977	30,5	0,58	1,8
9.	Luxembourg	0,382	53,6	0,212	29,7	0,117	16,7	-	-
10	<i>Uzbekistan</i>	<i>0,108</i>	<i>31,6</i>	<i>0,166</i>	<i>48,6</i>	<i>0,64</i>	<i>18,7</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,8</i>

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/apps/visualisations/research-and-development-spending/>

⁵ Statistics from the World Intellectual Property Organization. <https://www.wipo.int/portal/en> .

⁶ <http://uis.unesco.org/apps/visualisations/research-and-development-spending/>

According to the Global Innovation Index (2019 Global Innovation Index), India has made great efforts and achieved considerable progress in innovation development. Although the country is included in the list of low-income countries (including India, Georgia, Kenya, Mongolia, Philippines, Ukraine, Vietnam, Moldova), it is admitted as a country with higher than expected levels of innovation and has become one of the leading countries in Asia.

Table 3

Rating of Global Innovation Index (GII)⁷

№	Country	Years				
		2017	2018	Growth	2019	Growth
1.	India	60	57	+ 3	52	+ 5
2.	Uzbekistan	Didn't participate in the rating				

India has strengthened its position in the GII rankings by 5 points in 2019. In this regard, India is nowadays a leader among South and Central Asian countries. Unfortunately, Uzbekistan does not participate in this international ranking (although in this ranking, Kazakhstan - 79th, Kyrgyzstan - 90th and Tajikistan - 100th).

As far as we know, the process of global innovative development is also making great investments in India to upgrade and develop new technologies. Most importantly, the state guarantees this, that is, it assumes responsibility to encourage investment in new innovative developments. As a result, the competitiveness of India's national economy has a rising trend.

In India, 60% of the expenses on the research and development are covered by the state and the rest percentage - by private business, local governments, universities. Unlike the United States (where spending in the country is mainly focused on innovative development in the military area), India spends most of its public funds on social sectors, i.e., research and development that facilitate enhancing the well-being of humanity.

Table 4

Dynamics and forecast of the share of expenses on the research and development in GDP in India and Uzbekistan , %

Country	2016	2018	2020	forecast	
				2025	2030
India	0,6	0,8	1,5	1,8	2,0
Uzbekistan	0,2	0,18	0,6	1,9	2,1

According to analytical data, last year India spent approximately 48,0 billion USD on research and development (IT and TC-innovative developments), which constitutes 0,8% of the GDP. In this regard, Uzbekistan, which has close ties with India in all respects and has fruitful cooperation, differs in these indicators. Expenditures on innovative developments in Uzbekistan amounted to 0,2% of the GDP (or 341 million USD).

Table 5

Expenses on the innovative developments in India and Uzbekistan

№	Country	Expenses on the innovative development, billion USD	In relation to the GDP, %	GDP, billion USD
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⁷ https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/pressroom/ru/documents/pr_2019_834_annex1.pdf

1.	India	48,063	0,6 - 0,8	2,726,322
2.	Uzbekistan	0,341	0,18 - 0,2	50,499.92

It should be noted that in Uzbekistan it is highly recommended to increase public spending on research and development and to raise this figure up to 0,8% of the GDP by 2021. This means that according its Development Strategy until 2030, Uzbekistan is expected to spend about 1,4 billion UZS on innovative developments. The main aim for this is to enable Uzbekistan to join the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index by 2030⁸.

It should be noted that the position of India and Uzbekistan is not the same when analyzing the level of scientific and technological development in terms of clusters.

Table 6

The role of India and Uzbekistan in the innovation development cluster⁹

№	Distribution of the world countries by clusters
1	<i>By cluster I:</i>
	Sweden, Japan, USA, UK, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Ireland, Austria, France, Israel, Canada
2	<i>By cluster II:</i>
	China, South Korea, India, Spain, Australia, Portugal, New Zealand, Taiwan, Singapore, Slovenia
3	<i>By cluster III:</i>
	Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Mexico, Croatia
4	<i>By cluster IV:</i>
	Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Thailand, Macedonia, Romania, Kazakhstan
5	<i>By cluster V:</i>
	Bulgaria, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan

The table presented above illustrates that Uzbekistan is at the bottom of the cluster distribution for innovative development. However, practical activities being implemented in our country on the transition to innovative development have the potential to enhance this ranking. To achieve this aim it is necessary to pay a particular attention to the public support of scientific developments, formation of an intellectual property ecosystem and a national innovation system in our country. Just in 2020 declared as the “Year of Science, Enlightenment and Development of the Digital Economy”, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized the following: “As the wise men of the East say, the greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest heritage is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance!”¹⁰. Therefore, the acquisition of digital knowledge and modern information technologies has been identified as a prerequisite for the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture in Uzbekistan.

⁸ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” PR-5544, as of September 21, 2018. <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/3913188?otherlang=1>

⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/>

¹⁰ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PR-5953 “On the state program for the implementation of the strategy of actions in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the “Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy” as of March 2, 2020 <https://lex.uz/docs/4751561>

It should be noted that Uzbekistan has risen by 8 places in 2019 according to the International Information and Communication Technologies Development Index, but still lags far behind. In this regard position of India is in the top 50 (48th place, rating - 56077).

The result of expenditures on research and development is, definitely, represented by creation of intellectual property in the country. The following table shows the legal and statutory framework for intellectual property in India and Uzbekistan. In both countries, there are agencies engaged in the legal protection of intellectual property, including in India:

- *By copyright:* Copyright department Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India;

- *By industrial sample:* Office of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks Department of Industrial Policy Assistance Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India¹¹.

As for Uzbekistan, Intellectual Property Agency under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the only agency established to protect intellectual property rights¹².

Table 7

Legal basis of regulating intellectual property

Normative bases regulating intellectual property objects

<i>India:</i>
Copyright Law (1957), Copyright Rules (1958), Patent Law (1970), Trademark Law (1999), Geographical Indication of Goods Law (1999), Design Law (2000)
<i>Uzbekistan:</i>
Civil Code (2013), Law on Inventions, Utility Models and Industrial Samples (2002), Law on Selection Achievements (2002), Law on Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin (2017), Law on Company Names (2006)

In addition, it should also be noted that in 2019, India joined the tripartite agreement of the World Intellectual Property Organization (Nice, Vienna and Locarn), designed to simplify the search for trademarks and industrial designs. This shows support of India for the multilateral work being done within the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Objects of intellectual property in India include: trademarks, domain names, copyrights, patents, inventions, designs, geographical names of goods, developments in the complex, legal protection of farmers and producers, biodiversity, confidential information and trade secrets¹³. In Uzbekistan, according to the Civil Code: objects of intellectual property are: works of science, literature and art, performances, phonograms, broadcasts or broadcasts, programs and databases for electronic hijab machines, inventions, utility models, industrial designs, selection achievements, undisclosed information, including production secrets, company names, trademarks (service marks), place of origin of goods, know-how¹⁴.

¹¹ <http://www.ipindia.nic.in>, registrar.copyrights@gov.in

¹² <http://ima.uz/uz/>

¹³ **Intellectual Property India**, History of Indian Patent System. © Copyright 2015. <http://www.ipindia.nic.in/history-of-indian-patent-system.htm>. Intellectual Property Law in India. Legal, Regulatory & Tax. Nishith Desai Associates. <http://www.nishithdesai.com/IProperty>. IND AS 38 Intangible Assets. http://mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/INDAS_38.

¹⁴ Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (National Legislation Database, 2017, № 16, article 265). <http://lex.uz/docs/180552>.

Currently India and Uzbekistan occupy different positions in the rankings published by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Table 8

Rating indicators on applications submitted for intellectual property objects¹⁵

№	Country	Rating		
		Patent	Trade mark	Industrial sample
1.	India	12	9	13
2.	Uzbekistan	60	66	70

According to the data, India is in the top 20 in the overall ranking (10th place in the world, 4th place in Asia) (even in the top 10 brands). Performance of Uzbekistan in this situation is below average (59th place in the world, 15th place in Asia).

When analyzing the dynamics of international applications for inventions, industrial designs and utility models from India and Uzbekistan (by the Intellectual Property Offices) to the World Intellectual Property Organization, we can observe a growing trend in 2018 compared to 2017.

Table 9
World

Applications submitted by intellectual property offices to the Intellectual Property Organization¹⁶

№	Countries	Applications	
		Number, pcs.	in relation to 2017, %
Patent (invention and industrial sample):			
1	India (<i>top 10 offices</i>)	50055	+ 7,5
2	Uzbekistan (<i>of selected low- and middle-income countries</i>)	650	+ 17,5

The table shows that the number of patent applications submitted in India is +7,5% higher than in 2017, which enables to own +49 405 or 77 times more patents than in Uzbekistan. However, according to the applications submitted, in 2018 Uzbekistan increased in volume by +17,5%. This can be assessed as the best result in countries with below-average incomes.

Conclusion

Therefore, we consider it relevant to ensure the efficiency and raise the cost of innovative developments, as well as the wide application of the experience of India in this area in the implementation of the tasks determined in the Action Strategy of Uzbekistan. In our opinion, the following measures are considered to be appropriate:

- development of modern mechanisms for assessing and strengthening of intellectual property created as a result of expenses on research and development;
- ratification of agreements of the World Intellectual Property Organization in the field of protection of intellectual property rights in reliance upon the experience of India and bringing them in compliance with the national legislation;

¹⁵ https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_941_2019.pdf

¹⁶ Source: WIPO Statistics Database, August 2019. https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_943_2019.pdf

- lending to the development of research in the country in compliance with the strategy, including raising the volume of innovation funding (improving the position of the Global Innovation Index on “Development of the domestic lending market”);

- enhancing the innovative activity of businesses such as Indian companies (“Hindustan unilever limited”, “Asian paints limited”, “Tata Motors”) and accelerating the emergence of new innovative companies.

In conclusion, while the global pandemic has resulted in the development of intellectual property, especially in the medical field, on the other hand, it has reduced the ability to adequately assess the financial condition of companies. However, the radical measures undertaken in each country will enable companies to strengthen themselves economically. Thus in future humanity will live under conditions of frequent biological disasters, and resisting it requires constant vigilance by each of us.

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FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT AND CLUSTERING OF BEEKEEPING FARMS

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Abstract. *In a market economy, an important and fundamental aspect of the effective operation of any business entity is a skillful organization and an effective management system. This is especially important in the subjects of entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector. This article is the result of a dissertation research, which is devoted to the organization of an effective management system for business entities in the agricultural sector, in particular in beekeeping. The article carried out a calculation and substantiated the need to create cooperative ties in agricultural production, which will include beekeeping farms. The efficiency of model beekeeping farms is also calculated and their efficiency is substantiated.*

Key word. *Model beekeeping farms, clustering of agricultural production, beekeeping products, cooperative relations, apiary, honey resources.*

Introduction. Special studies carried out around the world show that beekeeping plays an important role in various sectors of the economy. The importance of this industry is determined not only in the production of bee products that are necessary for mankind, but also as a means of pollinating crops. "Reports of extinction of bees from around the world show that beekeeping is endangered". Accordingly, in many countries of the world, special attention is paid to improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of beekeeping management as an important condition for ensuring the efficiency and sustainability of the industry.

At present, research is being carried out in various scientific centers and research institutions around the world in many areas of effective beekeeping management. In particular, the formation of a beekeeping management strategy, improving the basic approaches to organizational and economic management mechanisms, expanding cooperation between relatively small farms, strengthening the diversification of beekeeping products, and increasing the efficiency of managing innovative processes in these farms.

In Uzbekistan, the lack of scientific approaches to the organization of labor in the beekeeping industry and the full use of available opportunities in the management system has led to a reduction in the number of such farms. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 № PP-3327 "On measures for the further development of beekeeping in the country", it is planned to increase the efficiency of beekeeping in the country, including the study of best practices, the active use of modern technologies in honey processing. To improve the efficiency of beekeeping management, "Fergana State University was instructed to train highly educated specialists in the field of beekeeping, establish cooperation with foreign countries, including the United States, and also create Uzbek-American joint ventures for regular exchange of experience." Improving the efficiency of management in beekeeping is of great importance for the sustainable development of the industry, creating a concentration of high-quality cheap and natural products on the domestic market, and providing the industry with the necessary raw materials. In this regard, the problems of the development of beekeeping and management efficiency in the industry, as well as the integration of the industry with other sectors of the economy, are an urgent task today,

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requiring the improvement of its methodological and theoretical base, the development of practical recommendations in accordance with modern market conditions.

Literature reweave. The problem of increasing the efficiency of beekeeping is the subject of scientific research by many foreign and domestic scientists. Its development in agriculture is associated with the works of foreign scientists such as G.A. Avetisyan,

A.G. Chepik, V.V. Zhilin, E.P. Kolosova, N.A. Belyaeva, N.I. Krivtsov, S.V. Malkin, E.O. Odinkova, A.N. Prokhorova, Z.A. Zalilova, A.G. Mannapova, M.Kh. Kholnazarov and domestic, such as: S.N. Kabyldzhanova, R.M. Mukhamatjanova, G.S. Yaroshevich.

The development of control systems in various industries, including agriculture, was considered in the works of the following authors: I.A. Aktashkina, V.M. Mishina, O.S. Vikhansky, A.I. Naumova and many others.

The importance of honey plants in the development of the beekeeping industry was considered in the works of the following scientists: A.N. Burgomistrov, A. Khalko, R. Frenkel, G.Kh. Khamidov, D.T. Shakirov.

Research methods. In the process of preparing the article, such methods as general scientific, formal-logical, specific methods for studying the situation, classification, generalization, horizontal and vertical comparison, econometric modeling, empirical research, factor analysis, forecasting were used.

Discussions. Based on the results of the analysis of the effectiveness of beekeeping in the Akhangaran and Brichmulla state forestry enterprises, the following factors were identified that reduce the efficiency of honey production: the high cost of honey production and the lack of marketing channels for the industry's products.

It is necessary to consider models of commercial bee apiary for two levels of management: micro-level and meso-level.

At the micro level, it is necessary to consider the model of the economy, the optimal size and structure of production, the calculated parameters of which will provide the owners with competitive development and stable profits in market conditions.

At the mesolevel, one should consider a model bee farm that involves the use of high-tech production. A feature of the organizational mechanism of this production type is the ability to combine honey production, primary processing of bee products and marketing activities in one farm. It is assumed that the beekeeping products of the model bee farm will be sold both independently in the local and regional markets, and as part of procurement and trade organizations.

Organizationally, the first type is a bee apiary with a size of 130-150 bee colonies, with traditional technologies for obtaining industry products and the integrated use of bee colonies during the beekeeping season. This production type is most often found in modern beekeeping, the main purpose of which is the primary accumulation of capital. Such an organizational form is the basis of cooperation and the formation of a relatively large-scale commodity production. In regions with an increased concentration of bee colonies per 1 ha of melliferous vegetation, this production type of farming can be the initial one and transform into higher and lower groups of farms in terms of size and level of marketability of products.

The second type is a bee farm for 300-400 bee families using advanced mechanization, innovative methods and techniques of beekeeping when using at least 1-2 migrations during the beekeeping season. The very name of this production type suggests a more cyclical system of production, processing and sale of finished products.

The third type is a cooperative system formed on cooperative intersectoral principles, which includes bee apiaries of various sizes with a total number of 2,400 bee families, as well as enterprises

of the agro-industrial complex and other industries that have their own interests in the development of beekeeping. The main goal of this system is not only the production, processing and sale of the end product of beekeeping, but also the development of its new samples.

On a bee farm of the third type, in the future, a significant increase in the final results of management is possible due to better organization of production and higher labor productivity, compliance with technological production modes, and organization of sales of products in a modified form through company trade and producers.

Analysis and Results. It is necessary to consider a model of a bee apiary with a size of 130-150 bee families, with traditional technologies for obtaining honey and other beekeeping products (wax, perga, royal jelly, bee venom). When building a model, it will be focused on obtaining the maximum profit from the sale of all types of apiary products. Full employment of apiary workers is expected.

Table 1

Standards for the production of bee products per 1 bee colony¹

№	Product type	Apiary specialization	Unit of measurement	Product output from one family
1	Honey	Honey commodity	Kg	20
		bee breeding	Kg	18
2	bee packages	Honey commodity	total	1,5
3	Wax	bee breeding	Kg	0,5
		Honey commodity	Kg	0,2
4	Fetal uterus	bee breeding	total	15
		Honey commodity	total	-
5	royal jelly	bee breeding	Kg	0,08
6	Propolis	Honey commodity	Kg	0,01
		bee breeding	Kg	0,01
7	pollen	Honey commodity		0,3
		bee breeding		0,1

It is necessary to calculate the optimization of the production structure of a bee farm with a size of 130-150 bee colonies by solving a direct linear programming problem using the simplex method. As a model, we consider a honey bee apiary, using the norms for the production of beekeeping products from table 1

X1 – number of bee colonies, $130 \leq X1 \leq 150$

X2 - the volume of honey received. Based on 1 bee family, it is predicted to receive 20 kg of honey.

Since the number of bee colonies does not exceed 150, the maximum amount of honey obtained will be:

$X2 \leq 20 * X1$ or $X2 - 20 * X1 \leq 0$

X3 is the volume of beeswax produced by the apiary, i.e.:

$X3 \leq 0.5 * X1$, or $X3 - 0.5 * X1 \leq 0$

X4 - the amount of propolis received by the apiary.

¹Chepik A.G. Economics and organization of innovative processes in beekeeping and development of the industry's products market monograph / A.G. Chepik, V.F. Nekrashevich, T.V. Torzhenova; Ryaz. state un-t im. S.A. Yesenin. - Ryazan, 2010, p.59

$$X_4 \leq 0.01 * X_1; \text{ or } X_4 - 0.01 * X_1 \leq 0$$

X5 is the volume of royal jelly produced, kg. Based on 1 bee family, you can get no more than 0.01 kg of royal jelly:

$$X_5 \leq 0.01 * X_1 \text{ or } X_5 - 0.01 * X_1 \leq 0$$

X6 - the amount of pollen received, which is predicted to be no more than 0.3 kg per 1 bee colony.

$$X_6 \leq 0.3 * X_1 \text{ or } X_6 - 0.3 * X_1 \leq 0$$

$$X_7 - \text{bee packages, pcs. } X_7 \leq 0.5 * X_1; X_7 - 0.5 * X_1 \leq 0$$

Target function:

$$F(X_1, \dots, X_7) = -21.39 * X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_7 \text{ max}$$

Solving this problem of finding optimal solutions using the Stata 14 program (calculations are given in Appendix 4), the following result was obtained (table 2).

Table 2

Variant of the optimal solution for a farm with 130-150 hives

Parameters	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇
150 bee colonies	150	3000	75	1,5	1,5	45	75
130 bee colonies	130	2600	65	1,3	1,3	39	65
Optimal solution	134	2680	67	1,34	1,34	40,2	67

Calculations show that the best option for creating a beekeeping farm at the micro level is the creation of an apiary for 134 bee colonies, which will be served by 2 beekeepers in the year-round employment mode. The production of honey and bee products in such a farm is carried out by traditional methods, most of the work is done manually. The activity of such an apiary is aimed at obtaining guaranteed volumes of products, carrying out bee pollination of agricultural crops, and saturating the local market with beekeeping products [7,9].

In contrast to the model apiary, many apiaries in Uzbekistan have not mastered the production of royal jelly and bee venom, the production of wax, propolis, bee bread remains low, while the production of additional products brings additional profit to the farm

Table 4

Calculations of the profitability of the apiary for 134 bee colonies

Indicators	Honey	Wax	Propolis	royal jelly	Pollen	bee packages
Profitability of the apiary for 134 bee colonies						
Manufactured products, kg.	2680	67	1,34	1,34	40,2	67
Selling price, thousand soums	40	50	50	900	180	220

Proceeds from sales, thousand soums	107200	3350	67	1206	7236	14740
Costs per unit of production, thousand soums	20,6	17,5	19,0	432,1	94,0	70,4
Production costs, thousand soums	55208	1172,5	25,5	578,9	3763	4717
Net income, thousand soums	51992	2177,5	41,5	627,1	3473	10023
Profitability, %	49%	65%	62%	52%	48%	68%
Profitability of the apiary for 390 bee colonies						
Manufactured products, kg.	5800	195	3,9	3,9	117	195
Selling price, thousand soums	40	50	50	900	180	220
Proceeds from sales, thousand soums	232000	9750	195	3510	21060	42900
Unit costs products, thousand sums.	19,2	16,8	18,5	431,0	93,5	69,0
Production costs, thousand soums	111360	3276	72,2	1680,9	10939,5	13455
Net income, thousand soums	78880	6474	122,8	1829,1	10120,5	29445
Profitability, %	52%	66%	63%	52%	48%	69%

From the above calculations it can be seen that the production of all bee products is profitable. Slightly higher profitability for all types of products produced in an apiary for 390 bee colonies due to lower costs per unit of production.

Table 5

Calculation of the break-even point of a model farm for 134 hives

Sales volume, kg	Fixed costs, thousand soums	Variable costs, thousand soums	Revenue, thousand soums	All costs, thousand soums
x	FC	VC	SALES VALUE	COST
0	155 000	0	0	155 000
1	155 000	0,3	40	155 000
301	155 000	90,3	12040	155 090

601	155 000	180,3	24040	155 180
901	155 000	270,3	36040	155 270
1201	155 000	360,3	48040	155 360
1501	155 000	450,3	60040	155 450
1801	155 000	540,3	72040	155 540
2101	155 000	630,3	84040	155 630
2401	155 000	720,3	96040	155 720
2701	155 000	810,3	108040	155 810
3001	155 000	900,3	120040	155 900
3301	155 000	990,3	132040	155 990
3601	155 000	1080,3	144040	156 080
3901	155 000	1170,3	156040	156 170
4201	155 000	1260,3	168040	156 260
4501	155 000	1350,3	180040	156 350
4801	155 000	1440,3	192040	156 440

It is necessary to calculate a model beekeeping farm for 300-400 bee colonies. Enterprises of this type can be created as a farm or as a subdivision of a large crop farm or forestry.

Similar to the calculation of a model apiary for 130-150 hives, in this model X1 is the number of bee colonies, X2 is the volume of marketable and fodder honey, X3 is the volume of wax produced, X4 is the amount of propolis obtained, X5 is the volume of royal jelly produced, X6 is the amount of flower pollen received, X7 - the number of bee packages.

Solving this problem with the help of calculations in the Stata 14 program, the solution of which is given in Appendix 5, the following result will be obtained (table 6).

This type of farm has a wider range of opportunities compared to the apiary for 130 hives, in the application of innovations in the field of beekeeping, various means of mechanization and organization of production. Conducting two or three migrations in such farms during the beekeeping season helps to increase the strength of the bee colony and significantly increase the amount of honey produced.

Table 6

Variant of farm optimality for 300-400 hives.

Parameters	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇
400 bee colonies	400	8000	200	4	4	120	200
300 bee colonies	300	6000	150	3	3	90	150
Optimal solution	390	7800	195	4	4	117	195

The economy of scale contributes to the fact that the greatest economic efficiency is achieved in the production of bee products by large enterprises using all the possibilities of mechanizing the technological process.

For the management of bee farms, the size of the bee farm is important. Thus, a large farm, due to the large scale of production, has the financial opportunity to purchase and introduce various mechanization means on the farm that facilitate the work of beekeepers, as well as to maintain zootechnical and veterinary services as part of the farm [2,4].

With the help of a process approach to management, it was possible to substantiate the feasibility of a production structure in which, depending on market conditions, one can flexibly change the amount of traditional beekeeping products received, as well as royal jelly and fetal queen bees. For example, in the early spring, fetal bee queens and bee packages are in high demand, the production of which is most effective before the main honey collection. In the late summer period, it is more profitable to produce pollen, bee packages and some other types of marketable products. These features of beekeeping are taken into account in the initial parameters of the economic and mathematical problem.

The scientific organization of labor is also a reserve for increasing the economic efficiency of beekeeping production. It is assumed that the link method will be used in servicing bee colonies, when one or two people and an assistant visit apiaries along a pre-planned route, where they carry out the necessary work at a predetermined time. To this end, the position of the operator of technological processes is introduced into the staff of the main workers, who, together with seasonal workers, prepares raw materials, refines and prepares beekeeping products for sale [3,5,6].

Model beekeeping farms with a high level of mechanization and organization of production can be created on the basis of the most highly efficient beekeeping farms as a larger independent production. As a unifying center of an integrated beekeeping system, one can consider a large enterprise for processing beekeeping products and raw materials, followed by bringing the finished product to the consumer, in which modernized inter-industry communications will be implemented [1,2].

An example of the implementation of intersectoral relations is the entry of beekeeping farms into the currently functioning agro-industrial clusters of Uzbekistan. The purpose of creating clusters is to create an industrial base, comprehensive use of the socio-economic potential of the territory, increase the competitiveness and productivity of the food sector in the region. All agricultural enterprises that are part of the cluster benefit from inter-farm cooperation with processing and trading enterprises that know the needs of buyers and have established relationships with them. The functioning of a beekeeping farm as part of a cluster is an example of vertical integration.

The functioning of agricultural clusters in the Republic of Uzbekistan is subject to the following conditions:

- the cluster necessarily includes farms and dekhkan farms as suppliers of agricultural raw materials to ensure the activities of leading companies;
- complex solutions are formed on the basis of science-based and technologically feasible recommendations;
- ensuring the activities of the agrocluster with innovations;
- creating a business climate includes a system of state regulation.

The creation of integrated systems in beekeeping is an objective necessity, since small, medium and large bee apiaries that specialize in the production of honey face increasing competition in terms of processing, selling finished products and purchasing high-performance equipment. In addition, the services of intermediary organizations, leasing and private entrepreneurs are expensive, which determines the need to strengthen vertical and horizontal cooperation.

In the course of the study, a model of an integrated beekeeping enterprise was developed.

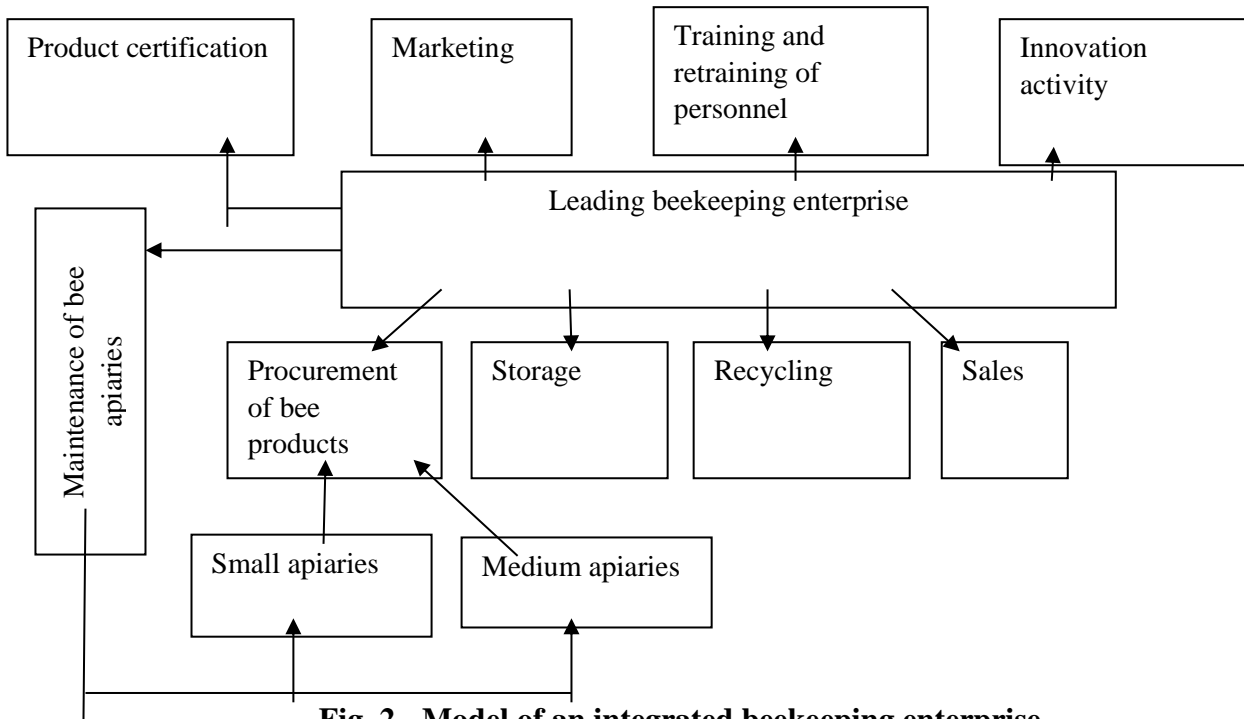


Fig. 2 - Model of an integrated beekeeping enterprise

The need to perform functions is determined by the timely achievement of strategic goals by the entire integrated system.

The main function of an integrated beekeeping enterprise is to provide each participant with a cost-effective activity that provides the opportunity to conduct expanded reproduction, reinvest part of the profits for technical re-equipment, and strengthen economic potential.

The participants of integrated systems in beekeeping can be bee apiaries of various forms of management. One of the most important features of the predicted education is that the members of the integrated system can be amateur bees and professionals, individual bee farms and bee complexes.

The strengthening of vertical integration is associated with the interaction of beekeeping enterprises with enterprises that process their products, as well as with enterprises that produce equipment and inventory for beekeeping. The economic activity of such integrated systems is characterized by high economic, social and environmental efficiency.

Beekeeping integration means the creation of large bee apiaries and bee farms with a high level of mechanization. At the same time, communication between apiaries is possible without intermediaries according to the scheme: apiary - product processing - sale on the market.

Highly mechanized large bee apiaries are characterized by the use of a complex of organizational and technical measures, namely:

- rejection of labor-intensive manual methods of caring for bee colonies in favor of organizing group care;
- the use of a link system for servicing bees;
- maximum mechanization of labor-intensive processes for selection, unpacking of honeycombs, extraction of honey and its packaging, mechanization of distribution of feed during feeding;
- effective use of honey collection from simultaneously flowering melliferous plants.

Therefore, the management of the beekeeping industry should be considered as a set of economic, production and organizational relationships, quantitatively and qualitatively combined factors, economic relations aimed at ensuring a more complete use of the resource potential, expanded reproduction, the use of innovative management methods, vertical and horizontal integration, progressive means of production and scientific organization of labor, ensuring the competitiveness of beekeeping products.

Thanks to the implementation of the measures developed by the author in the Brichmulla State Forestry, with a slight increase in the number of bee colonies (only by 1%), honey production increased by 17%, the productivity of the bee colony by 16%. The cost of honey production in 2021 decreased by 17% compared to 2020, which ensured an increase in profit from the sale of honey by 17%, while net profit increased by 21% or 81.48 million sums.

Conclusion/Recommendations. In the process of considering the methodology for assessing the economic efficiency of beekeeping management, we proposed a number of measures to improve it, identified measures for the effective use of innovative technologies and the formation of a market for beekeeping products

In the course of the study, models of beekeeping farms of various sizes and organizations were developed that can effectively function in the market of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

1. An apiary with a size of 130-150 bee colonies, with traditional technologies for obtaining the products of the industry and the integrated use of bee colonies during the beekeeping season. This production type is most often found in modern beekeeping, the main purpose of which is the primary accumulation of capital.

2. A bee farm for 300-400 bee families using advanced mechanization, innovative methods and techniques of beekeeping when using at least 1-2 migrations during the beekeeping season. This production type involves a more cyclical system of production, processing and sale of finished products.

3. An integrated system formed on cooperative intersectoral principles, which includes apiaries of various sizes with a total number of 2400 bee families, as well as enterprises of the agro-industrial complex and other industries that have their own interests in the development of beekeeping. The main goal of this system is not only the production, processing and sale of the end product of beekeeping, but also the development of its new samples.

An example of the implementation of intersectoral relations is the entry of beekeeping farms into the currently functioning agro-industrial clusters of Uzbekistan.

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NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN TURKESTAN IN 1918-1924

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Abstract. *The article provides information about the newspapers published in Turkestan in 1918-1924. During this period, the local language newspapers published in Turkestan, their founders and the role of newspapers in the development of society are described.*

Keywords. *Turkestan, Jadids, Soviet government, printing house, newspapers*

I. Introduction.

After the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, the Russian administration in the country began to publish newspapers in order to convey its orders and decrees to the local people, as well as to assimilate their ideas to the local people. The first such newspaper was Turkistanskiy Vedemosti. The influx of Jadid ideas into Turkestan and the intellectuals of the region were constantly acquainted with the press in the eastern regions of the Russian Empire. In particular, "Tarjimon" (Bakchasaroy), "Time", "Star" (Kazan), "Mulla Nasriddin" (Tbilisi), "Sirotil Mustaqil" (Turkey), "Siroj ul Ahbor" (Afghanistan), "Habul Vatan" (India). In awakening the people from their slumber in Asia, the influence of progressive literature as a mass movement inspired the Jadids to publish and further develop national media.

Taraqiy, Hurshid, Tujjorand other national media outlets published by them played a significant role in strengthening the sociopolitical movements of the Jadids. Beginning in 1906, newspaper production began to intensify. Hurshid, Shuhrat and Osiyo newspapers are published. After the events of February 1917, the attitude to the press in Turkestan changed and grew rapidly.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY.

If we analyze the literature on the subject, they can be divided into three groups:

The first group includes articles analyzed by periodicals by the authors of this period. Among them is Abdullah Avloni. (History of the former Uzbek periodical press // "Turkiston" newspaper, June 24, 1924), Ziya Said. (Red Youth Press and its History // "Turkiston" newspaper. June 21, 1924).

The second group includes scientific literature published during the Soviet era: Ziya Said. (Collection of selected works. - T.: Ghafur Gulom literature and art, 1974. - B 207.) Ernazarov T. E.. (Periodicals in Uzbekistan (1870-1924). T., 1959;) Ernazarov T.E. (Akbarov A.I., History of press in Turkestan (1870-1925). Textbook T.: Teacher, 1976;) Avsharova M.P. (Russian periodical press in Turkistan (1870 - 1917) Bibliographic index of literature) Ageev AI Latipova M.N. (National periodical press of Uzbekistan (1917 - 1939) T: 1947.). These publications focused more on the Soviet press than on the national press.

The third group may include research published during the years of independence. Kasimov M. (Issues of national awakening and Uzbek philology - T.: University, 1993;) Jalolov A., Uzganbaev H. (The role of the periodical press in the development of Uzbek enlightenment literature. - T.: Fan, 1993.)

Rajapova R. (Turkestan at the beginning of the XX century: to the history of the origins of national independence. Scientific editor R. Ya. Rajapova. - T.: Shark. 2000). A'zamxo'jaev S. (Autonomy of

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RESULTS. In awakening the people from their slumber in Asia, the influence of progressive literature as a mass movement inspired the Jadids to publish and further develop national media.

Thanks to the selfless work of Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhonov, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Ubaydullafoja Asadullohojaev, Nosirkhantora, Ashurali Zohiri, Obidjon Mahmudov and others, the idea of jadid spread among the urban population of the country. The uniqueness of the national press in this period can be explained by the influence of two events. The first is the influence of the February Revolution of 1917, and the second is that the national intelligentsia of Turkestan acted independently. Newspapers published during this period included Hürriyet, Ulug Turkistan, Türk Sozi, and Xalq Dorilfununi. [1].

Until 1917, the press was under the control of Tsarist Russia's governor-general of Turkestan, while after mid-1918, the national press was under pressure from the Turkestan Bolsheviks. At that time, a commissariat of national affairs was set up within the Turkestan Bolshevik government, which would strengthen control over the entire national affairs through direct supervision. The main task of the "National Affairs Section" opened within this commissariat was to control the Muslim press and prevent the spread of views that contradicted the policies of the Bolshevik government. The publication of such views was stopped, and instead of national newspapers and magazines, they published other publications loyal to the ideas, policies, and government of the Bolsheviks.

The first publication of the Soviet government in Turkestan was the Ishtirokiyun

newspaper. The newspaper was published in Tashkent on June 20, 1918. [2: 1] The publisher of the newspaper was the Turkestan National Commissariat of Affairs. The newspaper was originally published three times a week, in two to three thousand copies, but due to lack of recipients, more than half remained in the archives.

“Ishtirokiyun” began publishing under the name Red Banner on December 12, 1920. [Page 3: 9] The newspaper operates as a publication of the Central Communist Party of Turkestan. Although the number of copies was not specified until March 41, it was published on March 30, 1921, No. 41 in 10,000 copies, and later in 5,000, 3,500, 3,000, and from August 4 to September 10, 1922 in 2,500 copies. The last 218 issues of the newspaper "Kizil Bayroq" Released September 10, 1922. [3:13 p].

After the closure of the newspaper "Kizil Bayroq" on September 10, 1922, the newspaper "Turkiston" began to replace it on September 13 of this year. [4:71-p] During this period, the number and quality of articles in the newspaper was enriched, simplified and sorted. From the organizational point of view, there is a development in the work of the newspaper. For the first time in Tashkent and on the ground, journalists are invited and journalists' associations are formed. The newspaper will open

sections for workers and rural life. The youth association has also proposed to include a youth representative in the newspaper and launch a "Youth Page". [5: 83-p].

The center publishes a number of newspapers outside Tashkent. The first such newspaper was published in Samarkand on June 11, 1918, "Reading of the Workers" [4: 72-p]. In 1918, in Fergana, "Information of the Council of Representatives of the Fergana Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army" [4: 72-p]. From September 1, 1918 in Namangan "Workers' Shield" [6: 4-p], from December 4, 1918 in Kokand "People's newspaper", [7: 4-p], from July 8, 1918 in the publishing house of the Fergana regional department of national affairs "Yangi Sharq", [7: 4-p] "Freedom" in Namangan from July 18, 1919, [8: 2-p], "Sun of the Revolution" in Khorezm from March 8, 1920 [4: 73-p], "Flag of Labor" in Kokand from January 1921, [7: 4-p], after the newspaper ceased its activities on May 25, 1921, and on May 27 of this year, the newspaper "Fergana" was published in its place. The fact that the number of newspapers increased from 800 to 8,000 is also a proof of the popularity of this publication.

The Bukhara Akhbori newspaper was published in Bukhara in September 1920. The newspaper was published under the name Ozod Bukhara in 1922. [9: 8-p] In October 1922, the Samarkand newspaper Zarafshan, [10: 2-p], was published in 1923. In Andijan the newspapers "Darxon", [7: 2-p], from January 1, 1924 in Tashkent "Yangi Yol", from June 12, 1924 "Dehqon", in September 1924 in Tashkent "Qizil matbaachilar" were published [4: 72-75 -p].

Conclusion. Although a Bolshevik government has been established in Turkestan since 1918, extremism has not stopped.

Despite pressure, local Jadids have contributed to raising the political awareness of the country's people. Socio-economic, cultural and political issues were raised and these issues were covered in the newspapers.

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**TECHNOLOGY FOR THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN
PRESCHOOL ADULTS**

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Annotation. The child's personal and socio-psychological preparation for school is the formation of his readiness for new forms of communication, a new social position - the position of the student. The position of the student, in comparison with the situation of the preschool educator, requires the child to follow new rules for him, which are related to another position in society. This personal readiness is reflected in the child's unique attitude towards school, teacher and learning activities, peers, relatives, and himself.

Keywords: *Social consciousness, preschool older children, child's behavior, child's psychological readiness, communicative competence, social authority, language skills.*

Attitude towards school is determined by a child's willingness or unwillingness to follow the rules of the school regime, arrive on time for classes, and complete learning tasks at school and at home.

Attitudes toward the teacher and learning activities are determined by the child's perception of the different situations in the lesson in which direct emotional connections are excluded when it is not possible to speak on external topics. After you raise your hand, you need to ask questions on the topic.

Relationships with peers develop successfully if the child has personal characteristics such as conversation, the ability to give way in situations that require it. It is important for the child to be able to interact with other children, to be a member of the children's community.

Relationships with family and friends. As teaching becomes a child's main activity, relatives should view the future school student and his or her teaching as a more important, meaningful activity than a preschooler's play. A child who has a personal space in the family should feel the respectful attitude of relatives towards his or her new student role.

Attitudes, abilities, activities and their consequences. Appropriate self-assessment of the child allows him to quickly adapt to the new social conditions of the school. Excessive self-esteem can lead to a wrong reaction to a teacher's comments, resulting in "bad school," "bad teacher," and so on.

When preparing a child for school, he should be taught the following:

- communication rules;
- ability to communicate with peers and adults;
- ability to control their behavior without aggression;
- Ability to quickly adapt to a new environment.

To check your child's readiness for school, you should carefully monitor the child's behavior during any play in accordance with the rules in the presence of several peers or adults (lotto, developmental games, etc.). During the game you can see the following:

- whether the child follows the rules of the game;
- how to make connections;
- is considered a partner with others;
- able to control their own behavior;

- requires benefits from partners;
- Did the game fail?

One of the most important considerations in a child's social and personal development is the crisis 7 years. The seven signs of separation are the 7-year crisis, on the basis of which the child needs social recognition:

1. Negativism - not wanting to do anything just what an adult suggests.
2. Perseverance is not because he wants to, but because he demands it.
3. Eating - a child's behavior is directed against the norms of behavior imposed on him by adults.
4. Self-will is the desire for independence, the desire to do it yourself.
5. Protest Riot - actions in the form of protest (war against the outside world).
6. Depreciation - manifests itself in adults and what I love.
7. Despotism is the desire to show power over others.

How to overcome the 7-year crisis?

- It is important to remember that crises are temporary and will pass.
- The reason for the acute phase of the crisis is the difference between the parent's attitude and the child's desires and abilities requirements. It is therefore important to think about the validity of the prohibitions and the possibility of giving the child more freedom and independence.
- Pay more attention to the child's thoughts, opinions; try to understand it.
- The tone of a command or edit at this age is ineffective, so try to convince, reason, and analyze the possible consequences of his actions, not by forcing the child.

The most effective way to influence learning is to positively assess the child as an individual. Follow a set of rules when communicating with a child who is there with an adult:

1. Demonstration of friendly and understanding relationships ("I know you've tried a lot", etc.)
2. Mistakes made during the assignment or violation of the rules of conduct are made "here and now" taking into account the child's previous labor ("But now you made a mistake by pressing Masha").
3. Timely analysis of the causes of mistakes and bad behavior ("It looks like Masha pushed you first, but she didn't do it on purpose")
4. Discuss with the child the mistakes and acceptable forms of behavior in such a situation.
5. Believing he'll succeed ("I'm sure you won't push girls anymore")
6. Never miss an opportunity to tell your child you love him.

When there is no reaction on the part of the child to the actions, actions, words of the parents, the child cannot compare his behavior with that of the adult, i.e. he understands which behaviors are approved and which ones are wrong. . The child falls into an uncertain situation, his solution is completely motionless. The uniformity of the adult's reactions to the child's actions leads to the same result.

How a child reacts to mistakes depends on the attitude of the parent. If parents trust their child and rejoice in his or her insignificant success, then he or she will conclude that he or she is vital in the activity he or she is mentoring. If every failure of a child is perceived by the parents as a catastrophe, he is reconciled to his own uselessness. It is very important to be very careful about a child's actions and look for a reason to praise and approve even in the trivial.

A child's psychological readiness for school can be defined as a certain level of mental development that a child needs to attend school. It is also important to pay attention to the multi-component nature of this training. In the psychological literature devoted to the analysis of school maturity, the following elements of psychological preparation are most often named: intellectual,

personal, and strong-willed. To date, a number of psychodiagnostic methods have been developed to determine a child's readiness for school (Wenger L.A., Witzlak G., Gutkina N.I., Kravtsova E.E., etc.). For example, in techniques developed by Wenger L.A. (2), Gutkina N.I. (3), great emphasis is placed on components of school maturity, such as mental development, fine motor skills, and personal training, mainly to a motivational level. Apparently, this is probably explained by the fact that the level of intellectual development, the level of coordination of the hand is easier to study the psychological technique, to determine the level of its formation.

Preparing for a personal "measurement" is much harder, although no one can deny its importance and significance. According to various researchers, 15 to 40 percent of elementary school students have a disability. One of the reasons for this situation is called the child's personal unpreparedness for school, where reading refers to the collective nature of the lesson. Therefore, the prospective student should have a number of skills such as communicating with adults and peers, finding their place in the children's group; know certain norms and rules of behavior and communication; the ability to accurately assess their actual and potential capabilities (the ability to self-assess). The greatest difficulties are, as a rule, experienced by children who do not attend kindergarten, are limited to adults with close social circle, and the experience of joint activities and communication with peers is insignificant. The next stage of the work is the development and testing of specific psychodiagnostic methods to study the child's personal readiness for school, as well as the cycle of developmental activities. This article provides a theoretical analysis of this component of school maturity. To reveal the content of personal preparation, it is necessary to refer to the concept of personality, the main personal neoplasms of preschool age.

An analysis of the psychological literature shows that there are different definitions of personality, each of which focuses on one aspect of personal development. Apparently, it will be difficult to give a definition that can be accepted by many psychologists of different schools and directions. The situation with the concept of 'person' encourages us to give the most appropriate definition needed in this case to meaningfully complement the concept of personal readiness. The limitation of such a definition may lead to a number of objections, but in the context of solving specific problems, this is inevitable because infinity is incomprehensible. In our work, we adhere to the following concept as a systemic quality of the individual that is part of social relations. The formation of this quality occurs in the process of joint action and communication of the child with adults and peers, in the process of socialization and education.

For the person himself, the person works like his image-I, I-concept. The formation of a child's personality begins at preschool age. Throughout play, as a leading activity in preschool, the child experiences a variety of social roles and learns to obey the rules of their actions. It helps to distinguish two plans of his I-image in the child's mind - I am real and I am ideal. The older preschool educator has sufficient self-assessment skills based on the assessment of the child's behavior by adults. It can be imagined that if there is no difference between the image-I plans described above, the child will have difficulty in perceiving the requirements for him in the learning process, as well as in following him and evaluating the results of his actions. Perhaps in addition to the motivational component of personal preparation, we can add the following - the level of development of self-awareness, which is associated with stratified perception of the image.

Socio-psychological preparation can be distinguished as an integral part of school development or as one of the elements of personal preparation, because the study of the development of the child's personality outside the social or, more precisely, socio-cultural context fully reflects the content of such a complex concept dargumon. The lack of analysis of the socio-psychological component of school maturity is probably due to the position of social and youth psychologists. The research

interests of the former are mainly in children, from adolescence to adulthood. The second, in turn, ignores the child's first steps in understanding the social environment, finding his or her place in society, and the mechanisms by which the child creates his or her own social image.

The following substructures can be distinguished in the socio-psychological structure of personal training:

- communicative competence,
- social authority;
- language skills.

The use of the concept of perfection is explained by its low application in child psychology. Therefore, in this way, differences in its interpretation can be avoided. The word "authority" means to understand something. Therefore, social competence is the knowledge of the norms and rules of behavior adopted in a particular socio-cultural environment, the attitude to them; apply this knowledge in practice.

But we return to the problem of shaping a child's personality in preschool. One of the major neoplasms of this century should be called the subordination of motives. According to Leontyev's figurative expression, in preschool childhood the first "nodes" of a person are connected in the process of interpersonal relationships, which is associated with the emergence of a hierarchy of motives. The extreme importance of this neoplasm has led to the fact that in the research of Russian psychologists dealing with the problems of child readiness for school, personal preparation has fallen into a motivational state. Enough for other personal neoplasms, such as the development of self-awareness and self-awareness, the desire and ability to cooperate, the understanding of their social "I", the emergence of the first sketch contour of children's inseparable worldview, and so on. ignored.

In the preschool age, the child's new socially significant activity - the system of learning-related needs - is shaping the child's inner position. The process of emergence of the inner position of the student can create the necessary conditions for the subsequent formation of social identity in the child, ie. handing over by the child himself to a certain group - schoolchildren. Formation is a process, in this case identification, the result of which is identity - personal or social. The most important step in the process of acquiring a child's social identity is to start school, his or her direct entry into the social environment, he or she has a certain image formed as a result of adult school and reading stories. The child has the opportunity to act in this new social situation for him.

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**METHODS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT OF
PEDAGOGUES**

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Annotation. In this article, the development of professional competence of educators working in educational institutions and their specific features are analyzed.

Keywords: *social environment, entertainment, national traditions, territorial traditions.*

On the basis of the training program “first step” for the first time, thematic planning was developed from the age of 3 to 7 years. On the basis of thematic planning, it was recommended to organize the educational process in a developing environment. Classes are conducted on the basis of the creative approach of the educator, depending on the needs and opportunities of the child. Activity is recommended to be organized in two or more developing environments. The main type of activity of the developing environment is the game.

In the organization of a developing environment, it is important to take into account the age characteristics and needs of the child with specific signs.

Content of the developing environment:

- 2- compliance with national and regional traditions, cultural historical values;
- 3- to help the child successfully social adaptation;
- 4- the content of the environment should help the child form the basis of the primary worldview.

Creation of a developing environment in pre-school educational institutions:

- 5- fulfills state requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age.
- 6- to teach children to think freely, to develop creative abilities, to help them find their own “Self”.

5 different types of growth medium are recommended.

1. Construction and mathematics
2. Speech and language
3. Science and Nature Center
4. Art Center
5. Plot role-playing games and staging.
6. Music and rhythm

Language and speech center. In the organization of the center, the child should be given full confidence in his / her interaction with the means of stimulation.

Center for science and nature. The concepts that the child learns about the phenomena of nature are formed.

The seasons and program sections of the center will change depending on the theme. It is necessary to allocate space for practical training. The child is formed by the skill of practical knowledge. Children born researcher is an active data collector about the environment that surrounds them. In the organization of the center, it is desirable if the sunlight is placed next to the windows of the windows that fall, and in the center it is necessary to make an experimental area consisting of sand, water, etc., where the seeds are harvested and grow room tumors.

Construction-building construction mathematics Center:

Construction-constructing+mathematicstiradi many extracurricular speech social skills, mathematical and scientific thinking, motorics, creativity development. In the organization of the center is selected a place where there is no active movement. Most of the activity is carried out sitting on the floor, so it is necessary to put on a soft rug. Activity in this center often turns into a plot role-playing game, so it is worthwhile to place the staging centers in close proximity to each other.

Syujet-Center for role-playing and staging. In order for the child to have a desire to play small scenes, of course, it is necessary to have the necessary equipment. In this regard, it is desirable to organize the activities of gaming centers.

- ❖ Game Center "Hospital"
 - ❖ The center of the game "kitchen"
 - ❖ Mail center "mail"
 - ❖ Center of interest "Atel'e" game
 - ❖ Center "Bank of the game"
 - ❖ Game center "Farm Game"
- Center for role-playing games and staging.

7. Game center "Supermarket"
8. Game Center "Car Parking"
9. National Corner
10. Physical Education Corner.
11. Multifunctional scene
12. "Nature and us" activity area
13. "Children's Library" activity area.
14. Queue angle
15. Center for didactic board games.

The effective use of new pedagogical technologies, modern interactive methods, test methods, exhibition and handout materials, technical means in the effective organization of educational work in the preschool educational institution gives effective results. Irrigated with pedagogical technologies, children feel free to do all the tasks. Children quickly and easily acquire the knowledge, skills and abilities they need to acquire, enjoy playing and develop their thinking.

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Annotation. *In this paper, modern approaches to the application of intensive techniques in the intellectual development of children of preschool and secondary school age are analyzed. On the basis of the conclusions drawn, the proposals were put forward.*

Keywords: *Intellectual Properties, development, intensive methods, modern methods, interactive methods, children's physiological properties.*

The world of information has dramatically changed the practice of everyday life. We preschool teachers are obliged to step in line with time and become comrades of the new world of technology for children.

We have made significant progress in computerization of school education in our country. The application of step-by-step computer technology (STCT) also impresses the system of preschool education. In the process of training in kindergartens, the use of computers begins.

At present, in many families, in kindergartens, there are computers, and children are entering the world of modern internships through computers. But still in the process of education, the only software-methodological requirements for the use of computer technology, the development of systematic computerization, computer training, have not been formed. This is the only type of activity that is not included in the preschool program. Therefore, it requires independent study from educators and implementation in their activities.

Observation and hygienic studies conducted in schools show that computer training causes a variety of complaints in children - eye fatigue, pain, itching, chills, double vision, etc. Most often there are complaints from pupils who have a defect in vision, wearing glasses. The level of fatigue in children is determined by their age, training content, the quality of the display on the screen. That is why modern, liquid crystal monitor computers should be available in kindergartens.

Due to the intensive development of children of preschool age, they are very sensitive to tevarak-environmental factors. At the same 5-6 years old, the child's eyesight is normalized, the systems of Base Movement(skeletons, joints-ligaments, muscles) are still developing intensively. It is characterized by the development of the central nervous system, the rapid formation of morphological signs. Therefore, training should not interfere with the development of the child.

Studies show that a child 4-6 years old should not sit in front of a computer for more than 10-15 minutes. In order for the child to have good interest and good health, the seal of the room in which the computer training is conducted is also important. Classes should only be under the supervision of an educator who is responsible for the safety of the child. For such training you need a special room, the area of the room is 6kv.on account of m, children should have a backrest, taking into account the

height. The child should sit in front of the computer so that the standing point of view is directed to the center of the computer. The screen by eye is masofasi 55-65 CM. Two and more children should not sit in front of one monitor, because the quality of the images they see is distorted. It is necessary to conduct daily hydration in the room.

The computer is a powerful tool in the development of children's learning, therefore, its use should be properly organized for educational purposes and the daily routine of the child. Currently, from the age of 3 years, various games and programs are being developed. It is effective for small children with the use of computer shows not in dry traditional techniques-based training, but through training, for example, traffic signals, traffic rules. When introducing traffic through the computer, children learn not only how to get acquainted with traffic, but also how to work with the computer. For example, when children are given new materials on the basis of classes, such as fairy tales from beginning to end, difficult situations have to help them, they quickly master. Working with the mouse, children develop hand movements, tiny hand motors, are formed from the psyche and physical gist. Currently, preschool institutions need educators who have rich experience, are able to give a wealth of knowledge to aspiring, innovative peer children, direct them to independent knowledge. In the development of children's interest in solid knowledge, the tasks that educators set before them: engaging, entertaining, enriched and engaging in classes, materials with an incredibly unexpected content evoke in children their positive qualities to study and lead to the development of thinking skills. Of course, the method of presentation accelerates the process of conception in a child. In our experience, the use of computer presentations in acquaintance with the traffic rule – allows easy Mastering by children with the help of various animations. Focusing on enriching the presentations through various questions, animation pictures, games while taking into account the age characteristics of children maximum. In particular, the attention paid to the passage of Khaled bunda, which turns the theoretical material into questions, conversations by a visual method, helps to achieve the intended goal. Computer's presentation is this-a colorful animation consists of slides, which is the main assistant in revealing the content of the sessions.

Presentations include a large number of programs: for example, in terms of life safety, in terms of Health (valedology), in terms of traffic rules, and in the khokazo.

By the rules of road traffic: vehicles and their types; participants in the rules of road traffic; traffic lights and its structure; signs of road traffic and their observance; traffic officers; didactic games, rebuses.

In conclusion, a properly selected source serves as the main tool for educating children as a future mature person. And educators gradually enter the world of modern technologies by mastering computer technologies, creating various presentations. With this, they will have the opportunity to create a helicopter kindergarten for parents whose children do not attend kindergartens. Therefore, the concept of Computer Education has changed from day to day. Kiss, which was originally a guide for educators, now serves to lighten the labor of the ICT humanity and increase its samaritarianism.

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**PREVENTION OF BEHAVIOR AND DISORDERS IN YOUNG PEOPLE
SOME OF THE PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO TAKE
SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES**

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Annotation. *It is well known that behavioral prevention measures among children and adolescents require, first and foremost, the elimination of the conditions and causes that lead to behavioral deviations. Practically based measures are being developed. This article also discusses some of the psychological features of the prevention of behavioral disorders and behavioral disorders in young people.*

Keywords: *deviant behavior, emotional instability, agitation, psychologic-pedagogical support, maladaptation, pedagogical-psychological impact.*

Given that the younger generation is indeed the successors of our future, children and the development of preventive measures to prevent various offenses, including crime, among adolescents is emerging as an urgent problem.

Our observations show that the prevention of juvenile delinquency requires, first of all, taking into account the socio-psychological, individual-psychological, sociological, regional and criminological features of criminal behavior.

It is also characterized by the fact that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is carried out in a general and special-individual manner.

General social measures include socio-economic development of society, ensuring political stability, improving people's living and micro-environmental relations, increasing the cultural, spiritual and educational potential of citizens, and more.

Specific-individual activities are understood as the development and application of measures that take into account the personality traits of children and adolescents, their psychology, worldview, value orientation, life position, level of consciousness and socialization.

In the development of preventive measures, special attention should be paid to the period before the onset of behavioral disorders among minors, the general educational activities carried out during this period, their improvement, increasing the level of sensitivity.

Therefore, we must not forget that this intermediate period is important in preventing behavioral deviations that occur among juveniles.

To understand the nature of preventive measures to prevent behavioral disorders among juveniles, it is first necessary to know their onset period, its object, and how it affects the personality of children and adolescents with behavioral disorders. To solve this problem, it is necessary to use information that is naturally related to the motivational area of the individual.

Motivation for criminal behavior depends in some way on the relationship between the general direction of the individual and the situation.

Therefore, it can be said that the motivation of criminal behavior is based on the decline of a person's positive attitude and qualities in relation to the criminogenic situation, the instability of the person's positive attitude and qualities in relation to active criminogenic situations, the relationship between criminogenic situations and negative personality traits and many other factors. will be.

The analysis of the general direction of the personality of juvenile offenders shows that preventive measures aimed at preventing crime are limited to children with criminal behavior and negative disabilities, and

shows the need to carry them among adolescents, but also among healthy children and adolescents.

It is clear from this view that a criminal act committed by a juvenile does not provide information about the positive qualities of the juvenile personality and the factors that led to the commission of the crime when it is committed according to situational circumstances rather than his behavior.

Also, in such situations, even when preventive measures are taken in adolescents, it is impossible to help prevent criminal activity.

Therefore, in the prevention of situational crimes, it is important to keep in mind the characteristics of the adolescent, his positive or negative qualities, as well as their character traits.

Achieving the elimination of emotional instability and irritability in adolescents, as well as the development of their ability to control their behavior and thinking, is also important in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

In juveniles, the process of behavioral deviation is a complex correlation process between personality traits and external environmental events. In this process, the adolescent receives and processes information from the external environment as an individual subject. As an object, the elements of the external environment are represented as an element that affects the person.

The socio-psychological characteristics of a teenager's personality have such unique potential that it sometimes determines a person's healthy relationships and healthy lifestyle, and sometimes allows for the emergence of unhealthy behaviors. These features indicate the need to develop psychologically and pedagogically effective measures aimed at preventing the emergence of illegal behavior in adolescents.

The effectiveness and effectiveness of crime prevention measures among juveniles depends primarily on the formation of positive qualities, socially useful needs and interests in the personality of the adolescent. In this sense, educational activities and training should serve as a primary prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The effectiveness of educational activities among children and adolescents with behavioral disorders depends on the formation in them of an active life position, the establishment of a close relationship and a healthy relationship between student and teacher. Therefore, it is important for the adolescent to always feel the attention that the teacher is giving to the difficult adolescent, that he is taking them close to him and trying to help. This is the first step in improving adolescent behavior.

The next condition for the correction of maladaptive behavior in adolescents is the timely detection of changes in the psyche of the adolescent and the provision of medical, psychological and pedagogical assistance.

Educational activities aimed at the prevention of deviant behavior and criminal behavior in adolescents should be carried out taking into account the family environment, level of upbringing and conditions of the adolescent. Because knowledge of the family environment provides information about the personality of the adolescent, his level of upbringing and lifestyle, positive and negative qualities.

In preventive treatment of children with behavioral disorders, it should be borne in mind that the process of formation of the adolescent as a person, taking into account his peculiarities, character traits and psychology, gives good results.

Another important condition for the prevention of behavioral disorders in children and adolescents is the proper establishment of school-family cooperation in the educational process. Unfortunately, we cannot say that this issue is at the level of demand today. That is why at such times it is often more difficult to correct the upbringing of children and adolescents, especially the changes

in their behavior, due to the breakdown of family and school cooperation, the interaction between parents and teachers.

The teacher does not always know the family environment in which the student grows up, his moral image. Sometimes some teachers carry out educational work with children and adolescents without consulting parents and without having specific information about them. In such cases, naturally, the implementation of educational measures leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the proposed preventive measures. As a result, the goal of prevention is not achieved.

It is known that the health of the family environment, the cultural, mental, spiritual and moral well-being of parents and other family members have a positive impact on the child raised in the family. Parental education is an important factor in preventing illegal behavior in children and adolescents. Accordingly, the level of education and literacy of parents of children and adolescents with delinquent behavior is much lower than that of parents of children and adolescents with delinquent behavior.

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**PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF BEHAVIOR MEASURES OF
PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

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Annotation. *An individual's deviant behavior is governed and controlled by various social institutions. In particular, public influence can be in the nature of legal laws, medical intervention, pedagogical influence, social support and psychological assistance. Behavioral disorders are complex in nature, and their prevention and elimination requires a well-organized system of socio-psychological influences.*

Keywords: *neuropsychiatric disorders, rehabilitation, awareness, deviant behavior, youth subculture, complexity, targeting, publicity, alternative deviant behavior.*

Psychological assistance in the prevention of behavioral deviation plays a leading and primary role as one of the stages of the system in which it is carried out and is distinguished by its humanistic orientation. This includes taking into account the principles of psychological work, such as confidentiality, voluntariness and personal interest, acceptance by a person of responsibility for his own life, mutual trust, support, respect for the individual and individuality.

Also, due to the specificity of deviant behavior, the following principles of psychoprophylactic work can be distinguished: - Integrity (family and individual, the organization of influence on different levels of social existence); - addressability (taking into account age, gender and social characteristics);

- formation of mass (primary form of group work) psychology; - ensuring the positive information; - minimization of negative consequences; - increase the personal interests and responsibilities of participants; - ensuring the highest level of individual activity; - formation of a sense of aspiration for the future (assessment of moral consequences, updating of creative values and goals).

Psychological support in the prevention of behavioral deviations requires two leading directions. These are psychological prevention (warning, psychoprophylaxis) and psychological intervention (elimination, correction, rehabilitation). Psychological diagnosis is not an independent direction of behavioral deviation prevention, but rather is part of the overall goal of behavioral deviation prevention.

Two main types of psychological help can be distinguished. Prevention of deviant behavior - primarily involves a system of general and special measures at different levels of social organization: national, legal, public, economic, medical, pedagogical, socio-psychological. The conditions for the success of the prevention of deviant behavior depend on its complexity, consistency, differentiation, timely implementation.

The next system of prevention of deviant behavior is especially important when working with an actively developing person, such as adolescents. The World Health Organization proposes to distinguish between primary, secondary, and tertiary manifestations of deviant behavior prevention. Primary prevention should be aimed at eliminating the unpleasant factors that cause a certain appearance, as well as increasing the individual's resistance to the influence of these factors.

Primary prevention can be widely practiced among adolescents.

The task of secondary prevention is early detection and rehabilitation of neuropsychiatric disorders and work with "at-risk" groups, such as adolescents with a predisposition to deviant

behavior, although this has not yet been demonstrated. Tertiary prevention addresses specific tasks, such as the treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders that accompany behavioral disorders.

Tertiary prevention should be aimed at preventing behavioral deviations in individuals with established deviant morals.

Psychoprophylactic work can be included in a set of measures of all three stages. It is therefore more effective in the form of the influence of conditions and causes that evoke behavioral deviations in the early stages of the problem.

There are different forms of psychoprophylactic work in legal psychology.

The first form is to create an optimal social environment. It is based on the environment in the formation of behavioral deviations

lies about the determinant effect. Social access is possible. The impact can be community-oriented. For example, forming a negative public opinion about deviant behavior. The object of such activities can be a family, a social group (school, class) or an individual.

Under this model, the prevention of addictive behavior should primarily include the socio-psychological impact on the formation of guidelines for a healthy lifestyle and awareness in adolescents. Media policy plays a special role in this. There are also special programs, in particular, performances of young people's favorite representatives, specially selected films - all of which are more effective than the events that are currently taking place.

Working with youth subcultures. It can be organized in the form of actions of the same name with the movement "Youth Against Drugs" or performances of mass rock bands. It is especially important to work with young people in places where they spend their free time and communicate. For example, mysterious people in masks may appear in discos. At the end of the evening, young people can learn from them about the experiences and tragic fates associated with losing loved ones from drugs.

Adolescent Work Event. It is also possible to organize such events on the streets. Through this, it is possible to train a juvenile captain to carry out appropriate work.

This approach can also be used to create conditions and conditions that do not involve unwanted behavior.

But it should be borne in mind that one of the main shortcomings of the model is the lack of a direct link between social factors and deviant behavior. Overall, this approach is one of the most effective methods.

A secondary form of psychoprophylactic work is awareness.

This is a more common form of psychoprophylactic work for us in the form of lectures, conversations, literature, or the distribution of videos and TV films. The essence of the approach is to try to influence the cognitive processes of the individual in order to increase his ability to make constructive decisions.

To do this, it is possible to make extensive use of information, usually confirmed by statistical data, for example, information about the harmful effects of drugs on health and the individual. Often the information is intimidating. It lists the negative consequences of drug use or highlights the dramatic fate of individuals with behavioral disorders, their personal degradation.

Such methods enhance knowledge on the issue and have a positive effect on behavior change. Self-awareness does not reduce the level of deviation. But keep in mind that in some cases,

on the contrary, an early acquaintance with the deviation may also arouse interest in it. Intimidation can also arouse cognitive-emotional curiosity that motivates this type of behavior.

In some cases, information is not provided in a timely manner: too late or too early.

For example, experience with adolescents has shown that conversations about drug-addicted behavior are more effective if they are conducted no later than 14 years of age. They should not consist of detailed coverage of drugs and their potent effects. Such conversations can be focused on discussing the consequences of deviant (deviant) behavior and ways to avoid it, developing an active personal perspective

The prospective development of this approach may help to avoid the predominance of frightening information, as well as the differentiation of information on gender, age, socio-economic characteristics.

The third form of psychoprophylactic work is the active social training of the individual in socially important skills. This model can often be implemented in the form of group trainings. Currently, the following forms of it are common.

Training to strengthen resilience to negative social influences. During the training, the guidelines for deviant behavior change, the ability to understand the advertising strategy is formed, and the ability to say "no" even when peers are under pressure develops. It informs parents and other adults (for example, alcoholics) about the possibility of adverse effects.

Emotional or affective is a valuable educational training. Behavioral training based on the assumption that behavioral deviation is directly related to emotional impairment.

Adolescents are taught to recognize emotions by expressing them in advance, to express them in an acceptable way, and to cope with stress effectively. During group psychological work, decision-making skills are formed, the level of self-esteem is raised, the process of self-determination and the development of positive values is stimulated.

Life skills training. Under the concept of life skills is understood the formation of some important social skills of the individual. First of all, it develops the skills of communication, maintaining friendly relations and positive resolution of interpersonal conflicts. It is also possible to develop in adolescents the ability to take responsibility, set goals, and defend their views and interests.

Finally, self-control develops a confident behavioral skill to change the situation in and around oneself. Therefore, this model is one of the most promising and effective ways to work with adolescents.

The fourth form is the organization of alternative deviant behavioral activities. This form of work is about the substitute effect of deviant behavior

associated with the formation of cross-sections. For example, addiction can play an important role in personal dynamics - increasing self-esteem or integrating the reference environment. According to psychological knowledge, people use mood-enhancing psychoactive substances until they get something better instead.

Alternative forms of activity were recognized as: knowledge (travel), self-examination (mountaineering, dangerous sports), significant communication, love, creative activity (including professional, religious-spiritual, sponsorship).

This form is implemented in almost all programs of assistance in the case of formed deviant behavior. The leading preventive task in family upbringing lies in the early upbringing of strong interests, the development of the ability to love and be loved, the formation of the ability to engage in self-employment and work.

Therefore, parents should not forget that they form the needs of the child through the involvement of the child in various activities - sports, art, education. If positive needs are not formed in adolescence, the person becomes vulnerable to negative needs and knowledge.

The fifth form is the organization of a healthy lifestyle. It consists of the formation of perceptions of personal responsibility for health, harmony with the world around them and their own

organism. Psychological knowledge shows that a person's ability to achieve an acceptable state and successfully resist the adverse factors of the environment is especially valuable.

It includes a healthy lifestyle, healthy eating, regular physical activity, adherence to work and rest routines, communication with nature, the exclusion of excess. The effectiveness of such an approach is often based on environmental considerations and also depends significantly on the level of development of the society.

The sixth form is the activation of personal opportunities. Through this method, adolescents' active participation in sports, group communication and participation in personal growth, art therapy - all this, in turn, can achieve the activation of personal abilities that ensure the stability of individual activity, his health and susceptibility to external negative influences.

The seventh form is to reduce the negative effects of deviant behavior. It is used in cases of deviant behavior formed from this form of work. It focuses on the prevention of the stimulant or its negative consequences. For example, adolescents addicted to drugs can receive timely medical care, as well as the necessary knowledge about similar diseases and their treatment.

Similar forms and methods can also be used in different forms of psychoprophylactic work. The following forms of psychoprophylaxis can be distinguished by the method of work organization: individual, family, group work.

Various socio-psychological methods are used to prevent deviant behavior. Leading methods of psychoprophylactic work include: awareness, group discussions, training exercises, role-playing games, modeling of effective social ethics, psychotherapeutic methods.

Depending on the methods used, psychoprophylactic work can be done in the form of training, educational programs (e.g., special courses at school), psychological counseling, crisis support (hotlines), as well as borderline and neuropsychiatric disorders psychotherapy.

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THE VIEWS OF AZIZIDDIN NASAFI ON BEING (SOURCES' STUDY)

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Annotation. *In the following article the views of Aziziddin Nasafi on being (sources' study) are analysed from the viewpoint on modern research methodology. Comparative analysis of alternative version of his ideas on the formation is proposed.*

Keywords. *Maqam, being, etiquette, anbiya, sharia, perfect man, zahir, batin.*

Introduction. Azizuddin Nasafi is the author of the famous works “*Insan al-Kamil val Marifat-ul-wafir*” (“The perfect man in finding knowledge”), “*Kashf-ul-haqaiq*” (“The Discovery of truth”), “*Maqsud-al-aqso*” (“Distant goals”). In particular, two forms of being (natural and supernatural being) with respect to man and nature (microcosm and macrocosm) are given the greatest attention. For the first time, the famous author of the anthology, Timurid ruler and the Turkic poet Husayn Bayqara gives information about Aziz Nasafi in “*Majlis al-ushshaq*” (“Meeting of lovers”). Then Rizakulikhon Hidayat in “*Riyaz-ul-orifin*” (“Gardens of Sufism”) essentially repeats the information of the previous author. The authors of some other anthologies also repeat the information of Hussein Bayqara. Aziziddin Nasafi, fortunately, has a special position and place in European Oriental studies. For example, Western researchers paid more attention to the work of Aziz Nasafi than researchers from Turkey, Iran, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. [1, 34]

Methods. In 1665, A. Muller published some parts of Nasafi's work “*Maqsad-ul-aqsa*” (“Distant goal”) in Latin. Then Solvak in his work “*The Mirror of Sufism*”, for many years considered a classic work on Sufism in Europe, extensively used the publication of A. Muller. In the 19th century orientalists F.Tolyuk and E. Palmer turned to the legacy of Aziziddin Nasafi, and Palmer published comments and explanations to “*Maqsad-ul-aqsa*”. Then, until the middle of the last century, Aziz Nasafi remained out of the field of view of researchers, until the German orientalist Fritz Meyer drew attention to him. Fritz Meier paid special attention to two works by Aziz Nasafi – “*Kashf-ul-haqaiq*” and “*Al-Tanzil*” (“The Sending Down”).

Main part. A little later in 1964, Meyer published a collection of treatises by Aziziddin Nasafi entitled “*Insan al-Kamil val Marifat-ul-wafir*” and an extended introductory article in French. Iranian researcher Ahmad Mahdavi Damghani prepared and published Aziz Nasafi's treatise “*Kashful-haqaiq*” in 1965. Russian orientalist A.E. Bertels in the book “*Five philosophical treatises*” on the topic “*Ofook and Anfus*” placed a Russian translation of Nasafi's treatise “*Zubdat-ul-haqaiq*” [2, 32].

Aziz Nasafi's legacy has been repeatedly published in Istanbul, Tehran, London, Calcutta, Vienna, Leningrad. A small work by Rustam Shukurov about Aziz Nasafi and his “*Zubdat-ul-haqaiq*” has been published in Dushanbe, which in no way can fill the existing gap in this direction. Aziz Nasafi was born around 1240 in the city of Nasaf (Karshi) near Bukhara (now Karshi). He spent his childhood in his hometown, and in his youth he went to Bukhara and received an elementary education.

For some time in Baharabad Khorasan lived with his teacher Sheikh Sadruddin Hamavi, and then went to Isfahan and Shiraz. As follows from the statement of Nasafi himself, he spent most of

his life on the road and in a foreign land, and this uncertainty and loneliness left an indelible imprint on his formation and condition.

Aziz Nasafi came to Bukhara in his youth and in addition to the established traditional sciences in the madrasah, he begins to study the basics of medicine. According to Ahmad Mahdavi Damghani, “along with the fact that Aziz mastered the theoretical foundations of medical science, he also engaged in practical activities and for many years was engaged in the treatment of patients.” It was at this time or a little later that Aziz Nasafi became the murid of the famous Sufi Shaikh-ul-mashaih Sa’duddin Hamavi and chose the path of Sufism (suluk). Under the influence and education of this great Sufi, he began to compose practical and theoretical philosophical works. Ahmad Mahdavi Damghani does not give an affirmative answer about whether Aziz Nasafi had his students and whether he had murids. But on the other hand, it is hard to believe that the thinker who created such creations as “*Kashf-ul-haqaiq*” (“Disclosure of truth”), “*Insani komil*” (“Perfect Man”), “*Maqsad-ul-aqsa*” (“Goals of the Universe”) and others, did not bring up at least at least one murid [3, 54].

The same uncertainties that are inherent in the entire era of Aziziddin Nasafi are also involved in the disclosure of this problem. As you know, the unhealthy socio-political situation of the time had a strong impact not only on the economic, but also on other aspects of society. Such a negative influence is also present in the sphere of spiritual life, which has not only stopped, but has also fallen into decline. Many representatives of intellectual thought not only fled and disappeared, but were killed. With the arrival of the Genghisids, life in the region was destroyed, science and education, as it were, were outlawed, and some of their escaped representatives ended up in a foreign land. This fate also befell our thinker, about whom they write: “Every night in a different shelter and every day in a different corner, in constant wandering and without a specific place of residence, eventually gets to Abarkukh, where his life ends. Around 1300, in this city, he leaves this mortal world, where he is buried.”[4, 321]

Now the weakest of the weak, the servant of the poor, Aziz binni Muhammad an-Nasafi, will say, because some dervishes asked me, a poor man: // compose a treatise on the knowledge of the great world and the small world, on the knowledge of the source (mabda) and return (maad) and explain whether the source of each is different, or there is only one source, is the return of each different, or is there only one return; explain that there is a descent (nuzul) and that there is an ascent (uruj); explain whether there was a descent first, and then an ascent, or there was an ascent first, and then a descent. And they are. they asked: state the judgments [about this] of all existing communities, state them impartially and, without preferring any, give what each of them says.

I answered their request by putting together what they asked for. I called this vault “*Risala-e mabda va maad*”. However, some, after reading it, said that [the book] is lengthy, and the utterances are very clear, and it is accessible to the elect, and to all others, let it be such that, except for the elect, no one could benefit from it. And I answered this request, shortened “*Risala-e mabda wa maad*” and called this abbreviation “*Zubdat al-haqaiq*”. And I asked the Lord for support and help, so that He would keep me from delusions and mistakes. “Verily, He is omnipotent in what He desires, and worthy of obedience.” And I determined the construction of this treatise in two parts (bab). There is no happiness for me except from Allah, “I have relied on Him and I turn to Him.”

Content of parts

Chapter the first is about the knowledge of the great world, and it consists of three words: asl the first about the sayings of adherents of Sharia; adsl the second about the sayings of adherents of wisdom; asl the third about the sayings of adherents of uniqueness.

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Chapter the second is about the knowledge of the small world, it consists of three asl: asl the first is about man and the degrees of man; asl the second is that a small man is a list and a sign (namudar) of a great man; asl // the third is about what is the way and what are the intentions of a traveler on the way. //.

Chapter the first about the knowledge of the great world

Know that the world is the name of substances and accidents, and the totality of substances and accidents is called the world, and each type of the types of substances and accidents is also called the world. The world in its first part consists of two parts. The first part of it is called the secret world, the second its part is called the explicit world. These two worlds are referred to under different names in quantitative and essential senses: the world of creation and the world of command, the world of Mulk and the world of Malakut, the world of bodies and the world of spirits, the world of sensually comprehended and the world of intelligible, the world of secret and the world of manifest, the world of light and the world of darkness, and similarly, and all these names mean these two worlds.

Fasl [1]. After you have learned the meaning of the world, know now that you are called a small man and a small world, but the whole world is called a great man and a great world. Dervish, you are a small world, the whole world is a great world, you are a list and a sign of both worlds, and both worlds are great, and you are a small world. Everything that exists in the great world exists in the small world. Dervish! Know yourself. comprehend your manifest and hidden, in order to know the beginning and the end of the great world, in order to comprehend the manifest and hidden of the great world. Apart from this way, there is no other way. The dervish who seeks to know things as they are, let him know himself as he is.[5, 213]

Fasl [2]. Know that the beginning of the great world is one substance, just as the beginning of the small world is one substance. And that primary substance of the great world is the seed (tukhm).the great world, just as the substance that is the beginning of the small world is the seed of the small world - Know firmly that everything that has appeared and will appear in these two worlds is contained in their seeds. After you have understood the previous, know now that the primary substance of the small world is the seed (nutfa) and that the small world and the great world both originated from the seed. Having learned about the primary substance of the small world, know now that there are disagreements about the substance of the great world. But if you state the subject of the dispute and delve into this sea without partiality, the contradictions will inevitably disappear. Some say that the initial substance, which is the seed of the great world, is the primary spirit and that everything that was, is and will be in the world existed in the primary spirit. And they are [called] adherents of Sharia. Others say that the initial substance, which is the seed of the great world, is the primary intellect and that everything that was, is and will be in the great world existed in the primary intellect. And they are [called] adherents of wisdom. Some say that the initial substance, which is the seed of the great world, is primary matter and that everything that was, is and will be in the world existed in primary matter. And they are [called] adherents of uniqueness. And since the world has existed, these three communities have existed, and as long as the world exists, they will exist in the world. The interpretation of the speeches of these three communities will be given in three asls.[6, 23]

Asl the first about the sayings of adherents of Sharia about the great world and how the Almighty and Holy Lord created the great world. Know that the adherents of Sharia speak of two beings. The first is the eternal being (Kadim), the second is the transitory being (*hadsh*). The eternal being has no beginning, whereas the transitory being has a beginning. This is the utterance of the

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adherents of the external (*ahl-e zahir*), and there is no contradiction in this, since existence exists only in two states: it either has a beginning or it does not. If it has no beginning, then it is eternal; if it has a beginning, then it is transitory. Having learned about both beings, know now that the eternal being is called Allah, the transitory being is called the world. Allah is not the world, and the world is not Allah, Allah is the creator of the world, and the world is the creation of God. The Creator of the world is described by appropriate attributes, and He is clean of inappropriate attributes. According to the adherents of Sharia, the Creator is free both when He wished to create the world and when He wishes to destroy it. Having learned the previous, know now that the adherents of Sharia say that the first thing that the Almighty and the Holy Creator of the world created was a certain substance, its name is the primary spirit. Desiring to create the world of mulk and malakut, the Almighty and Holy Lord turned His gaze to that substance, it boiled, and what was the essence and cream of that substance rose like the cream of sugar, and the sediment and turbidity descended, more like the sediment of sugar. The Supreme Lord created from that essence the degrees of the spirit world, and from that sediment He created the degrees of the world of bodies. The spirit world was created in thirteen parts, so that with the primary substance there will be fourteen of them. The proof that there are thirteen degrees of the spirit world is the relation (*nisbat*) of the body world to the spirit world, and the degrees of the spirit world, as well as the degrees of the body world, will be thirteen. The outer world (*zahir*) is the unwanted of the inner world (*batin*), and *mulk* is the sign of Malakut. Dervish, they say that mulk is like malakut and that the basis of malakut is jabarut, in order to prove malakut with mulk, and jabarut with malakut.[7, 12]

Fasl [1] on the spirit and degrees of the spirit. The spirit is a simple substance, it perfects and moves the body: to the degree of plants— by nature, to the degree of animals by will, to the degree of people — by intellect. If these degrees are unclear to you, I will say in other words. Know that there is a spirit, a subtle substance, it is not separable and indivisible, it does not lend itself to division and dismemberment, it is from the world of command and even itself. there is a command. The body is a dense substance, it is dismemberable and divisible, it is from the world of creation. Now, having learned the meaning of the spirit, learn the degrees of spirits. When the Most High and Holy Lord desired to create a world of spirits. He turned His gaze to those transparent cream, these cream melted and boiled. He created the spirits of all [other] prophets // and from the cream and essence of their residue the essence of their remnant was created by the spirits of saints, and from the cream and essence of their remnant was created by the spirits of sages (*ahl-e ma'ri-fat*), and from the cream and essence of their remnant was created by the spirits of ascetics, and from the cream and essence of their remnant was created by the spirits of the pious, and from the cream and essence of their remnant was created by the spirits of believers, and from the cream and essence of their residue, the spirits of people created, and from the cream and essence of their residue, animal spirits created, and from the cream and essence of their residue, plant spirits created, and from the cream and essence of their residue, spirits of minerals and natures created. With each spirit He created many angels.

Fasl [2] on bodily levels. Know that the Most High Lord, having desired to create the corporeal world, turned His gaze to // that muddy sediment, and this sediment melted and boiled, and from the cream and essence of it. He created the heavenly throne, and from the cream and essence of his remnant. He created the throne (courses), and from the cream and essence of his remnant. He created the seventh heaven, and from the cream and essence of his remnant. He created the sixth heaven, and from the cream and he created the fifth heaven from the essence of his remnant, and from the cream and essence of his remnant he created the fourth heaven, and from the cream and essence of his remnant he created the third heaven, and from the cream and essence of his remnant he created the second

heaven, and from the cream and essence of its residue created the first heaven, and from the cream and essence of its residue created the element fire, and from the cream and essence of its residue created the element air, and from the cream and essence of its residue created the element water, and from the cream and essence of its residue created the element dust, and from the cream and essence his remnant created other simple bodies.[8, 65]

The simple bodies of mulk's world have come to an end. And there are only twenty—eight simple bodies in mulk and malakut: fourteen in mulk and fourteen in malakut. Complex [bodies] consist of three: the body of a mineral, the body of a plant and the body of an animal, just as the alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, and there are only three words[?]. O dervish! There is no doubt that there are twenty-eight simple bodies in mulk and malakut, and the differences are that first: the world of spirits, and then the world of bodies, or first the world of bodies, and then the world of spirits, the source first, and then the return, or first the return, and then the source, whether the highest appeared first has the degree and in the order of degrees reached the lowest degree, or did the lowest degree arise first and in the order of degrees reached the highest degree?. You have to think a lot about these two opinions before [the truth] is revealed to you. Let the speech not become long and let us not stray from the goal. Each of the degrees of spirits and each of the degrees of bodies found a place (*maqam*) in each other: the throne is the maqam of the spirit of the Seal [of the prophets], the throne is the maqam of the prophets ul-azm, became their abode and cell, the seventh heaven became the maqam of the spirits of the prophets Mursal, their abode and cell, the sixth heaven became the maqam of the spirits [the rest] of the prophets (anbiya), their abode and cell, the fifth heaven became the maqam of the spirits of the saints, their abode and cell, the fourth. The sky became the maqam of the spirits of the sages, their abode and cell, the third heaven became the maqam of the spirits of ascetics, their abode and cell, the second heaven became the maqam of the spirits of the pious, their abode and cell, the first heaven became the maqam of the spirits of believers, their abode and cell. The nine degrees of heaven have ended.

There are still four degrees left: that is, the spirits of other people, the spirits of animals, the spirits of plants and nature. They are neither from the higher world, nor from the lower, and nature is the lowest of the low. Each of the individuals of spirits — from the highest to the lowest — should descend to the lowest of the lowest, should know themselves and know their Lord, and from here they should ascend, reach their original maqam, with the achievement of their maqam, everyone's ascent was completed, and his circle was closed. When the circle is closed, elevation is impossible, and there is no further elevation. You can linger on the way. but you can't beat your original maqam. If it were impossible to linger on the way, the sending of the Scriptures and the sending of the prophets would be useless. Adam, and the story of Adam and Eve is known. Then the children of Adam appeared and continue to appear, gradually reaching their perfection, ascending each to their original makam until the circle of each is closed. This means that the perfection of everyone is to try and work hard in moving towards their original maqam, in achieving [this maqam] and in not stopping on the way.

Fasl [3]. Know that these fourteen degrees are created, but not acquired, and the creation of the Supreme Lord cannot be. changed. This is the meaning of Hanifa, the meaning of the direct (Kayim). This is the nature of Allah, and by this nature all men were created,” and this is the degree of spirits. If these degrees were acquired, then anyone, gaining, would be able to pass their maqam, ascend to the highest maqam, and the saints, gaining, would be able to reach the maqam of anbiya, and anbiya would be able to reach the maqam of rasuls 13; // then know about other maqams. However, all these

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[degrees] are not acquired—they are granted as they were created. You can stop on the way, but you can't surpass your original makam. Dervish, and now you have learned about the spiritual degrees that, as they were created, they are and that it is impossible to surpass the predestined (ma'lum) maqam. It cannot be that without the knowledge and will of the True leaf moved on the tree or a person thought something. Consequently, all people are forced in words and actions. The opinion about this is based on the fact that the known (ma'lum) is subordinate to knowledge (ilm) or that knowledge is subordinate to the known. According to the adherents of Sharia, what is known is subordinate to knowledge. Therefore, everything has a pre-known (ma'lum) measure, and it is impossible to surpass it; as the Lord Almighty knew from the beginning, so it should be.

Fasl [4]. Know that the spirit of man who has left the maqam of faith will return to the first heaven; the spirit of man who has left the maqam of piety will return to the second heaven. Know the same about other maqams. This means that everyone will return to the inhabitants of the maqam that he left, and it cannot be that after separating the spirit from the body, without getting to that maqam, he would ascend to a higher maqam.

Results. Dervish, anyone who has not reached the maqam of faith, has not recognized the prophets and has not imitated (*taqlid*) saints, although he has the appearance (surat) of people, but does not possess the property and disposition of people, from among animals [he] and even below animals, animals have no way to the upper world, because the upper world is a cell and a place of solitude for the unsullied, a place of angels and the immaculate (*ahl-e taharat*), without knowledge and righteousness it is impossible to reach the upper world. Dervish, if you call the primary spirit, which is the initial substance, Adam, then you are right, because all these spirits were in him, and extracted [them] from him, and said, “*Am I not your Allah?*”. Those who do not say “yes” cannot reach the makam of faith.

Conclusion. Since the initial substance is called Adam, then if we say that the precipitate separated from it is Eve, this will also be true. Therefore, paradise has degrees and the tree has degrees. Paradise is perishable, and paradise is eternal. According to the adherents of Sharia, in the great world the difference appeared just like that, and the descent and ascent occur as it was said. But the adherents of tasawwuf say that besides this there are other descents and ascents. His treatises effect on the conduct of modern techniques still have paramount importance.

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FACTORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BUKHARA REGION IN 1991-1995 AND THE ISSUE OF PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

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Annotation: *Information about the role of the republican, regional authority and regional health departments in improving the socio-economic situation of the Bukhara region in the first years of independence (1991-1995) and expanding foreign economic relations.*

Key words: *Bukhara region, Health, Region, Farmer, Fruit, Vegetable, Field, Ming, District, Medicine.*

INTRODUCTION

Bukhara region is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan. The land of this region was a part of Zarafshan district in 1925-1938, and on January 15, 1938 it had the status of Bukhara region, and the main part consists of desert areas. Before the reconstruction of Navoi region on January 27, 1992, the area of Bukhara region was 143.1 thousand square meters. km, now 40.4 thousand sq. km. km (in some sources 39.4 thousand sq. km.)

DISCUSSION

In terms of territory, Bukhara region is in third place, half (after Karakalpakstan and Navoi regions). The territory of the region is 2.5 times larger than Tashkent region (15.6 thousand sq. Km) and 9-10 times larger than Andijan region (4.2 thousand sq. Km). Thus, in terms of area, the region is larger than countries in the world, such as Armenia (29.2 sq.km) and the Netherlands (30.5 thousand sq. Km). The territory of Bukhara region makes up 8.8% of the country's land area and 6.4% of the population. The agricultural sector and dozens of industries in the region are developing year by year.

In the first years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Bukhara region, was plagued by economic and social problems, urgent tasks such as maintaining state sovereignty, improving the financial situation of the population, filling the consumer market and achieving political stability were transverse.

In 1992, in Bukhara region, the establishment of the authority was one of the ways to increase the welfare of the people of the region, to share their concerns, to quickly solve the problems of the people. Strict measures have been taken to stabilize the economic situation in the region, eliminate financial turmoil, enrich the consumer market, and provide social protection.

In 1992-1993, an environment of socio-political stability was created in the region. In the difficult conditions of 1992, when the economic crisis affected all spheres of life, in the districts of Bukhara region, measures were taken to create stability in all spheres of production. It should be noted that in the districts of Bukhara region in 1993 there was some success in the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural and livestock products. In the same year, 35,000 tons of "white gold" were harvested in Jondor district, while in Romitan district (Hazarbog) a rich harvest of grapes and apples was harvested. At the same time, the plans for the production of vegetables, melons, grapes, fruits, cereals, cocoons, wool, karakul skins were fulfilled on time, despite the difficult situation. In return, the average gross income of farms in each district was 1.7 billion soums.

From the first period of independence until 1993, 3977 hectares of land in Bukhara region were given to 14,526 families as additional land. And 27,600 m2 of housing was built. 18 km of gas pipelines and 44 km of drinking water pipelines were built and put into operation. The monthly

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salaries of teachers and educators have been increased 2-3 times, charitable funds have been established for the social protection of the disabled and low-income families. These charitable foundations received more than 1 million in 1992 alone. The focus on the social sphere has been growing since the early years.

Medicine in 1992, despite the deficit in the regional budget, measures were taken to improve the health of the population in the region, especially mothers and children.

67.3 million soums to strengthen the economy of low-income, large families and to provide food to pregnant and low-blooded women, 79.1 million soums were allocated for food for children under 2 years old, In 1993, Hungary spent \$ 914,000 on a 200-bed oncology dispensary equipped with medical equipment at full capacity.

1.5 million doych marks were allocated for the medical device "Litotripter", which was purchased from the German state and in 1992 in the regional hospital was implanted kidney stone in 15 patients.

Construction of the Joint pharmaceutical organization "Guffic-Avicenna" from the account of its own funds in Bukhara yarn spinning Association, Karakol plant, cotton industry Production Association, regional fruit and Vegetable Production Association and Bukhara Foreign Economic Association, had greatly assisted in obtaining medical equipment and medicines from other republics. Medical aid, the provincial children's fund, and the Red Crescent community's support were also noticeable.

In 1993, the governor's health department made significant changes to its medical operations. In particular, given the difficult budget situation, he has improved outpatient services in order to bring medical care closer to the population. Service of highly qualified specialists for 1992, hospital beds were reduced to 35-30, bringing them closer to sanitary standards. In 1993, there were 84 seats per 10,000 inhabitants.

In developed Europe and Eurasia, the figure ranged from 60 to 45, while in the United States it was 40 beds per 10,000 population, and the average hospital stay was 6-7 days. There were 14.5 in the republic, 12.8 in the province, and the economic reserve was still large. As a result of the reduction of seats, the economic savings in one day in 1993 amounted to 35 million soums. Excess specialists at the hospital were sent to strengthen the work of the polyclinic. In addition, 153 administrative staff were retrenched, and these specialists were also involved in practical work.

New methods were also developed to promote medical practice, including 115 day care systems, which had 585 beds. Home treatment facilities have been set up in 53 medical institutions. Outpatient surgery centers were opened in 9 districts and 2 city centers, where 10,000 surgeries were performed. These treatments are convenient for the population in all respects, 5-6 times cheaper than hospitals, and the growing number of patients is a clear example of this.

In order to save the budget, the volume of paid medical services to the population in 1993 amounted to 126.7 million, which accounted for 3% of the health budget. In 1993, an oxygen production plant was launched in Vobkent district, mineral water was produced at the regional physiotherapeutic hospital on a joint basis, and workshops for sewing sanitary clothes and soft equipment were launched at the regional maternity hospital and the regional children's hospital. In addition, auxiliary farms in medical institutions were established in 1993: sheep, pig, poultry, vegetables and meat, cotton.

In 1993, the incidence of infectious diseases in Bukhara region decreased from 30% to 15%, and infant mortality decreased from 33.1% to 29.2%.

RESULTS

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In addition to the positive changes mentioned above, a number of shortcomings were also observed in the health care system in 1992-1993. The low level of medical care provided to patients in the regional medical institutions, negligence, indifference, bribery, lack of medicines, medical equipment have led to legitimate complaints from the population. In 1992, secret questionnaires were distributed to identify and prevent negative deficiencies in medical institutions, and the assessment of medical staff was determined. The analysis of the questionnaires was discussed at the Medical Council, and the analysis of these questionnaires was covered in the article “Life behind the white curtain” in the newspaper “Bukhara Haqiqati”.

In 1994, the regional health department faced a number of challenges to improve the quality of medical care provided to the population of Bukhara region. In particular, in order to improve the supply of medicines, vaccines, serums and medical devices to health care facilities, funds and products were needed to establish a barter trade with Russia and other CIS countries, which supply these products.

CONCLUSION

The regional health department fully approves the foreign and domestic policy of Bukhara region in the development of new methods of staff development, their placement, selection of managers, as well as the privatization of hospitals, outpatient clinics and other hospitals. and the establishment of non-governmental institutions, as well as the allocation of public funds allocated to them, the rational use of extra-budgetary funds and the development of social services to the population.

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THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF US TROOPS AND ITS IMPACT ON REGIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract. *The end of two decades of counterterrorist operations and the subsequent withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan created a complex military and political situation in that country. The government of Uzbekistan reacted neutrally to the policy of the Taliban and expressed its readiness to provide all possible assistance to the Afghan people. Today, Uzbekistan's Afghan strategy is aimed at maintaining pragmatic economic cooperation with any legitimate government in Kabul and strengthening the defense capability of the national army to neutralize potential threats from the south. In implementing this strategy, the government of Uzbekistan is interested in cooperation with its neighbors from Afghanistan, world powers and international organizations. In this regard, the article analyzes the situation in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of US troops and its impact on the regional security, including national interests of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *American withdrawal, situation in Afghanistan, ISIS-K, Afghan war, Taliban, humanitarian crisis, impact on neighbors, Pakistan, Russia, China, Turkmenistan, foreign policy of Uzbekistan, transport infrastructure projects, Uzbekistan's position, international community.*

Introduction. After President Joe Biden announced on 14 April 2021 the full, rapid and unconditional withdrawal of all international military forces from Afghanistan by 11 September, the military-political situation in the country became complicated. In a short period of time, the Taliban first managed to occupy the northern, northwestern and western parts of the country bordering the Central Asian states and Iran, in early August the provincial administrative centers and finally on August 15, 2021, Kabul without a resistance. The Taliban first sought to prevent outside interference in the previous Afghan war by establishing control of Afghanistan's borders with neighboring countries and taking control of the main transport infrastructure connecting the country's provinces with Kabul. The support of the Gulf states, especially Pakistan's support, has also been a key factor in the Taliban's success. The sudden collapse of the Afghan official government in Kabul has turned the process of evacuating coalition forces and Afghan citizens who collaborated with them into chaos.

The formed gaps in security of Afghanistan as a result of withdrawal of US troops and seizure of power in Kabul by Talibs led to growth of activity of such international terrorist groups as al-Qaeda and Islamic State-Khorasan (ISIS-K) and it among other factors created conditions of emergence of an unpredictable military-political situation in Afghanistan.

In these conditions, Central Asia states, in general, neutrally reacted to policy of Talibs and expressed their readiness to provide all possible assistance to the Afghan people. At the same time, Tajikistan remains the only country in the region which is not supporting regime of Talibs.

The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted that not only Uzbekistan or the neighboring countries, but also the whole world are interested in the establishment of peace in Afghanistan, the Uzbek-Afghan border has been opened, the supply of food, petroleum products and electricity has been restored, and it is impossible to isolate Afghanistan and throw it into the whirlpool of problems in the current difficult. The ongoing tense military-political situation in Afghanistan may

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delay the implementation of Uzbek projects and initiatives (economic, energy, transport, etc.) in the Afghan direction.

Today, Uzbekistan's strategy in Afghanistan is aimed at continuing pragmatic economic cooperation with any legitimate government in Kabul and strengthening the army's defense capabilities to neutralize potential threats from the south. In implementing this strategy, the Government of Uzbekistan is interested in establishing cooperation with Afghanistan's neighbors, other leading countries and international organizations. The Afghan factor has played a key role in the development of Uzbek-American relations. Washington recognizes Tashkent as a strategic partner in the region in the implementation of projects aimed at resolving the Afghan problem.

Main part. Mutual mistrust among members of Ashraf Ghani's government, corruption, military depression and as a result of effective propaganda some elite units of the army, including special forces, transfer to the Taliban have decided the fate of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Experts note that President Joe Biden's decision to withdraw US troops from Afghanistan was a foregone conclusion. As long as Joe Biden served as vice president under the Obama administration, he advocated limiting the war in Afghanistan from a missionary point of view and withdrawing troops from the country. Although the White House's decision has been criticized by politicians, opinion polls show that 73 percent of Americans support it[1].

Intelligence agencies and analysts were well aware of the fall of the regime in Kabul, but they predicted that it would take several months. The sudden collapse of the Afghan official government in Kabul has left the evacuation of coalition forces and allied Afghan civilians in chaos. This has tarnished the image of the United States in the international arena, as well as caused the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

When President Biden announced on 14 April 2021 withdrawal of US forces, he tied it to a US domestic political event – the twentieth anniversary of the al-Qaeda's September 11 attacks on American soil. As so often, America's Afghan policy was pegged to what might sound good to a domestic US audience rather than its consequences for Afghanistan – good or bad[2].

Given the demands of the situation in Afghanistan, the United States did not seek to support the available status quo with new drones MQ-9 Reaper, which can fly over Afghanistan for 26 hours non-stop, conduct surveillance and deliver air strikes if necessary[3]. Former Pakistani ambassador to Washington Hussain Haqqani said that he always considered Joe Biden's statement that “our war is not with the Taliban, but with al-Qaeda” to be a simplistic thinking.

In June 2021, a report leaked by the US intelligence service predicted that the Ghani government in Kabul would collapse within 90 days of the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan[4]. But the Taliban's lightning-fast attacks came as a surprise to the Afghan government and the international community. No one expected the fall of the government in Kabul before the withdrawal of the US military and its allies.

The US military academy at West Point estimates that the Taliban's main force is about 60,000, with other sources estimating between 75,000 and 80,000. According to the Newlines Institute, a Washington-based think tank, the Taliban have covered their expenses by selling drugs, smuggling, and collecting taxes from farmers and other businesses in areas under their control. They also received financial support from oil-rich Arab states in the Persian Gulf. According to the US Central Intelligence Agency, the Afghan government's annual budget in 2017 was USD2.2 billion,

which did not differ much from the Taliban's income. The Taliban's annual revenue was around USD 1.5 billion[5].

In the report of NATO it is said that, in 2020 the Taliban earned USD464 million through the mining industry, USD416 million through drug trafficking, USD240 million came from foreign donors, USD240 million from product exports, and USD160 million in local taxes[6]. According to Reuters, the Taliban demanded compensation of 5 million afghanis (about USD 66.5 thousand) a year from the Afghan National Energy Company Breshna, threatening to damage power lines. As a result of victories over government troops, the Taliban have seized USD 84 billion in modern weapons, various types of armored vehicles, night vision devices and artillery equipment left by the Americans in Afghanistan.

The support of the Gulf states, especially Pakistan's support, has also been a key factor in the Taliban's success. Although the official noted that Islamabad is neutral on the issue of the civil war in Afghanistan, but experts believe that Pakistan will be able to hide the Taliban's field commanders in the mountainous regions adjacent to Afghanistan and provide them with permanent support through their special services. According to the expert of the Carnegie Center, Aqil Shah, the Pakistani army and intelligence services are helping the Taliban through the free movement of militants and weapons across the border, the treatment of wounded militants in Pakistani hospitals, their ability to travel with a Pakistani passport, and their ability to set up businesses in major cities.

In the 1990s, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates were the three countries that recognized the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Another state of the Persian Gulf, Qatar, has granted asylum to the Taliban's political leadership from Doha and has helped establish relations with the international community.

The Taliban movement has sought to intensify diplomatic efforts in parallel with military operations in seizing power in Kabul. The political leaders of the movement were received by the foreign ministries of Russia and China, during the negotiations, the Taliban delegation promised that their struggle would not go beyond the borders of Afghanistan. The Wall Street Journal correspondent Chao Deng says that the Taliban see China as a source of international legitimacy, a potential economic sponsor and ally, as a means of influencing Pakistan.

The security vacuum following the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan and seize power in Kabul by Taliban has led to an increase in the activities of international terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in Khorasan Province and it among other factors created conditions of emergence of an unpredictable military-political situation in Afghanistan. Observers believe that the fares of terrorist groups in Afghanistan could be a decisive factor in the period after the international forces left the country, preventing the Civil War and finding peace.

One of the most serious threats the Taliban movement faces in consolidating its power in Afghanistan could be the activation of the Islamic State of Khorasan terrorist group. Today, despite the fact that the group's support base in Afghan society is dwindling, militants continue to be recruited from the Salafi sect in the east of the country.

Faisal Devji, a professor at Oxford University, warned that the Taliban's biggest enemy is not the Western community or liberal Afghans, but the global Islamic State which has emerged as a result of al-Qaeda's decline. Unlike the Taliban, al-Qaeda was a global project in the hands of the West after the Cold War, while ISIL was a product of the US invasion of Iraq[7].

The Khorasan Province (ISIS-K), a regional cell of the ISIL terrorist organization, aims to establish an “Islamic State” in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and neighboring areas, particularly in Central Asia. The cell is named after the historical province of Khorasan, which in the Middle Ages covered Afghanistan, Iran and parts of Central Asia. In January 2015, in the Kurram Agency (FSA), a group of disgruntled field commanders of the Pakistani and Afghan Taliban formed the Khorasan Province. ISIL-K is made up of the Taliban, the Turkestan Islamic Movement faction, the Uighur Islamic Party of Turkestan, and a number of other foreign terrorist groups. The emergence of the Islamic State cell on the AfPak border is nonrandom. The instability in the region is explained by the internal confrontation between the Afghan government and the Taliban (Afghan and Pakistani) and the geopolitical interests of the leading states. In 2015-2018, a group of ethnic Uzbeks led by former Taliban commanders operated under the banner of the Islamic State in the north of the country, particularly in the Darzob and Kushtepa districts of Juzjan Province. The group was crushed by the Taliban in a military operation in August 2018, and its militants surrendered to government forces, while terrorists of Central Asian descent surrendered to the Taliban. Several emirs of the Khorasan region have been killed in the past. Terrorists operating under the banner of Khorasan Province remain largely in eastern Afghanistan, particularly in Nangarhar and Kunar provinces[8].

After the death of Mullah Omar, in 2015, the Afghan Taliban formed the Red Unit with high military training and discipline in order to maintain unity in the movement and punish the Taliban who joined ISIS-K. The Red Unit has become an important component of the Taliban's fight against ISIS-K threats in Afghanistan. The Red Unit team was sent to the western province of Farah, on the Iranian border, where a Taliban splinter group had formed under the dissident commander Mullah Muhammad Rasool. The Red Unit's commandos had a devastating effect on Rasool's group, killing several of his men and forcing him to flee to Pakistan[9]. Mullah Rasool was later arrested by Pakistani police.

It is known that the Taliban has been active in Afghanistan for many years. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. Kamilov also noted this in his interview. Unlike the Taliban, the Islamic State-Khorasan group in Afghanistan and Pakistan has accepted calls for jihad against non-Muslims around the world. The Center for International and Strategic Studies noted that ISIS-K militants have carried out hundreds of attacks against the civilian population in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including minority Shiites and US-led coalition forces. The US government considers ISIS-K as a constant threat to itself and its allies in Southern and Central Asia[10]. In an interview with the Associated Press, a US Department of Defense official said that the Donald Trump administration invited the Taliban to fight together against the Islamic State group during the signing of a peace agreement in Doha, in February 2020.

The Khorasan Province group, meanwhile, has sharply criticized the Taliban, questioning their religious beliefs and accusing the Taliban of being a tool in US policy in the region. Thirteen US soldiers, numerous Afghan civilians and more than two dozen Taliban fighters were killed in a suicide attack by ISIS-K militants outside Kabul airport on August 26, 2021. In this regard, Gen. Mark Milli, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff US Army, who made the report, said that the US intelligence services are re-evaluating the possibility of future terrorist attacks from Afghanistan, al-Qaeda and the Islamic State recover faster than previously predicted. As the United States withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, the Pentagon's ability to respond quickly to ISIL-K militants was limited, and the intelligence community's ability to monitor the group's activities was weakened. Officials from the administration of Joe Biden noted that the Islamic State group is just one of many terrorist threats that

the United States is fighting around the world, noting that the risks arising from it can be eliminated with the help of drones from the Gulf or other military bases located in the region.

The Washington administration says it is concerned that Afghanistan could become a base for extremist groups planning to attack the West. In a September, 2021 interview with CNN, White House National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan said the United States was taking “all possible means” to counter the threat. The Pentagon has said it does not have to coordinate with the Taliban interim government to strike ISIL and al-Qaeda positions in Afghanistan.

In turn, the Taliban press secretary, Zabihullah Mujahid said several times that ISIL-K could pose no threat to the country’s security, confirming that in August 2021, the Taliban killed ISIS-K leader Abu Omar Khorasani.

According to experts, at present, the main problem facing the Taliban is not ISIL, but the prevention of social tension, the strengthening of state institutions and the stabilization of the Afghan economy, as well as the non-recognition of the interim Taliban government by the international community. In the current difficult situation, Washington's policy of “freezing” Afghan assets and isolating the Taliban government increases the risk of a resumption of civil war in the country.

Although the interim government of Taliban was not recognized by the international community, foreign ministers of interested countries such as Qatar, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and special envoys across Afghanistan of Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and the UN held talks in Kabul with interim government leaders, including Mullah Mohammed Hassan Akhund. Pakistani officials announced that Islamabad would take a joint decision with other Afghan neighbors to recognize the Taliban government. They noted that the decision would be collective and would repeat the basic requirements for the Taliban: to form an inclusive government, respect human rights and ensure that Afghanistan does not become a haven for terrorists[11].

Interestingly, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, one of the three countries that recognized the Taliban regime in the 1990s, announced during a visit to India that this time the Taliban had no ties with the interim government. One of the reasons why the Saudis have so far remained neutral may be due to the resurgence of al-Qaeda and ISIS in Afghanistan[12].

In Doha Taliban’s Foreign Ministry Deputy Sher Muhammad Stanikzai met with Turkey’s ambassador to Qatar and said that the ambassador was “ready to develop a positive and constructive relationship with Taliban government”.

On September 18, 2021, the president of the Russia V. Putin stressed the need to work together with the interim government of Afghanistan, formed by the Taliban, at a meeting of the heads of state of the “SCO-CSTO” format. The Chinese leader Xi Jinping also called on the international community to support Afghanistan at this summit. The SCO member states participating in the summit agreed to define the terms of cooperation with the Taliban government “on the basis of mutual consensus”.

Central Asian states have not reacted sharply to the Taliban’s policy, but have expressed their readiness to provide all possible assistance to the Afghan people. However, Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon remains the only country in the region whose relations with the Taliban regime are uncompromising. He spoke at the 76th session of the UN General Assembly, calling the events in Panjshir a humanitarian catastrophe. He also noted that 46 percent of the population of Afghanistan is

composed of Tajik-speaking peoples, and that it is necessary to form an inclusive government through elections in the country. In response, two deputy prime ministers of the Taliban interim government, Mullah Baradar and Abdul Salam Hanafi, said in a statement that Tajikistan was interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs and that thousands of fighters would be sent to Takhar province, which borders Tajikistan.

The 76th session of the UN General Assembly on September 21, 2021 discussed the threat of an economic crisis in Afghanistan and the issue of allowing the Taliban to use “frozen” Afghan assets. In particular, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, speaking at the session, noted that Uzbekistan is strengthening a completely new political environment in the spirit of mutual solidarity and respect, close military and strategic partnership in the region, and noted that the main goal is to transform Central Asia into a prosperous and sustainable development, a place of trust and friendship. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposed to adopt a special resolution of the UN General Assembly on strengthening the interdependence of Central and South Asia. In his speech, the president noted that not only Uzbekistan or the neighboring countries, but also the whole world are interested in the establishment of peace in Afghanistan, the Uzbek-Afghan border has been opened, the supply of food, petroleum products and electricity has been restored, and it is impossible to isolate Afghanistan and throw it into the whirlpool of problems in the current difficult [13]. It is known that the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in September 2020 at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly proposed to establish a permanent committee on Afghanistan at the UN.

President Sh. Mirziyoyev in the meeting of heads of state in the format of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization-Collective Security Treaty Organization in Dushanbe noted that a completely new reality has emerged in Afghanistan - in a very short time, the Taliban has consolidated all power and the need to form a capable government in Afghanistan that includes all ethno-political groups [14]. He also said that the prospects for stabilizing the situation in Afghanistan depend on the restoration of Afghan statehood and the development of cooperation between the international community and Afghanistan. In his speech, the President touched upon Uzbekistan's position on cooperation in Afghanistan, noting that dialogue with the new government will be carried out in proportion to the fulfillment of its commitments. These include: not to give safe haven to international terrorist organizations; Prevent the use of Afghan territory against third countries; ensuring that fundamental rights and freedoms of man, including women and national minorities, are respected. All of the above are listed as Taliban obligations.

It was also emphasized by the president of Uzbekistan that the importance of continuing socio-economic and infrastructural projects in Afghanistan, as well as the fact that the new authorities must guarantee security in the implementation of joint projects are important.

Discussion. The ongoing tense military-political situation in Afghanistan may delay the implementation of Uzbek projects and initiatives (economic, energy, transport, etc.) in the Afghan direction. It is known that in recent years, Uzbekistan's initiatives to address the Afghan problem have played a positive role in raising the country's image in the international arena. In particular, the Afghan factor has played a key role in the development of Uzbek-American relations. Washington recognizes Tashkent as a strategic partner in the region in the implementation of projects aimed at resolving the Afghan problem.

In recent years, the Government of Uzbekistan has been actively continuing negotiations with the Taliban movement. In August 2018, the head of the Doha political office of the movement

Mohammed Abbas Stanikzai, in August 2019, the Taliban delegations headed by Mullah Abdulgani Baradar visited Tashkent. In addition, in February 2020, at the signing ceremony of the US-Taliban peace agreement in Doha, the minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan A.Kamilov participated and repeatedly met with representatives of the Taliban and discussed issues of peace. On October 7, 2021, the delegation headed by A.Kamilov held talks with the deputy of the interim government of the Taliban on political issues Mullah Abdul Kabir in Kabul.

Today, Uzbekistan's strategy in Afghanistan is aimed at continuing pragmatic economic cooperation with any legitimate government in Kabul and strengthening the army's defense capabilities to neutralize potential threats from the south. In implementing this strategy, the Government of Uzbekistan is interested in establishing cooperation with Afghanistan's neighbors, other leading countries and international organizations.

Nowadays, the problem of Afghanistan remains one of the most discussed in relations between Pakistan and Uzbekistan. In particular, during a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on March 3-4, 2022, the President of Uzbekistan discussed with Prime Minister Imran Khan issues of trade, investment, transport and transit through the territory of Afghanistan, as well as practical cooperation in solving the Afghan problem. It should be noted that Pakistan is economically interested in solving its transit and energy problems and increasing the employment of its Indian Ocean seaports within the framework of the Chinese "One Belt - One Road" project, through the opening of the northern trade route.

Until recently, in Uzbekistan the taking place events in Afghanistan and Pakistan were considered as a source of threat and the trend of a certain distancing from them and preservation of formal level of communication was noted. However, since 2016 the approach to this question cardinally changed, and at the initiative of the president Sh. Mirziyoyev, for the first time the neighboring Afghanistan was recognized as the country of opportunities. Afghanistan connects Uzbekistan with the South Asia where lives 1.8 billion people, the huge market for sale of goods and investments that can serve as an incentive for the Uzbek industry, agriculture and the service sector. The falling of the government of A.Ghani for very short term and formation of an interim government by the Taliban in Kabul, were also unexpected for the Uzbek diplomacy. A month before the falling of power in Afghanistan, a number of the economic projects directed to the solution of the Afghan problem was discussed at the international conference in Tashkent.

Uzbek political scientist F.Mirzaboev said that from the city of Termez to the Karachi port of Pakistan is the shortest route from Central Asia to the Indian Ocean. The strategic task of Uzbekistan is to reach the Karachi Sea port and create convenient transport corridors in this direction. Without carrying out this task, it is impossible to effectively conduct trade with the world, to ensure the solidarity of national products, to increase export potential and to promote economic development [15].

Today, a completely new reality has emerged in Afghanistan - the Taliban have seized power and announced the formation of a new interim government. The government list did not include representatives from the administration of former President A.Ghani. Muhammad Hassan Akhund, a longtime head of the former Taliban government, has been appointed acting prime minister.

Coordinating efforts with Pakistan and Turkmenistan could also be effective in addressing this issue. With experience in relations with the Taliban government, Turkmenistan as a neutral state is interested in peace-making in Afghanistan, that to use the transit capacity of the neighboring

country. In the mid-1990s, the decision of the Central Asian leaders to create a regional security system under the leadership of the Russia was not supported by the President of Turkmenistan S.Niyazov, who agreed to establish good relations with the Taliban.

In the current situation, the Uzbek side has limited opportunities to address the consequences of the difficult military-political situation in Afghanistan. Official Tashkent should pursue a pragmatic policy on Afghanistan and continue to pursue a policy of non-interference in the political process within the country, without taking sides with any political or ethnic group. Based on the long-term interests of the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it should maximize its interests in relations with Afghanistan and establish strategic cooperation with regional and foreign actors in their implementation, even if there is any legitimate government in Kabul.

Results. In the current conditions, the possibilities of resolving the complex military-political situation in Afghanistan by the efforts of the Uzbekistan party are limited. It is desirable that the official Tashkent pragmatic conduct its policy on Afghanistan and continue its policy of non-interference in the internal political processes of the country, without standing on the side of either this or that political or ethnic group. Due to the long-term interests of the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to maximally determine its interests in relations with Afghanistan, and to establish strategic cooperation in this regard with regional and foreign actors in their implementation, even if there is any government with a legitimate status in Kabul.

First of all, through the efficient use of the capabilities of various formats, it is possible to give a positive result search for the opportunity to systematically solve the problems that have been complicated for 40 years around Afghanistan. It is of strategic importance for Uzbekistan to establish international cooperation aimed at solving the Afghan problem, taking into account the potential impact of such powerful countries as the United States, China and the Russia competing in the region and maintaining a thorough balance between them. Also, coordination of actions in cooperation with Pakistan and Turkmenistan can be effective in solving Afghan problem.

In the future, the development of cooperation with the Russia in solving the Afghan problem requires a specific approach. From a geopolitical point of view, the Russia tries to keep the countries of Central Asia in its orbit. For the countries of the region, the opening of the road to South Asia, which has been closed for more than a century, may not correspond to the strategic interests of Russia in the region. Possibly, for this reason the Kremlin constantly tries to exaggerate a situation in Afghanistan through media controlled by it, representing the social and political processes happening in the country as a threat to the countries of Central Asia.

In the 90-ies of the 20th century, the Kremlin, which had a high influence in the military-political circles of the countries of the region, managed to mobilize the states of Central Asia (excluding Turkmenistan) to support the Northern Alliance in the Afghan civil war. Although President V.Putin argues that it is necessary to work together with the Taliban government, but seeks to realize Russian geopolitical interests in Afghanistan with the Tajik government efforts, which is practically in its political influence.

Conclusion. In general, as evidenced by the facts, as a result of recent geopolitical changes, the following risks have arisen around Afghanistan that threaten the regional security:

firstly, exploiting the security gap created by the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan in order to allow various terrorist groups to settle in the country;

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secondly, the unleashing of a civil war between various groups of the Taliban movement, divided due to socio-economic problems and supported by external actors;

thirdly, the beginning of the New Great Game due to geopolitical competition in the region from such powerful countries as Russia, the USA, Great Britain and China.

Also, the fact that the transport corridors in the southern direction remain closed will weaken the position of Uzbekistan in the process of economic integration in the north. The persistence of security threats on Uzbekistan's southern borders will lead to an increase in defense spending.

The negative situation that may arise as a result of the withdrawal of coalition troops from Afghanistan makes it difficult to fulfill the tasks set out in Washington's foreign policy strategy for Central Asia. In this sense, it is in the national interest of Uzbekistan to influence the new geopolitical situation in Central Asia by developing bilateral and multilateral relations with the United States in various formats.

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