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ARTICLES

CONTENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES AND WAYS OF ITS ORGANIZATION (FOR EXAMPLE OF CHILDREN AGED 4-6)

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Annotation. ***This article provides information on the form and content of physical education of children in preschool education, which provides for the provision of workloads, taking into account the capabilities of children.***
Keywords: ***children, physical education, physical development, physical fitness, physical stability, health.***

At the age of four or six, children become more conscious of actions, trying to figure out why they should do it and not otherwise. They begin to evaluate the actions of themselves and their peers.

The tasks of physical culture include: maintaining its healing value, shaping the situation, learning the techniques of movement.

Competitive forms of work for older preschoolers are new. The task is to teach children the ability to play outdoors while following the rules responsibly. They place great emphasis on organization, discipline, and mutual assistance. Involve children in preparing, equipping, and cleaning up after-school spaces.

Morning exercise.

Its duration increases to 10 minutes. Walking exercises are more diverse. Walking is given with a change of direction, on the toes, on the heels and all its known types. The walk is short and turns into a 1.5-2-minute run. Running is calm, slow up to 300 m.

Running at a moderate speed is done after the external switch, which turns into a slow walk, during which you can perform breathing exercises.

The morning exercise set includes 5-6 exercises. They are performed without objects, with objects, on a gymnastic bench, on the wall, in a balance beam. As with gymnastic sticks, hoops, and benches, the number of exercises without objects is increasing. Repeat 5-6 times. It is easier to do the exercises when building connections, which are reconstructed in the form of a chessboard when the connections are taken one step further [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9].

Jumping into place with a different combination of arm and leg movements. Repeat 2-3 sets 20 to 40 times, with a little rest. At the end of the morning workout, the jumps can be replaced with a run or a simple outdoor game. One complex is held for 1-2 weeks, then changed. The exercise is done quickly, without long breaks, the execution of which is clearly explained. Show the exercises only at the beginning [27,28].

Physical education.

They are held 3 times a week, duration - 25-30 minutes. One lesson is held outdoors.

Construction is done according to growth, they are taught to equalize, to rebuild.

They learn holes, turns in place and in motion.

Walking. In the rows, the children walk as usual. However, when performing individual tasks, they disappear, become limited, and sometimes there is no coordination of movements of the arms

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and legs. This indicates that proper walking skills are not yet strong enough and are impaired when the child's attention is focused on certain details. Therefore, the improvement of walking skills is done with various team exercises in walking, for example, lifting the knees high, half-stretching, changing the speed, rolling from heel to toe, and so on. You should always be reminded of the need to shake your hands vigorously. Walking with a wide step, as well as special exercises for the arms while walking: up, forward, sideways help to perform these movements. This exercise also contributes to posture formation. To stand firmly, a stick is used under the armpits, behind the shoulders, etc., to control proper breathing, 2-3 steps to breathe, 3-4 steps to breathe [10,11,12,13,14,15,16].

Running. In addition to improving running in a large group, they develop a relaxed position of the torso and head, a flat position of the shoulders, active movement of the arms, strong pushing and lifting of the thighs. Bringing the lower leg of the mosquito's leg forward, exercises to increase the step length play a special role.

Different types of running are used in the lesson: slow, moderate speed, fast, the same, with additional tasks, overcoming obstacles.

Mastering the skills of lifting the thigh and pushing the lower leg of the fly forward Overcoming 5-6 low obstacles (lines, cubes, etc.) set at a height of 10-15 cm in a shortened length serves with a run. Step [29,30,31]

Slow endurance running is performed on rough terrain for 1.5-2 minutes (up to 320 m). The children run in a straight line, without acceleration, their shoulders relax, they breathe in 3-4 steps, they breathe in 5-6 steps (longer than breathing).

They run in pairs, "snake", resume running, combine with other types of movements (climbing the ring, jumping over an object, etc.).

10 m segments are recommended for fast running.Running is repeated 3-4 times with 1.5-2 minute breaks and then with 1 minute. Fast running over longer distances (20-30 m) is done with a quick wide step with a roll from heel to toe.

Fast running is often used in outdoor games with competitive elements. The duration of such a run in the game is 4-6 seconds - alternate with stops and repeat 4-5 times.

An example of a running exercise

The first half of the year: running "snake", rebuilding in pairs in running; get in the ring; running and climbing on a sloping board; running around objects; Running continuously for 1.5-2 minutes; running at an average speed of 60-100 m, alternating with walking (2-3 times); Slow running for a distance of 240–280 m; fast running 10 m (2-3 times); Running in a 2x10 m vehicle; Run 20 meters as fast as you can.

Second half: running with high knees, stepping on lamellae; slow running 2 minutes without a break; slow cross 280–320 m; running at an average speed of 100-120 m, alternating with walking (2-3 times); fast running 10 m (3-4 times); 3x10 m vehicle; Running in pairs for a distance of 30 m; run the log [17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Jumping. The following types of jumps are used in the adult group: jumping, leaping, long jump from the ground and running; jump rope

When jumping on the ground, they perform leg movements: crosswise, one forward, from foot to foot; on one leg; with turns; through toys with hand movements.

To develop endurance, several jumps are applied, 30-40 times in a row (2-3 times). In jumps, objects with a height of 30 cm are used. They are used after landing at a distance of 15-20 cm, after exercises on the beam.

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When learning to jump from one place to another, attention is paid to the active movement of the arms, coordination of movements of the arms and legs, lifting the legs forward, soft landing.

A new type of jump in the adult group is the long jump and high jump from the start of the run. High jump is learned from running directly, using the “bend the legs” method. To do this, children are taught to overcome objects without stopping in front of them, without pushing with one foot. Running is straight with 3-6-9 steps. The initial height is 15-20 cm, gradually increasing to 40 cm or more. However, the caregiver stands at the landing site to insure. Jumping is done 5-7 times in the stream.

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SYMBOLIC MEANINGS AND METHODS OF EMBROIDERY

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Annotation. ***Symbolic meanings and methods of application of patterns used in embroidery. Embroidery is a unique source for the study of ornament, which has played an important role in the history of Central Asian art. Its most archeological part is geometric patterns: circles, whirlpool flowers, triangles, rhombuses, straight and wavy lines, faceted elements that traditionally have the meaning of cosmological symbols.***
Keywords: ***Geometric patterns, Tumor, moon, Islamic patterns.***

Since ancient times, with the help of these elements, ideas about the spatial structure of the world, natural forces and various amulets have been expressed. Hence, the wave-like line and the thin lines of the boundary are understood to be water or both (water).

Triangular amulets are used as a protection against the evil eyes. The vortex swastika is also synthesized with pepper patterns and thus incorporates its magical properties. The embroidered curl on the left side of the Samarkand suzana had a clear purpose - to work for the artisans so that the happy events would not end happily.

In general, the change of shapes and names is a phenomenon inherent in folk art: life changes faster than ornaments, and craftswomen try to connect the meanings of patterns with concepts that are closer to their understanding. At the same time, new meanings associated with noble ideas are still preserved - abundance, spring, life, the flowering of nature. As G. Chepelevetskaya writes, "Delicate embroidery patterns were symbolic of happiness, not only patterns, but the whole composition. This notion of decor has survived to this day among artisan women.

Figure 1. Shakhrisabz Sozana XIX century

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For example, embroiderers from Boysun (Surkhandarya) and Jizzakh understand the border as a border that protects the world from external negative influences. In this regard, it is no coincidence that in the four corners of the central square of embroidery they put a symbol of an angel (angel) or amulet - a "protective" amulet that protects the world, as if under their protection. The “universe” in embroidery has lived with different patterns, maintaining its informational and semantic integrity.

In addition to abstract floral patterns, artists used stylized but recognizable images of real flowers, such as roses and irises, in creating compositions.

Their astral (stars, moon) and sun (sun) symbols. These are the big medallions - the big moon, the crescent moon (big moon) and the small medallions - the small moon. The images of celestial bodies were in one way or another related to the idea of fertility. These patterns are especially common in Tashkent embroidery, known as the moon-palak (embroidery with the image of the moon), the star-palak (embroidery with the image of the star), and the five fat-palak (five-month-old embroidery). two-month-old palak (twelve-month-old embroidery), falak (firm).

Figure 2. ***Samarkand sozana-XIX century***

With the exception of Tashkent, almost all schools and centers are dominated by floral embroidery. The predominance of plant patterns in embroidery is not accidental: the natural world, plants, flowers and fruits are the main circle that is discussed endlessly.

The abundance of floral ornaments is simultaneously associated with the worship of nature, which originated in the folk environment, the idea of the spring awakening that prevailed for it, and the theme of the Garden of Man, which is characteristic of Islamic art it can. This decor is designed to ensure the birth of women, the patronage of higher powers. Search for new forms of folk crafts. The predominance of plant and flower decoration was influenced by the worship of nature, which took root in a wide folk environment, and the ancient festivals associated with certain flowers. “The appearance of flowers in the spring was a sign given by nature, announcing that it was time to begin the next stage of land reclamation,” writes O. Sukhareva (Sukhareva, 1986, p. 31); In this regard, the floral decoration on the embroidery in preparation for the wedding can also be seen as a symbol of

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the well-being of the wedding night. Later, with the advent of Islam, the floral ornamental group was supported and developed in this religion by the dominant theme of the Garden of Eden.

In this regard, it is necessary to keep in mind two main sources of plant patterns: the first is the work of professional ornamental artists, from which the women's drawer contains some compositions and decorative elements (content, palmettes unrelated to the real world of nature)) drew. Badges representing the beauty of the Gardens of Eden, Islamic motifs); This group was formed due to the influence of Islamic art traditions on folk embroidery.

The second is the folk applied art, which is distinguished by the originality of the forms, its closeness to real prototypes. The changes here were very diverse: tulips and poppies, often expressed in one word - tulips, as well as irises - lilies, carnations - porcelain hum, lilies, roosters - crown-rooster, apple flowers - almagul, plum - plum, mallosh. - gulhayri. This circle also includes leaves - leaves, pomegranate fruits - pomegranate, apple trees - apples, branches - horns, bouquets and bouquets - bouquets (especially typical of Nurata, Samarkand, Fergana), trees - trees and others. The floral and vegetable patterns demonstrated the richness of the local flora, the spring awakening of nature, the atmosphere of eternal renewal of life..

Tulips and poppies were especially popular. In the past, these flowers were celebrated on the eve of the spring equinox (New Year according to the Eastern calendar), the holiday of Navruz, which is the holiday of red flowers and red flowers (red flower holiday).

In conclusion, embroidery is a source of the rich history and culture of the nation. Everyone who sews embroidery has put their dreams and dreams into it. Each embroidered pattern has its own place and meaning. It is very important for a deaf young designer and embroiderer to know this, and it would be useful if they could use it in the suzana and embroidered clothes they created.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN FARMER ECONOMIC FARMING

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Abstract: ***In this article, the author discusses the organization and need for accounting systems in diversified farms, including their problems and solutions.***

Keywords: ***agriculture, farming, accounting, information base, cost, income, cost, analysis.***

Today, in the development of innovative economies in the world, special attention is paid to scientific research on improving the theoretical and methodological aspects of the analysis of production costs and production costs on farms. As a result of these studies, the methods of classification, evaluation, organization and maintenance of production costs and product cost objects, their inclusion in financial statements in order to expand information opportunities for users, analysis of their effective use have been improved. However, the different levels of development of production costs and production cost objects on farms in the countries of the world lead to the fact that the results achieved at the international level on their account and analysis are not fully implemented.

At the same time, it is important to reliably protect the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, to close the gaps in the system, to further develop multi-crop farms, to increase the use of agricultural products is observed to be deficient. In particular:

The current financial situation of the farmer farms does not allow for the adoption of modern, cost-effective agricultural machinery, the widespread use of advanced agrotechnology, innovation and information and communication technologies in production;

farmer, increase the knowledge and skills of farm members and farmers in the field of agricultural production, provide them with information and information and other services, as well as the organization of labor relations in farmer farms.

To this end, in 2017-2021, the Republic of Uzbekistan will implement the tasks set out in the "Harakatlar strategiyasi" in five priority areas of development, further support agricultural producers, increase the use of farmer, farmer farms and the use of arable land. In order to change: it is planned to increase the knowledge and experience of farmers, to develop a system of providing them with information and skills, to expand the use of modern technologies in the industry, to improve the organization of labor relations of farms.

At the same time as the widespread adoption of modern technologies in agriculture, including multi-sector farming, it is important to close the modern system of accounting in this area, as well as the formation of an information base.

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The current new Uzbekistan, in the context of new reforms, is an information system that allows you to quickly identify the activities of the agrarian sector.

In the general economy, accountability as a management function gradually provided information to the then management and the management system of the organization and met the needs of the management. However, in the context of a booming economy, with the closure of the management's economic methods in organizations, there is a need for faster and more reliable accounting.

For many years, two opposing views on this issue have emerged in the economic literature. They are economists who want to radically improve their accounting, and in the current situation, they want to speed up the process of accounting. Other economists, on the other hand, see speed as a non-accounting feature, increasing the poly and importance of biplane accounting.

It is important not to underestimate the importance of both types of accounting in providing development with useful information. It is important to take into account the interdependence of the connector when improving any beep from the connector. Research conducted by most economists has shown that in the structure of agricultural farms there is a lack of information in the calculation of accounting, its delay, on the other hand, most of the information provided by the accounting system of the whole farm is absolutely useless for farm management. Therefore, in business, directors and specialists of the ulap are only able to interpret a particular event or a fact that is happening. For example, it is very difficult to control the amount and cost of a simple form of accounting, which is based on the principle of "spending-cost", because it does not always have a clear economic meaning, so this information is rarely used in management. It is not possible to cope with the analytical, timely, complete and flexible nature of the information required for the presentation of information in the "obsolete" form and method of reproduction. In order to make up for the shortcomings mentioned above, it is expedient to change the form and method of submitting the calculation multiplier, the nature and extent of the generalization, and, most importantly, the generalization of the appendix to manage the business structure. In addition, it is possible to adopt a correct management approach at any time, only if there is information that dynamically reflects the results of activities for the past and present, to identify the pros and cons, and to predict the expected outcome. The transition to a market economy requires a radical overhaul of the system of management methods and the formation of a methodology aimed at managing the efficiency of agricultural production in the agrarian sector.

In the context of digitization of the economy, the requirement of completeness in the management system and the completeness of the characteristics of the external environment play an important role. This requirement should become a key factor in the formation of information in the management of research activities, as well as the organization of its collection and processing. From this it can be concluded that for a systematic approach to management it is necessary not only to separate the separate account, value and natupal coefficients, but also to analyze and analyze the interdependence of the link.

In our opinion, farmers should focus on the search, collection, registration, interpretation, processing and presentation of information on the use of natural resources in the development and improvement of economic relations with other organizations and the external environment.

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Taking into account the cost of land, the cost of implementing conservation measures, and the cost of polluting the environment - this is a situation that has arisen in the field of agricultural use of natural resources in the field of agriculture. The main function of the development of natural resources (possession, discovery, use) is not reflected in the accounting of the country, including the agricultural accounting of the buisness structure, which is its branch of discovery.The use of natural resours for economic purposes can be characterized by its gross characteristic measurements and does not correspond to these measurements are not suitable each other.Thus, in order to objectively reflect the ecological-economic and economic relations, it is necessary to carry out operations at the same level as the following ideas: physical measurement, qualitative measurement, value equivalence, orientation of the object of observation in the system of co-ordination, time and space.

Thus, a farm whose profits correspond to or are optical from the plan crop cannot be considered a well-functioning farm, while the use of the natural fertility of the agricultural crop is not phased, and the yield of the agricultural crop is not phased. and increased due to the use of overdose of other means of plant protection, and at the expense to obtain an environmentally dangerous product.. When the rate of use of such a feed in breeding is high, the rate of death of the forage is also high. From our example, it is possible to analyze the nutrient cost and parts of them used on the basis of the value and natural multiplier cows to determine the optical scattering of the feed.

In the information support system of business management, it is important to ensure the comparability and coherence of planning and accounting multiples.Researchers, on the other hand, are exacerbating the problem:this excludes the hasty dismissal of farm managers and specialists in order to streamline and improve this economic activity. Buisness includes costs and benefits, which are routinely performed to monitor the formation of the ulap in the development of the product.These include the utilization of plant and animal protection products, fertilizers, seed. Comparison of multipliers, the combination of economic planning system and accounting information system allows to develop reliable estimate, as well as to increase the efficiansy of managment.

In order to create a reliable information base for managing the activities of the enterprise structure, it is also important to establish self-cooperation between the farm manager, hired staff and specialists who receive the optimal package for the implementation of the development program.In order to better understand the management of the farm and to increase the efficiency of the management system in general, the work of the farm staff is integrated into a single information space.To do this, it is necessary to close the flexible system of accounting.The main purpose of the formation of the methodology of knowledge of the subject is a comprehensive study of the economic activity of the enterprise.In this case, the main goal of any economic entity is to get the highest profit in return for less money,In the context of a marketing economy, which is characterized by full economic independence and the choice of the group of activities, there is a need to establish a whole system of accounting in order to manage the economy according to the model of "gross product - gross output".Such an organization of accounting is aimed at the final result of the work of buisnessman in the field of agraculture.“The corresponding result in the development (sale) and development of the product is the end result.This is determined by the main goal of the farm as to get the most profit .

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THINKING IN BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT IS A FEATURE OF DESIGN.

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Annotation: ***In this article, Thinking Design is a user-oriented product, service. Stages of Thinking Design, Empathy as the center of a human-centered design process. Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for business ideas.***

Keywords: ***real reality, virtual environment, informatization, digital economy.***

One of the basic principles of design thinking is empathy, that is, the ability to look at the world through the eyes of other people, to feel their needs, to understand their desires and responsibilities. From a methodological point of view, design-thinking approaches to solving problems in conditions of uncertainty are carried out by heuristic methods. The tasks are not creative, they are urgent. Students attend a design-thinking course until they graduate.

Another aspect is the modeling of products, processes and services. Traditionally, the company uses a focus group to determine the attitude of consumers to its products. However, the creation of a model will test the designed product with the help of the consumer, and then, based on the information obtained, will immediately make changes to it.

Developing a design concept for corporations is also one of the most important tasks. The workshop will focus on creating styles of furniture, interiors and accessories. As the current market demands a lot of innovations and changes, there is a need to use computer technology. Therefore, students immediately begin to master specialized programs and strive to become qualified professionals.

Students should have practical design skills and experience. This means that teachers will focus on design, not only drawing, but also drilling, lathes, gas welding equipment, and computer control. In addition, a certain amount of space is created for them to freely experiment and experiment. Their focus is on manufacturing and creating new products.

In Germany, a full semester is often devoted to the professional training of designers, and students are sent to enterprises and firms to gain experience. As a result, such bachelors will be in high demand in the labor market.

The task, purpose, essence, theory and methods of professional training of designers are based on the Bauhaus pedagogical system. These include, first of all, working with and studying various materials in the production of industrial products, the use of new technologies, active creativity in the educational process, the search for new design solutions, the creation of shapes based on the function of things.

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The types of skills that are in high demand in today's economy

Cognitive	***Social and behavioral***	***Technician***
Literacy and math skills, as well as advanced cognitive skills (eg logical and creative thinking)	Socio-emotional skills and personal qualities	Manual skills Knowledge of methods, ability to work with materials, mechanisms and tools
Problem solving skills, knowledge needed to solve a problem	Willingness to gain new experience, honesty, extraversion, tactical stability	Technical skills acquired during post-secondary vocational training or study, or in the course of employment
Verbal literacy, computational ability, problem solving, memory and thinking speed	Self-regulation, willingness to compromise, mindfulness, decision-making and interpersonal skills	Skills required to work in a particular profession (eg engineer, economist or IT specialist)

Source: Digital Dividends. Review of the report on world development. 2016. World Bank, 2016. 33 pages.

Good communication skills are necessary to ensure continuous work and collaboration in such interdisciplinary communities. The development of business and networks based on convergent technologies will also likely require scientific-scale services and skills, including legal services, marketing and strategic management consulting on intellectual property and other issues. It is shown that the training of convergent technology skills and interdisciplinary skills, in particular, biotechnology, information and communication technologies, nanotechnology and cognitive science. when it comes to principles, it is impossible to bypass such aspects as its conformity to the principle of social responsibility as the possession of universal deep knowledge. The philosophical meaning of this concept is to predict systemic changes in the environment and the consequences of the development of digital technologies. Without claiming completeness, we list the risks associated with the development of digital technology:

risks of data collection and storage without which an informed economy would not exist (with the ability to create huge data sets about citizens and the actions they take, with the ability to create ratings of their needs; control over not only the population but also states opportunities; risks associated with leakage of information and negative consequences of loss of digital sovereignty of the country);

the risks associated with the inability to predict the development of technical progress, which may turn out to be broader and more rapid than previous changes (competition between technology and education; each adapting labor skills to enable a person to acquire the necessary skills and not fall into the traps of the labor market; risks such as digital interruption and prevention of marginalization);

topical issues of security, including cybersecurity (prevention of economic fraud using modern information technologies), as well as the regulation of e-commerce, Internet use, bioengineering technologies, artificial intelligence, cryptocurrencies, drones;

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the risks of non-compliance or non-compliance with consumer protection and competition laws in the digital economy.

It is clear that each level of education forms these universal competencies at its own level. In terms of compliance with the principle of social responsibility, training is primarily related to the development of the digital economy, as well as the development of social responsibility skills in addressing environmental and environmental security challenges in the context of development of data storage methods and cyber protection tools.

In the process of transition to the digital economy, we have not yet developed quality teaching mechanisms to turn knowledge into innovation, use it effectively and be successful. It should be noted that, first, for the development of Uzbekistan in an innovative direction, investment in the social sphere (human capital development) should be higher than in the real sector, that is, new thinking, new thinking and new it is necessary to introduce new terms to shape the lifestyle, namely: smart family, smart neighborhood, smart medicine, smart education, smart religion, smart student, smart entrepreneur ... All this is to improve intelligence, ability and effective use it is necessary to develop their own road maps.

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VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation: ***In this article, the essence of virtual and augmented reality technologies. Augmented reality (AR) augmented reality (AR) technologies as sensory devices that help to fill in and receive information about an object. VR (virtual reality, VR, artificial reality) Virtual reality is a way to create information about an object using technical means, to convey it to people through their imagination. Opinions and comments are provided on the challenges of AR / VR technology development and the characteristics of the global market.***

Keywords: ***real reality, virtual environment, informatization, digital economy.***

The digital economy is a virtual environment that complements reality. Western experts are unanimous that digital technologies will not work unless the relationship between the economy and government is regulated. Active informational processes change consumer behavior. Marketing is also gradually approaching the essence of economic relations, the main driving force that forces everyone to enter into economic relations - needs. The management process in the digital economy (through professionals) is a computerized system of interaction management, which carries out a wide range of activities for the active use of electronic information to meet the growing needs of mankind. For example, it predicts, plans, organizes, executes, monitors and coordinates the activities of the system. That is, there should be a common integrated system of economic management based on data collection and analysis to develop and implement the country's development path.

In the long run, a “digital” (electronic) economy could become a tool capable of realizing centuries-old dreams of freedom for people doomed to hard physical labor. Many people have ample opportunities for creativity, science (both fundamental and practical). The digital revolution is coming in earlier and stronger in some industries and countries, and later and less in others. Services, media and entertainment will be the first, followed by telecommunications companies and banks. But according to the general opinion of analysts and the results of a survey of managers of companies, digitization affects us all to one degree or another. after that, we cannot make such a distribution for most objects. Examples of this are still available today: the IP camera or any other transmitter connected to the network - which world is it part of? Undoubtedly, they are the essence of the phenomena of both worlds. Mobile phones today store a lot of information: phone numbers, birthday information, photos, passwords and more. Even if we are not physically connected to the phone, we feel functionally integrated with it. It does not take much courage to say that the process of unification of real and virtual worlds has begun and cannot be stopped.

The combination of real and virtual worlds creates a new hybrid world with different rules that are different from the laws and regulations that are common to us today. In this sense, there is no such thing as a "digital" economy that is separate from the rest of the economy: a "digital" (electronic) economy is one that exists in a hybrid world. The hybrid world is the result of a combination of real and virtual worlds, which are characterized by the ability to perform all the "vital" actions in the real world through the virtual world. Low cost of information and communication technologies (ICT), high efficiency and openness of digital infrastructure are necessary conditions for this process.

Digital business is the emergence of new business models that combine the physical and

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digital worlds. Schoolof Management describes digital change as "the use of modern technology to radically increase the value and productivity of enterprises." will change the world in which companies operate. They will either have to fill vacancies in the new market or adapt themselves to changes by changing existing vacancies. It turns out that the digital transformation of organizations is a response to the development of new information technologies and their active spread around the world. At different levels of digital transformation, the difference between them is the same as the difference between the two terms - "digitalization" and "digitization". Digitization is the transfer of information from physical to digital means. Examples of digital conversions include e-books, video courses, digital photocopying, and more. There is no change in the structure of information: it is only in electronic form. Digitization is often used to improve an existing business model and optimize business processes.

As we interact with the virtual world, we can understand the transition from the digital economy to digital modeling and the Internet of Things. Of course, financial relations in the national economy cannot be realized without a digital currency in the form of a national cryptocurrency.

Many information systems perform operations better, faster, and less expensive than humans, which allows for unprecedented speed of movement due to the minimization of the number of errors. There are now examples of robot assistants, robot journalists, and even robot leaders who distribute tasks more efficiently than humans to help students. A set of information services that interact with each other during a process is the result of the digital transformation of service business processes. Many banks now carry out borrowing processes without human intervention. In the new form of companies, taxi calls are carried out using all the information systems between the customer and the driver, and human participation is not even considered. However, it is not always possible to completely exclude human participation from business processes. In this case, digital conversion allows you to quickly collect data and provide remote control over digital communication channels using robotic technology. Examples of such changes are in the services sector, oil production, power generation and manufacturing. Undoubtedly, the term "digital transformation" is becoming more and more popular in modern business. It seems that new technologies, which are actively developing around the world, will soon radically change our perception of digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

Another key technology on which the digital economy relies is the Internet of Things. That is, many appliances are connected to the mains, but these are secondary. More and more objects in the material world are connected to the Internet, which allows them to collect information and even remotely control these objects. In practice, a virtual copy of a material object, consisting of various indicators of the external world and the object, appears on the Internet, allowing the object to be controlled via the Internet. An example of an Internet of Things is a virtual data transmission system that sends a list of parts that need to be replaced as part of a breakdown and unscheduled repairs in a technical support service. The next stage in the development of the Internet of Things industry is the ability of products to interact not only with humans, but also with automated interactions on conveyor lines, maintenance systems, logistics and many other business areas. But there are still issues to be addressed, such as electronics with minimal power consumption, as well as the creation of new communication standards for the interaction of objects.

Another innovative trend in digitalization is Augmented Reality (AR). Augmented reality technology is one of the most promising technologies that allows you to add virtual world objects to the real world. Imagine that as you walk down the street, you see more information about the people and objects around you. There are examples of augmented reality that are being actively used in real life. For example, in some parks in Moscow, you can see signs that the object of the material world

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is connected to the object of the virtual world. Games with augmented reality elements are actively spreading, stores have virtual mirrors and locker rooms, and augmented reality is also being tested in cars. Virtual reality technologies are not so widely used in business, where 3D modeling technologies are in high demand. Examples of creating digital 3D models of the real world are service enterprises, construction companies, manufacturers of complex technological products, oil production and other industries. The scope of 3D modeling includes not only the creation of models of objects, but also their filling with data, which, in turn, leads to the optimization of the management decision-making process and, consequently, the connection of product design tools with the means of their production. allows you to At the same time, the mass introduction of virtual reality technologies will need to further enhance the reality of virtual world imagery in new generations of devices that allow for more human participation in virtual reality. Of course, the digital economy is also closely linked to robotics. The role of robots in human life has been discussed many times by science fiction, but now robots are entering our real lives quickly and directly. The fact that robots perform simple functions that humans perform in production can significantly reduce the number of errors and increase the speed of work. It is no secret that many industrial companies actively use robotics in assembly lines and logistics, which reduces the importance of the human factor and attracts a minimum number of people. Reducing the cost of industrial robots will allow them to be more cost-effective than using them, and in practice people will have to control how the machines automatically produce without human intervention. In Germany, there is even the term 4.0.Industry, which refers to the creation of fully automated production and logistics networks that interact in the process of automation production. The combination of robotics, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and 3D printing now allows for the construction of fully mechanized factories for the production of everything from sneakers to cars. 3D printing is a technology that can radically change some industries and machinery. The creation of a large number of 3D printers that can print products from polymers, concrete, metal, and even gold also changes the understanding of the production cycle itself, as many product types can only be printed in three dimensions without leaving home. model and 3D printer. 3D printing is also actively involved in mechanical engineering, where it is cheaper to print than to get the details in the "classic" way. Clothing and footwear designers are also launching new products. Builders, jewelers, and medical professionals are also actively using 3D printing in their business processes. A self-printing printer has also been developed. Chinese companies have begun to develop designers who can assemble a 3D printer for anyone at home. Although there are still questions about printing complex products in the path of technology, it is very likely that there will be an opportunity to print products with complex components that can be printed on new sneakers, taking into account the characteristics of the soles. The point is, such work can be done without leaving home.

Now let’s talk about technology synergy. The use of innovative digital technologies in combination with other tools will not only change this or that business process, but also completely reorganize the network by producing products that did not yet exist. The most interesting thing about digital transformation is the changes that are taking place and the fact that all of these technologies can be used together. In terms of the theory of synergetics, it can be said that the social system is constantly changing, and random changes in institutional forms (fluctuations) are an indicator of disorder at the micro level of the system, as well as the possibility of its development. Some fluctuations turn out to be so strong that they determine the future development trajectory and cause qualitative changes.

Amplified and virtual reality makes the new world visible to the human eye. Robotics and 3D printing allow you to fully automate many routine operations. It can be said that the emergence of many advanced technologies will radically change people's lives, eliminate many old professions and

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create new ones, and will undoubtedly turn the world into a digital world. Such digitalization of the world will lead to great changes in all industries, and, most importantly, many new companies will emerge, which will not only find a place in the wave of digital change, but also become the leaders of the companies that manage it. If all the problems are solved and a digital transformation authority is established, it is necessary to start analyzing the opportunities and customer needs of new technologies in the network that will allow them to meet them. Then it is necessary to determine the prospects for the standardization of internal business processes and services and formulate a plan for their digitization. reported by medium-sized companies. Examples of Uzbek companies moving towards digital change are in the banking sector, telecommunications, education, services and information technology.

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ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL AUDIT SYSTEM IN BUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: ***Currently, the introduction and reform of the internal audit system in the activities of a number of industries has become necessary, since the aspiration of economic entities to have a fast, reliable and accurate information base on their financial and economic activities is associated with the fact that the internal audit in the subject has a structural subdivision, that is, the organization.***
Keywords: ***economic activities, auditing, structural subdivision, self-financing***

The budgets of the organization for auditing the organizational and organizational organization for the organization and reform of the project are necessary because the private sector determines the organization of activities, especially financial and economic activities of the state.

In our view, the objectives of setting up and improving the Internal audit Service in budgetary organizations should be as follows:

1. The fact that self-financing is allowed by the state to budgetary organizations;
2. The emergence of the need to provide some sectors of the state with extra-budgetary funds;
3. Establish control over the revenue and expenditure of the state budget and extra-budgetary funds;
4. To create an opportunity for continuous and continuous control of financial and economic activities of budgetary organizations;
5. The emergence of the need for budgetary organizations to fully study their financial situation and take advantage of the available opportunities and manage the movement of funds;
6. The need to pre-eliminate errors in accounting records and reports maintained in budgetary organizations;
7. Improvement of necessary information exchange between management and executive bodies of budgetary organizations;
8. Full provision of executive discipline in budgetary organizations;
9. In budgetary organizations, various economic crimes, including write-offs, fraud, the objectives of preventing the emergence of deficits, etc.

Proceeding from the above objectives, it should be noted that the effective organization of the internal audit system in budgetary organizations is one of the urgent, necessary and main measures of today.

In turn, the organization of internal audits in budgetary organizations is explained by an assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control system and an assessment of the level of execution of management decisions. In essence, an internal audit is part of the internal control system in an organization and its introduction into the management system increases the effectiveness of the activities of the organization.

Currently, the organization and complete reform of the internal audit system in budgetary organizations in Uzbekistan remains the main problem, in particular, it is desirable to list the following problems that arise in its formation:

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1) inability to establish an internal audit system in budgetary organizations;

2) lack of methodological support for internal audit service delivery in budgetary organizations;

3) the fact that the purpose, duties, rights, obligations, and liability of Internal audit Service personnel are not fully defined;

4) the Internal Audit Department and the order of its activities in budgetary organizations, sample program,s and plan based on foreign experience have not been developed;

5) lack of development of special standards for the organization of Internal audit Services in budgetary organizations;

6) non-implementation of the standard, regulations, and procedures for the regulation of the activities of the Internal Audit Department in budgetary organizations;

7) lack of development of standard forms of Internal Audit Service internal normative documents in budgetary organizations;

8) the fact that the Internal Audit Department does not occupy a special place in the management structure of budgetary organizations;

9) lack of provision of quarterly reports of the Internal audit Department to the management bodies of budgetary organizations;

10) that standard forms of Internal audit Department reports have not been developed in budgetary organizations, etc.

In budgetary organizations, the Internal Audit Service should not only conduct a partial audit of the activities of the organization, except that internal auditors operating in budgetary organizations are obliged to guarantee that there are no violations in the activities of the budgetary institution. Internal audit also carries out the functions of checking the effectiveness of the internal financial control system of the organization, accounting, and providing practical assistance to its subsidiary services.

Therefore, it is imperative that the management or management bodies of the budgetary organization provide all the necessary conditions for internal audits in the organization.

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THE ROLE OF PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP IN THE STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENT OPINIONS IN ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

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Annotation. ***In the statement of independent opinions in adolescent children, the significance of the relationship between parents was analyzed. Proposals were developed on the basis of the conclusions drawn.***

Keywords. ***Teenage-year-old children, family relations, personality, type of "extreme hardness", type of "homogeneity", type of "non-interference", type of "interaction".***

It is known that the family is one of the most important slopes of society. Its effect is noticeable from the early days of the child. The main thing is that this effect is deeply entrenched in the memory of the child, in the first period of the development of the child's personality.

It is known that all the conditions of the family condition are the object of the child's personality, both individually and collectively, without integrity. The same conditions can be attributed to the following: family, social status (status), nouns of parents, the material level of the family, the level of knowledge of parents, etc. These factors determine the nature of the relationship between children and their parents.

We also need to assume that the child has a direct impact on the way of life.

It is worth noting that in addition to the purposeful, conscious influence of parents, the character of the relationship between parents and children is also influenced by the internal psychological climate in the family. This effect changes over the years with the awakening of the child and continues to accumulate, causing the complexity of the structure of the child's personality.

According to some data, it has been found that the sense of security in children with a high level of material security is lower than that of the children whose parents are growing up in a family with higher education. So it turns out that children who grow up in a family with a high level of Education feel more psychologically protected.

We tried to find out by choosing among the family circumstances that they affect the child more. One such factor is the relationship between the parent and the child. In this regard, it is worth noting that the development of the child personality is influenced by the style of interaction between parents and children.

In this regard, the famous psychologist scientist I. about the observed psychosocial phenomena on the influence of the style of interaction on child psychology.S. Mining writes separately and includes in their composition the following: reinforcement, identification and understanding. I.S. Mining puts forward the idea that these psychosocial phenomena are relatively autonomous and help to psychologically understand the style of interaction.

When it comes to reinforcement, it is implied to encourage conduct that adults evaluate correctly and punish children for violating the established rules. In this way, parents have the opportunity to absorb into the minds of their children a certain system of norms. The maintenance of these norms becomes normal for children in the process of interaction. And the level of internal need rises. In the case of identification, the child imitates the speech of adults, takes an example from them, and also acts like them.

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The meaning of the so-called psychosocial reasoning is that parents who know the inner world of the child and deeply feel his problems, rely on their own knowledge, formulate self-awareness and communicative qualities in the childtiradi (mining).

In addition, in the science of psychology, more additional psychosocial phenomena are observed. The relationship between the parent and the child should not simply be the interaction of the two couples. I.S. According to Kon, the” identification " effect can be neutralized by a role-filled interaction: for example, in a family where both parents can freely give their thoughts, the child may not manifest this ability in himself. Because if the child stands a good example in the eyes, the family does not want these qualities to arise in the child, but, on the contrary, in a family where there is no mother, the role can be assumed by the big girl” (Kon, 81).

Also on this place it is permissible to tell about the mechanism of action against psychologically. For example, a child with limited independent movement may have a great aspiration for him, but on the contrary, a child with whom everything is allowed can grow up with a dependent trait.

Taking into account the above circumstances, I.S. Kon writes:” the concrete features of the personality of the child usually arise neither from the characteristics of parents (neither by analogy, nor by contrast), nor from the separately obtained methods of upbringing " (Kon, 81).

Emotional tone of relations between parents and children also plays an important role in the development of the personality of the child. Emotional tone can be imagined by a psychological scale in which at one pole lies a close, warm, loving relationship, and at the second pole a long, cold and hostile mnosabat. In the first case, attention and encouragement as the main means of upbringing, in the second case, stiffness and punishment can participate. These two different methods of upbringing, which are anti-interdependent, give a special emotional recognition to the relationship. Naturally, the result of many psychological and pedagogical studies has proved that the first of these two tones is effective. In a child deprived of high parental love, the levels of self-esteem, the establishment of a warm and friendly relationship with other people will be low-developed. Through certain psychophysiological studies, it was found that the majority of children with psychophysiological and psychosomatic, neurotic disorders, with a deficiency in communication, did not fall in love with parents in childhood.

Neglect of parents, extreme stiffness in children call the mood of hostility towards others. This negative mood will be hidden and in most cases will be directed to parents and loved ones. Negative mental sensations in children have a direct effect on all parts of the child's psyche and at all levels. As a result, children who have an inner aggression that does not respect themselves, a strong sense of guilt, a high level of resentment come to the world.

On the negative side, we wanted to emphasize that the emotional tone of family relations does not exist in itself. In other words, it happens in connection with a certain type of interaction between parents and children. Certain types of control and discipline in their place will be directed to the formation of certain qualities in the personality of the child.

The family is the furnace of upbringing. Each family is like a separate state, and in each one a separate system of upbringing is formed. It is possible to find out to what extent the upbringing in the family is, through the behavior of adolescents, their behavior in public places, muamalas well as their attitude to the surrounding people. Psychologists have found that in family relations there are four manifestations of upbringing, in proportion to which there are four types of interrelations in family education. They include the following types:

1. "Type of extreme stiffness”
2. Type "homelessness"

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3. Type of " non-interference"
4. Type of interaction

The "dictator" in the family does not take into account the wishes of the family members, but orders them to do business on the basis of their instructions. Such parents underestimate the moral norms in adolescents who are brought up under the arm and the level of confusion associated with a pedagogical situation in the niq. He feels a strong state of anxiety and fear in solving situations related to his future. In such conditions, there are cases of hypocrisy, deceit, rudeness and, in some cases, a clear manifestation of a sense of hatred in the adult adolescent person. In families of this type, mutual disputes between parents and children, and the extreme rigidity of the parent in this process, cause some positive qualities in the child's personality, that is, independence, a feeling of personal dignity, self-confidence and self-confidence in his or her abilities, to be overcome. The fact that the parents are more strict than Khad is not taken into account the views and interests of the teenager in solving problems, the role of the teenager and his constant deprivation of personal rights, the lack of emotional ties in the relationship to him leads to the formation of a child's personality "unlucky". And this directly prepares the ground for the disappearance of such aspects as independent thinking, self-control, self-conduct in the person of the child. Such a fading of the situation will lead to the fact that the "delicate" bond between the parent and the child will go to the lesson and the emergence of family conflicts.

Psychologk R.According to Kulin, the psychological changes that occur in children are mainly an expression of the actions taken to achieve three things.

1. Get rid of adult influences – to gain independence;
2. To have a serious attitude to the independent choice of his way of life and profession;
3. Mastering some social, moral norms.

Working on the basis of the authoritarian and dictatorial method, parents, without taking into account these changes, form a family relationship, relying on their own opinions and instructions. Under such circumstances, adolescents seek to find their place in the family by their actions, and in the process three to serious psychological barriers. In such situations, it is natural for a person to have conflicts in the family.

In conclusion, The properly chosen method of upbringing in the family provides the basis for the stabilization of emotional and cognitive relations between parents and children ,as well as the formation of feelings of independence, self-control, self-confidence in the personality of children.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE IN EDUCATION

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Annotation. ***Focusing on the historical foundations of the organization of psychological services in education, the factors influencing and contributing to the successful implementation of the process of psychological services, which help to make decisions in accordance with the requirements of today's socio-economic development.***

Keywords: ***education, psychological service, psychological training, psychological counseling, teaching methods, types of education***

It should be noted that the issue of understanding, analyzing and developing human psychology has always been one of the leading tasks of socio-economic development in all countries. At the turn of the twentieth century, the science of psychology and its advanced representatives were able to theoretically and scientifically substantiate the inevitability of their next global scientific goal - the system of psychological services to man, and society at the same time. In general, the problem of psychological services has, in a sense, been a source of much debate as one of the leading areas of scientific psychology. From India, China, Egypt, Babylon, Central Asia, Greece, as well as Aristotle, the author of the book on the soul, and Galen, Hippocrates, and Abu Ali ibn Sina, the founders of the doctrine of temperament, to this day. psychologists have been expressing their opinions.

History and the principles of social life show that the overall development of society and the high level of life and lifestyle in it is determined, first of all, by the full manifestation of the unique psychological potential of each individual. After all, the bright future of any country cannot be imagined without a state mechanism that serves the path of creative, intellectual and spiritual development of the people. This is probably why today all developed, developing countries pay special attention to the spiritual, intellectual, physical and spiritual well-being of their citizens and the search for ways to use it effectively for public benefit. In this regard, the introduction of a system of social and psychological services in each country aimed at ensuring harmony between man and his activities is of particular importance.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said in his speeches that the economy and spirituality, the harmony of the human psyche, are inseparable, complementary, mutually beneficial factors of life. at the same time, it repeatedly emphasizes that it is an inevitable social necessity to ensure that today's economic recovery is in full harmony with the efforts of economic recovery, economic development, spiritual recovery, spiritual purification, spiritual upliftment. There is no doubt that the fulfillment of these tasks depends on the successful implementation of the process of psychological services that help each person and his activities to make decisions based on the requirements of today's principles of socio-economic development. After all, the approach to the problem of comprehensive development of the individual and his activities on the basis of practical directions of psychology Many scholars have expressed and continue to express their views on the need for Researchers I.V.Dubrovina, H.Y. As a result of many years of research by Liymets, Yu.L. Sierd, it should be noted that the introduction of psychological services in secondary schools is the first step in this direction in the CIS countries. Among the scientists of our country are EG Goziev, MG Davletshin, GB Shoumarov, BR Khaydarov, RZ Gaynutdinov, VM Karimova, NA Saginov. A number of theoretical, scientific and practical-methodological work on the introduction of psychological services in family systems is to

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some extent the basis for the introduction and development of psychological services in the Republic.

Psychological services have been developing in the United States since the 1800s. Practical psychologists in the United States were experimental psychologists who studied the problem of self-education. Determining the coefficient of mental development is widespread in American schools, leading to the subsequent development of the -Gaydens service. In our opinion, the father of French school psychology was Alfred Bine, who began working in this field in 1894. In 1905, the French Ministry of Education approached Bine with the problem of examining children who could not read according to the general program, and created the Bine-Simon test, which separated children who were lagging behind in this mental development. In 1990, a school psychological service was established in France. In 1970, in France, psychological-pedagogical support groups formed the main type of psychological service. Such groups include a specialist in school psychology, a specialist in educational psychology, and a specialist in psychomotor development. Such a brigade serves 800-1000 students in one school can serve in several schools. In 1985, the functions of French pedagogical psychologists were defined. The pedagogical psychologist is all-round person he must do all he can for his development, in which case he is the work can involve both teachers and parents. Pedagogical the psychologist specifically emphasized that he could oppose school and family upbringing if he found it necessary in his work. Most in Eastern European countries. The school psychological service is organized in the form of district or regional psychological and pedagogical centers. For the first time, in 1980, an article on educational issues in Czechoslovakia was included in the school law. The main content of psychological services is to ensure the growth of a healthy person, to correct various difficulties in personal development, the problems of career choice. The main function of a psychologist counselor in Czechoslovakia is psychodiagnostic activity. Attempts to use psychology in the upbringing and education of children in the former Soviet psychology have emerged in the field of pedology. Pedology is a science that encompasses all the biological and social characteristics of an evolving and growing individual. In 1936, a decision was made to stop pedagogical views, while the positive research in child psychology carried out by Soviet psychologists also came to a halt. It was not until the late 60s that the practical involvement of psychologists in school work was restored. Estonian psychologists work in special schools for children with special needs.

The first school psychological service in the former Soviet Union was established in Estonia in 1975, headed by H.I. Liymets, Yu.L. Sierd, who work in special schools for disadvantaged adolescents. In Russia, in 1982, a staff of psychologists was opened in schools. In 1989, due to the lack of practicing psychologists in Uzbekistan, the faculty of training practical psychologists was opened at the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami.

At present, the National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan and all regional institutes and universities are training psychologists. From pre-school educational institutions to higher education institutions, the scientific and practical basis of the work of psychologists and psychological services is organized on the basis of requirements.

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PERIOD OF KINDERGARTEN AGE - THE BEGINNING STEPS OF EDUCATION, THE FORMATION OF SOCIALLY NECESSARY CHARACTERIZATIONS IN A PERSON

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Annotation: ***In this article, the peculiarity of the human period of kindergarten age lies in the fact that during this period, children form patterns of character traits and form the foundations of a moral character. The leading activity in them is the game. The rapid development of intuition, cognition, attention, memory, imagination, thinking, speech, imagination, emotions and will of kindergarten children is highlighted.***

Key words: ***ontogeny, mental development, psychological characteristics, cognitive processes, ethical ideas, aesthetic feeling.***

The period of kindergarten age is the beginning steps of education, the formation of socially necessary characterizations in a person. In ontogenesis, the period from 3 to 7 years is the age period of the kindergarten. Taking into account that there are very rapid qualitative changes in the psychology of preschool children, it is possible to divide the preschool age (3-4 years) into 3 periods (4-5 years), the junior kindergarten age (6-7 years), the senior preschool age (6-7 years) and the senior preschool age into large kindergarten age. The child in the process of development begins a relationship with the world of subjects and phenomena created by the generation of personality.

The child actively mastered and mastered all the achievements that humanity has achieved. Bunda should take over the world of subjects, actions that are carried out with the help of them, tilni, relations between people, the development of activity motivations, the growth of abilities, carried out with the direct help of older people. Basically, from this period, the independent activity of the child begins to intensify. The upbringing of children of kindergarten age is a period of mastering their complex movements, formation of elementary hygiene, cultural and labor skills, development of speech, formation of the first buds of social morality and aesthetic tastes. According to the famous Russian pedagogue Lesgaft, the period of a person's kindergarten age is such a stage that during this period, samples of character traits are formed in children, the basis of moral character are formed. One of the striking features of children of kindergarten age is their mobility and imitation.

The Basic Law of the child's nature can be expressed as follows: the child requires continuous activity, but he is tired not of the result of the activity, but of the uniformity and creepiness of the activity. Through the relationship with adults and peers, the child begins to recognize the norms of morality, understanding of people, as well as positive and negative relationships. A child of kindergarten age can now manage his Gav well. Its movement is in a coordinated state. During this period, the child's speech begins to develop intensively. He feels the need to strengthen what he knows in relation to mastering the news. To hear a fairy tale that he knows himself over and over again, and not to get bored of it, is a feature inherent in children of this period.

The needs and interests of children of kindergarten age are intensively increasing. This is primarily due to the need to go out into a wide range, to be in a relationship, the presence of playing needs. Children of kindergarten age are born with the need to be in a relationship with older people and peers, who for some time fully mastered speech and are close to them, because of their extracurricular mobility. They begin to strive for a wider range of relationships than a narrow one. They now try to team up with the children of kuni-kushny as well. The need to know everything.

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Another of the strong needs inherent in the nature of a child of kindergarten age is that he sees everything as a novelty and tries to get to know it in every possible way. The role of interest in the life of children of kindergarten age and their psychological growth is great. Curiosity is just like a need, it is one of the factors that motivates a child to some activity. Therefore, one can say a complex psychic phenomenon, which is associated with the process of knowing interest. The importance of interest in the child's perfection is that the child seeks to know what he is interested in as deeply as possible, and for a long time does not get bored of dealing with what he is interested in. This in turn helps the child to grow and strengthen such important characteristics as attention and willpower.

In children of kindergarten age, the development of intuition, idleness, attention, memory, imagination, thought, speech, fantasy, emotion and willpower is accelerated. The child can not distinguish colors well from each other. It is necessary to give him toys that will help him to know the difference in colors, to give colorful clothes, colorful rings, cuttings and the like. In the perception of different things by children of kindergarten age, they can not but analyze deeply, even if they are based on their autumn vivid signs (color and shape).

Children of kindergarten age with the help of adults suratlarni will have the ability to perceive analytically. Children suratlarni when they perceive, adults should be taught to analyze them with different questions. Bunda, mostly children's attention:

1. To correctly perceive the content (plot) of the photo;
2. To correctly perceive the location of each described thing in the general view of the picture;
3. It is necessary to focus on the correct perception of the relationship between what is described. In fact, it is a constant companion of any of our activities. Therefore, the importance of attention in a person's life is incomparable. The attention of children of kindergarten age is largely involuntary. The game is of great importance for the growth of voluntary attention in children of kindergarten age. During the game, children gather their attention together and advance certain goals with their own initiative. The memory of the child at this age goes to perfection based on new activities and the new requirements that the child puts before him. Children of kindergarten age take in their subconscious memories of what is important for them, which leave strong impressions in them and interest them.

The thinking of children of the kindergarten age and its development has its own characteristics. Contemplation begins to develop very quickly in the period of the child's kindergarten age. This is because, firstly, there is a relative increase in the life experience of children of kindergarten age, and secondly, during this period, children's speech is well developed, and the third is that children of kindergarten age are able to act freely, independently.

The birth of questions about each sphere in children of kindergarten age is a sign that they are thinking. If the child does not find the answer to his question, or the adults do not attach importance to his question, the curiosity in it begins to ask. 66 as a rule, any process of reflection occurs due to disgust of something, bewilderment and, as a result, the birth of various questions. Many parents and some educators say that if children ask more questions, "do not be too mahmadona", "where did you weave such a saying?", they will give an impression. As a result, the child begins to grow up and try to understand as much as he knows. And some tortinchok children do not ask any questions at all. Such children should also be asked questions by adults themselves in different classes and walks, and thus faollashtir them. Any contemplation, as a rule, begins to compare, analyze and synthesize anything. Therefore, we call this comparison, analysis and synthesis a process of reflection. Travel helps to activate and develop the process of thinking in children.

Children compare different things with each other on trips to nature, trying to analyze and synthesize. If the vocabulary of a 2-year-old child is approximately 250 to 400 words, the vocabulary

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of a 3-year-old child reaches 1000 to 1200 words, and the vocabulary of a 7-year-old child reaches 4000. This means that during the kindergarten age, the child's speech is significantly improved both in quantity and in quality. The growth of speech in children of kindergarten age also depends in many ways on the cultural level of the family. While adults are engaged in the cultivation of children's speech, Children of kindergarten age should not forget that in some cases they can not fully perceive their speech qualities. In addition, the ability to distinguish complex speech sounds from each other in children is also not fully improved. One of the most important conditions for correcting the tongue twig is to speak fluently, having full and correct pronunciation with the child.

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METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES USING DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Annotation. ***The article analyzes new methods and principles for the use of differentiated educational technologies in general secondary schools.***

Key words: ***Learning areas, differentiated, content, processes, assignments.***

Differentiated (differentiated) learning is an effective teaching strategy that adapts the content and processes of learning in each class to different learning styles.

In the organization of a differentiated educational process, the following elements are used:

content – tools used in giving theoretical knowledge and practical skills to teachers;

processes – exercises and practices to be performed so that students can better understand the content of the topic;

assignments – materials such as test, project etc.so that students can demonstrate their knowledge.

Each teacher must regularly analyze the differentiated learning strategies that he or she uses. For example:

– Do you use different materials and methods of teaching in the lesson? (according to the content)

– Do you have a single, small group and large group training session that allows students of different levels to master the content? (by process)

– Do you help students to understand the content in a variety of ways, such as testing, project, assignment? (on assignments)

In this way, teachers adapt their approach to the minds of students of different levels. The differentiated learning strategy helps students to master the lessons on account of the diversity of the content, to demonstrate their understanding of the subject.

Teachers spend extra time drawing up differentiated lesson plans suitable for their abilities for students whose level of knowledge is different, or most of them do not always find this time. To eliminate such problems, the following technologies can be used in the course processes.

Creation of training areas.

In the organization of training areas, the class is divided into 4-5 areas. For each field, different content is developed by the teacher (for example, a video is shown in one field in the classroom, a crossword puzzle or a puzzle assignment in the other, text materials in the other, etc.). k.). Students choose their favorite from these areas. In each area, a specific style of teaching is used when presenting content.

Stages of implementation of the method

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01 O‘qituvchi tomonidan quyidagi kontentlarni o‘z ichiga olgan maydonlar tashkil etiladi: • videoni tomosha qilish; ijodiy asar yaratish; mavzu materialini o‘qish; jumboqlarni yechish; o‘qituvchini tinglash.

02 O‘quvchilar maydonlardan birini tanlaydi.

03 O‘quvchilar kontentli maydon orqali materialni o‘zlashtirgandan so‘ng, bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun sinfda bahs-munozara yoki savol-javoblar o‘tkazish mumkin.

Use of task cards.

Assignment cards allow students to use a variety of content. The answer to the task cards can be done individually, in pairs or in large groups.

Stages of carrying out the method:

01 o‘qituvchi tomonidan darslik va turli qo‘llanmalar asosida savol va topshiriqlar tuziladi;

02 har birida bittadan savol yoki topshiriq bo‘lgan kartochkani qog‘ozga chiqarib, laminatsiya qildiriladi;

03 o‘quvchilar kichik guruh yoki juftliklarga bo‘linadi va kartochkalar tarqatiladi;

04 juftliklarni kuzatib boorish jarayonida o‘quvchilarning topshiriqni bajarishdagi kamchiliklarini bartaraf etish uchun individual ko‘rsatmalar beriladi.

Conversation with students.

By asking questions on teaching styles, it is possible to determine what content is suitable for the learners. In the process of training by a small or large group, each student is pulled aside for a few minutes and asked a question:

- What are your favorite lesson types?
- What are your hobbies?
- Which projects are most suitable for you?
- Which exercises will help you remember the main points of the lesson?

The results are tracked. This method will help to determine which teaching methods are suitable for students in teaching the topics.

Appointment of open projects.

It is necessary to make a list of projects that will allow them to effectively demonstrate their knowledge, just as the evaluation of the indicators of students ' mastering.

For each type of project, it is necessary to include topics that clearly define the results, or to choose the topics together with the readers. This will ensure that students will be able to independently execute the project as well as know in advance which criteria they will be assessed. Also, such an

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approach not only attracts students, but also motivates them to do the following by meeting certain criteria:

- work and study at your own discretion;
- actively engage in content that needs to be mastered;
- demonstrate their knowledge as much as possible.

This method, along with being useful to students, clearly shows the working and learning styles.

Motivate students to offer ideas for their projects.

In addition to giving a variety of topics as a project topic, it is possible to motivate students to lead them to the end of the concession by offering their ideas. Bunda should show the reader how the product of his project meets the criteria laid down and should be open to teacher criticism.

If the presentation does not meet the requirements laid down, it is possible to recommend the reader to improve their idea and offer another date.

Some project results may also be surprising. Because the students themselves will be at the center of a differentiated education, that is, they will have a good knowledge of their learning styles as well as their abilities.

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THE NATURE OF THE STATE BUDGET AND ITS ROLE IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

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Annotation. ***This article discusses some issues such as the formation of the role of the state budget in the socio-economic development of the country, as well as key factors.***

Key words: ***State budget, monetary relations, budget plan, funds, government regulation, taxes, budget funds, financial assistance, social guarantees.***

The state budget is an integral part of the financial economic category. Therefore, the state budget can be described as an economic category - the sum of the objective monetary relations that arise in the collection, distribution and expenditure of centralized funds necessary for the state to perform its tasks and functions.

The characteristics of the state budget as an economic category are reflected in its form, material content and essence (economic nature).

In terms of form, the state budget is the main financial plan of the state, in which the budget is quantified as a system of monetary relations. Therefore, the budget plan is developed, reviewed, approved and implemented as an important financial document of the country. It reflects the economic relations in the formation, distribution and use of a centralized fund of funds.

In material terms, the state budget is the main centralized monetary fund created and used in the implementation of the state budget plan.

In essence, the state budget is an important tool of public administration, through which the state influences the processes of reproduction, eliminating the negative effects of market forces that are not subject to human will.

Regulation is carried out by the state through the establishment of taxes, budget funds and financial assistance, social guarantees, special funds from the budget and reserves to prevent imbalances in economic development.

As a legal category, the state budget is a statutory form of organization and expenditure of a fund of funds intended for the financing of the tasks and functions of the state.

The budget takes the form of a legal act, which is adopted by the competent authority and therefore has legal force.

The state budget emerged at a certain stage in the development of human society, and its emergence is directly related, first of all, to the emergence of the state as a political organization. The main features of the production relations belonging to the social system of each period determine the content of the state activity and the budget as a mechanism of distribution.

In the current situation, the state budget is a part of social (production) relations, the state has the right to collect a relatively large share of gross domestic product (national income) and allocate it

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to various sectors of society (economy, education, health, science). , culture, social security, governance, defense, etc.) is an important distribution tool.

In essence, the state budget is an integral part of the financial system of the country, accordingly, it has all the characteristics of the financial system and performs all the functions that belong to it. At the same time, the state budget has only its own characteristics, which, in turn, separate the state budget from other parts of the financial system and allow it to occupy a central place in it. One of its features is that it belongs directly to the state (government). In fact, in every country, the state (government) is the organizer of all financial relations, but this feature, that is, its role as the main distributor of material and financial resources of the country, is reflected only in the budget.

The State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan (State Budget) is a centralized monetary fund intended for the financial support of state tasks and functions of the state.

One of the important features of the state budget is the high level of unity and centralization. Despite the large number of different administrative-territorial budgets, all of them are merged into a single State budget, successively following the subordination of the lower levels to the higher divisions. At the same time, democracy is ensured in the formation and use of budget resources. Because all public authorities have their own budget funds, they exercise their budgetary rights. These last two characteristics of the state budget provide ample opportunities for maneuvering funds and implementing sensitive budget policies.

In the state budget, unlike other departments of the financial system, there is a terminological combination of two concepts:

1) budget - as an economic (financial) category;

2) budget - as the main financial plan of the country.

In some cases, the essence of the state budget is interpreted only as the main financial plan of the country. That's not fair. Because any plan that belongs to the economy is nothing but a manifestation of one or another economic category. Accordingly, the main financial plan of the state is a manifestation of the category of the State budget (public finance). In other words, the budget as the main financial plan of the state is the manifestation of a set of features inherent in the budget as an economic category. The same name as the economic category and the main financial plan of the country as the "State Budget" does not change the essence of the subject and can not be a basis for excluding the State Budget from the economic (financial) categories. The main conclusion is that when we say the state budget, we must first understand the combination of two concepts: the first is the economic (financial) relations (economic category) that arise from the distribution of gross domestic product at the state level, and the second is the manifestation of this category. the basic financial plan of the state as a form of division.

The close connection with all other divisions of the financial system and other economic (financial) categories (prices, wages, credit, etc.) is also a feature of the State budget.

In explaining the essence of the state budget, it is important to consider the content of the distribution processes that take place through it.

The distribution of gross domestic product through the state budget has three stages, which are simultaneously interconnected and to some extent relatively independent:

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1) formation of the national monetary fund (budget revenues);

2) creation of a large number of budget funds for regional and specific purposes;

3) use of the budget fund (budget expenditures).

Although these three stages of the distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) through the state budget occur simultaneously and continuously, this does not negate their relative isolation. By dividing these stages and considering them separately, it is easier and more accurate to get an idea of the nature, form, and methods of budget (through budget) distribution.

In the first stage, a part of the money belonging to legal entities and individuals is concentrated (collected, accumulated, received) in the hands of the state. On this basis, as a recipient of funds, there is a financial (budgetary) relationship (i) between the state and the payer. These relationships are largely coercive in nature. A characteristic feature of the distribution process at this stage is that the funds received in the budget are allocated (allocated), and yet they are not strictly limited (unlimited). All of them are currently focused on a single goal - to meet the needs of the nation. The specificity of the state monetary fund will be eliminated when the crystallization of funds for specific purposes begins.

Two different concepts are used in the formation of the budget fund:

1) payments to the budget (taxes, deductions, duties, etc.);

2) revenues of the state budget.

These concepts have the same meaning. Because they both represent the same distributional relationship that exists between the state and the payers. There is uniformity not only in meaning but also in quantity. After all, they both account for a single portion of national income. However, it should also be borne in mind that these concepts have a dual nature.

Thus, the economic content of the state budget means the whole complex of interconnected distribution relations, which arises as a result of the formation of the national monetary fund, the distribution of funds within the budgets and the financing of entities from the budget.

Based on the above descriptions of various features and characteristics of the state budget, the following definition can be given to define its essence: economic (financial) relations on the creation (formation) and use of public funds, legally formalized in the form of the main financial plan of the country The set is called the State Budget.

The interaction of the state budget with other distribution instruments and departments of the financial system plays an important role in revealing the essence of the state budget. Therefore, it should be noted that the state budget is inextricably linked with other distribution instruments of society (prices, credit, wages, etc.) and the financial system. This interdependence stems from the nature of the state budget, its role and place in the system of distribution relations. The budget is used by the state as a central distribution mechanism, which helps to regulate the proportions in socio-economic life.

Functions of the state budget. The state budget, as an integral part of finance, like its other divisions, performs two different functions:

1) distribution;

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2) control.

Its essence is reflected in the distribution function of the state budget. This is evident from the content of the distribution relations carried out by the state budget. The distribution through the state budget is the second (intermediate) stage of this process. Therefore, the distribution function of the state budget has a specific feature, it is used to redistribute the distributed gross domestic product. If in the first stage of distribution budget funds (payments to the budget) appear as a share of the state in national income, in the second stage this share is divided into parts and used to finance various activities and funds through a number of channels.

The population's payments to the budget are also redistributive. The second act of distribution is that they come to the budget in the form of various taxes. In particular, the payment of various taxes to the budget by employees working in the social sphere also requires that these funds go through a number of stages of distribution. Because in many cases, these funds have already passed the stage of distribution through the budget, and they have reached the social sphere in the form of budget allocations.

Thus, it is clear that a separate part of the gross domestic product (national income) created in the country can be redistributed (redistributed) several times through the budgetary mechanism of distribution. This is the first characteristic feature of the distribution function of the State budget.

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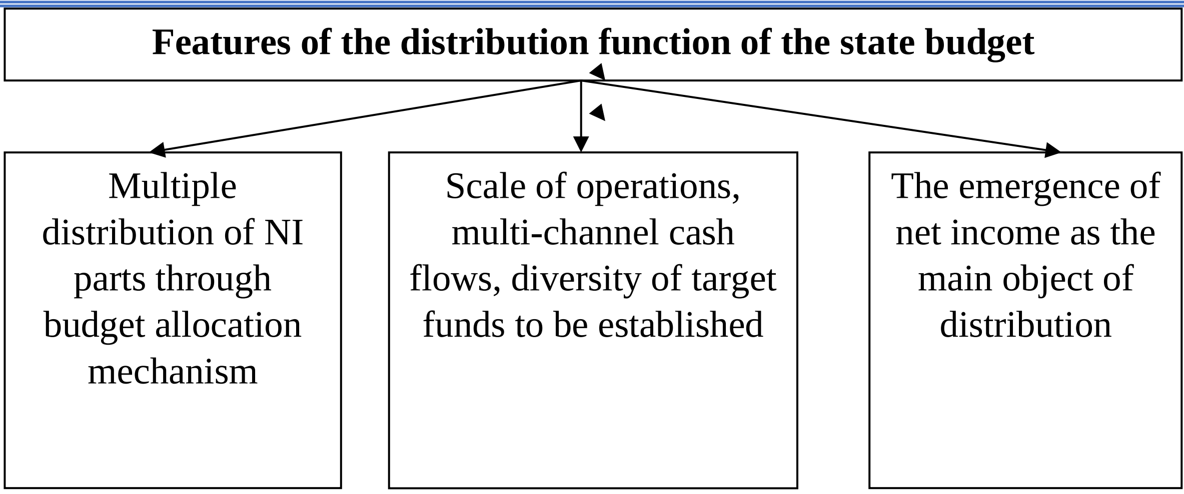

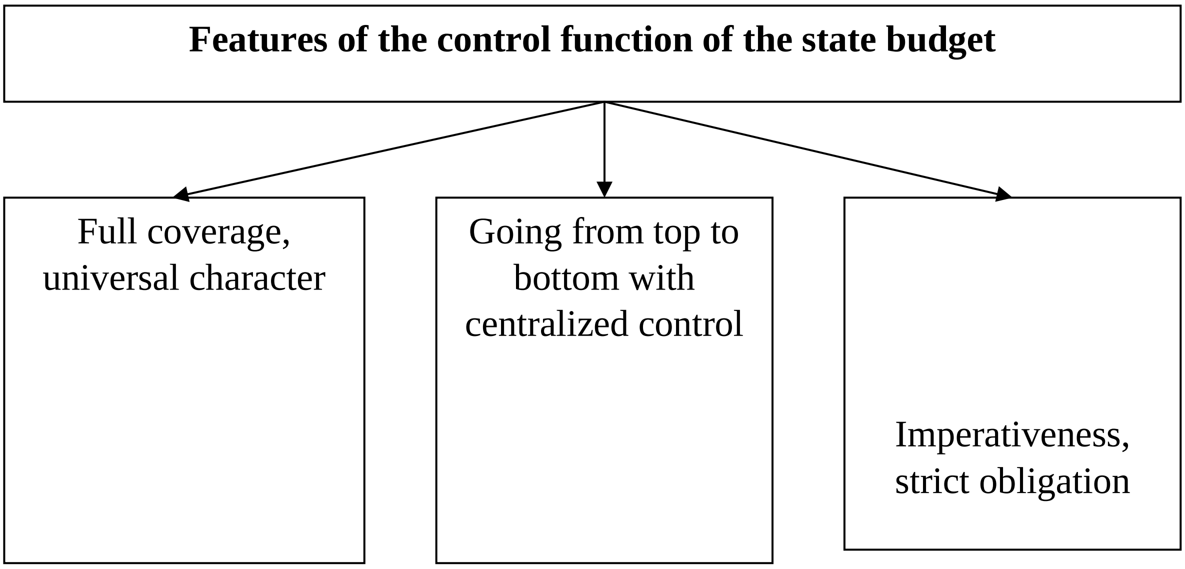

1- Peculiarities of the functions of the state budget

The third characteristic of the distribution function of the state budget is that the main object of distribution is the net income of society (value added tax, profit, etc.). But this does not deny that national income, gross domestic product (GDP) and other elements of national wealth can also be partially distributed. Individual income is also redistributed through the budget in the form of taxes. It is also possible to redistribute funds between businesses through the budget mechanism.

The budget allocation process is a multi-step process. If the first stage is carried out in the sectors of the economy (primary distribution), there will be a secondary distribution (redistribution) of gross domestic product through the budget. The third stage (budget funding) covers the economy and social sectors. However, some elements of the distributed gross domestic product can be passed (distributed) through the budget many times. For example, the contributions of social organizations to the social insurance fund are

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the product of budget allocations. Because in these organizations the salary fund is formed on the basis of budget funding. But after the second stage of distribution, they again come to the budget in the form of social insurance contributions.

Thus, the distribution function of the state budget is characterized by multiplicity of distribution, which is reflected in all areas of social relations, in improving the economy, health, education, culture, science, arts, defense and living standards of the population by society. it is used. Only the State budget provides such a variety of forms and methods of distribution of gross domestic product.

The control function of the state budget also has its own characteristics. The interdependence of the budget with the national economy provides a constant source of information on the situation in all sectors of reproduction.

The inflow of funds into the budget, the direction of budget allocations and their use reflect the successes and shortcomings in production, distribution, exchange and consumption. They are a signal of the emergence of imbalances in the national economy, distortions in the pace of development, the correctness and timeliness of distribution processes in the national economy, the efficiency of production, and so on. gives The financial condition of any sector of the national economy or enterprise, of course, affects the relationship with the state budget - taxes, fees, the amount of funding from the budget, the implementation of budget allocations, etc. . This means that there are changes in the budget through deviations from the plan, inter-sectoral financial relations and periodic partial disproportions, the size of savings, the rate of disbursement, and so on. All this gives the control function of the State budget a general, universal character (the first feature). This, in turn, will allow for greater use of the control function of the state budget in the operational management of the national economy.

The second characteristic that belongs to the control function of the state budget is due to the high degree of centralization of the state budget as a separate area of financial relations. Centralization means that the lower bodies are always accountable to the higher authorities, and that there is a system of subordination in a certain sequence. This, in turn, creates the conditions for the organization of top-down public financial control.

Strict obligation is the third characteristic that belongs to the control function of the state budget. As the budget belongs to the state, its control function is one of the tools to manage the national economy. The objective nature of the control function in the budget, its nature as an economic category, requires that the state has a legal basis. That is why budget control is the most effective and efficient. As a result of such control, the state can promptly intervene in the financial activities of entities and, if necessary, impose certain penalties.

The control function, which is objectively inherent in the budget, is widely used by the state in all spheres of activity. In the process of budget planning and budget execution, all aspects of the activities of entities can be audited or controlled. Such controls usually serve the following purposes:

1) Mobilization (attraction) of funds to increase state budget revenues;

2) ensuring the legality of spending funds;

3) increase the efficiency of production through the financial (budget) mechanism (I).

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The functions of the state budget reflect its economic content and are reflected in the process of budget planning and its implementation.

The distribution and control functions of the budget have both quantitative and qualitative aspects in their actions.

The quantitative aspect of the distribution function is related to the size of the fund. It involves the correct determination of the ratios of different funds, the proportions between them, their quantitative parameters. Here the action of both functions is equally important. If the distribution function of the budget allows to bring a fund to the desired level by increasing or decreasing it, then its control function allows you to see (determine) the result of such a distribution, its pros and cons.

As a result of the use of two functions of the state budget, a budget mechanism is created. The budget mechanism usually means not only the current system of accumulation of financial resources in the hands of the state and their distribution through budget channels, but also the active impact of this process on all stages of reproduction. The details of this mechanism are many: taxes and payments to the budget, various forms of budget funding, the distribution of funds within budgets, and more. The effectiveness of the budget mechanism is determined by the interdependence of its details and their interdependence.

The state budget is central to the country's financial system. Through the formation of a centralized monetary fund, large amounts of financial resources are accumulated in the hands of the state and used to meet the needs of the state. The state budget serves as a key tool in concentrating financial resources for priorities, taking into account the national interest.

Concentration of financial resources to the priority areas with the help of the State budget can be done in several ways. In some cases, budget allocations will be increased to ensure the rapid development of key sectors of the economy. In other cases, a favorable regime will be created for the receipt of funds from these sectors to the state budget.

The state budget can also play a key role in the development of certain sectors of the economy. For example, if a new sector is emerging in the national economy on the basis of scientific and technological progress, its emergence in the current situation is unimaginable without funding from the budget.

The budget plays an important role in ensuring the financial stability of operating entities. Under the influence of various objective and subjective factors, some entities need to attract foreign funding when their financial resources are not sufficient for their healthy operation. In such circumstances, the State Budget can emerge as a regulatory source. Of course, in all such cases, the funds of the State budget are used as the last regulatory source after the subjects' own resources, intra-network resources, bank loans.

The regulatory role of the state budget in providing financial resources to the activities of entities can take the following forms:

- inclusion of the new demand for financial resources in the budget expenditures for the next budget year;

- maneuvering the existing budget resources with additional need for financial resources, ie the transfer of budget loans from one object to another. The existence of such an opportunity is

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determined in practice by the inability of some entities to fully utilize the financial resources provided to them;

- to cover additional needs from the government's reserve funds, etc.

The state budget plays a special role in the technical re-equipment of enterprises of the national economy. Expenditures from the budget to the economy and financing of centralized investments, first of all, serve these purposes.

In particular, financing the expenditures of the social sphere (education, health, culture and sports, science, social security), providing social benefits to families, covering the differences in the cost of socially important services from the budget, public authorities, administration and the judiciary. The role of the state budget in ensuring the timely implementation of tasks such as the maintenance of law enforcement agencies, the financing of citizens' self-government bodies, strengthening the country's defense capabilities is immeasurable.

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DEVELOPING STUDENT CREATIVITY AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

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Annotation. ***The article identifies effective ways to prepare future teachers for creative activity in higher education institutions and selects its specific content, as well as a clear way to generalize the creativity, social and professional training of future professionals in the educational process and tools are shown***

Keywords: ***Creativity, creative activity, creativity, problem, hypothesis, method, creative thinking, Intellectual thinking***

The evolution of the universe continues to be filled with man-made discoveries. This is an objective fact. Regardless of the content, essence and names of the stages of development in the history of mankind, the human factor remains the social order of education, its upbringing. Special attention is paid to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation of creative thinkers, and it is no coincidence that it is one of the priorities. the ability to use objects and equipment in a non-standard way. On the outside, this may seem like a great thing, but at the same time simple. The thought arises: "Why didn't I think of that before?" This insignificant approach to problem solving is creativity. Psychologists have called the problem of creativity and creativity the problem of the century. Although there are many (more than 100) definitions of creativity, there is still no consensus on what creativity is. The first theoretical and practical research in this field was conducted in 1959 by the American psychologist John Paul Gilford. implied (understood) thinking that allows ways to happen, leading to unexpected conclusions and results. Such thinking is opposed to convergent thinking. From a philosophical point of view, creativity refers to the ability to think creatively, the beginning of creative creativity, the activity of people to change the natural and social world on the basis of objective laws of real reality in accordance with human goals and needs.

In pedagogy, creativity is studied in terms of problem situations and generally represents the ability to solve a myriad of tasks in a constantly changing situation - the ability to make decisions in different situations, as well as the following set of competencies:

- Express their needs and interests;
- ability to find other sources of information;
- ability to make decisions in different pedagogical situations;

the ability to invent (produce) unique (original) ways to solve a problem.

In psychology, the concept of creativity is interpreted differently: associative theory studies creativity in terms of the emergence (emergence) of associations; gestal psychology - in terms of productive thinking; psychoanalysis (psychoanalysis) - in terms of shaping creative energy and motivation for creative activity, and in humanistic psychology - through the actualization of motivation (motivation) and self-renewal (independent). In our opinion, the definition in the dictionary of psychology summarizes all these psychological approaches: "creativity" - the individual's mental (mental) actions, emotional-motivational processes, communication with other individuals, as well as initiative, activity, creation liq - reproduction - are creative abilities that are manifested in various forms and types, such as the production of one or another object, associated with the production of products of energetic activity.

The question of how to distinguish between the concepts of "creativity" and "creativity" is still

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controversial. Initially, most researchers studied creativity as part of a general approach to the study of creative psychology. T.A. Rebecca, there are two approaches to the study of creativity: the first combines creativity and ingenuity, and the second describes the essence of creation from the point of view of the creator. Modern research on creativity abroad takes a variety of approaches.

Today, there are conflicting views on the relationship between the concepts of "creativity" and "creation (blindness)" in teaching and interpreting the connection. There are three approaches to this issue:

1. The concepts of "creativity" and "creation (blindness) are considered synonymous, that is, the study of creativity is carried out within the psychology of creation (blindness), these concepts are inseparable.

Creativity is studied as a separate phenomenon, and creativity is the formation of the creation of subject-personal novelty and significance. Creativity (blindness) is studied as a phenomenon that reflects the interaction of the innovation created by the subject of activity with the existing socio-cultural context. That is, creativity means creating new opportunities for the subject. Creativity (blindness) is generally understood as the creation of new opportunities for culture. Ye. Picard and M. Boden.

2. Creativity is a special aspect of the study of creativity (blindness) and is considered as an inner, potential human potential. For example, scholar Ya.A. Ponoameryov proposes a holistic concept of creativity as a mental process, and distinguishes creativity as one of the aspects of an individual's creative potential.

We also chose this approach because the study of creativity as one of the aspects of creativity allows us to observe the ambiguity and complexity of its manifestation. In addition, in this case, it is possible to study creativity in relation to the general laws of creation (blindness). The student age corresponds to the beginning of the period characterized by individualization, which is "associated with the formation and development of a person's own unique worldview, the definition and implementation of his own personal lifestyle." will come. The student is characterized by learning (understanding, comprehending) and deepening knowledge of new areas of information in specific areas, mastering ways to stimulate positive motivation for reproductive and creative activities to shape students ’interest in learning in professional activities. A person's self-worth, self-awareness, self-awareness, valuable life experience; the relative formation of value bases, the formed worldview are the age characteristics of the student.

Conclusion: The creativity of undergraduate students in pedagogical education is the ability to realize their potential, abilities and potentials, to change activities based on the needs of knowledge in the field of pedagogy and psychology. lajak is said to be characterized by the ability to quickly produce non-standard and functionally applied unconventional ideas to achieve a creative result in professional activity.

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THE STUDY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE HERITAGE OF ORIENTAL SCIENTISTS

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Abstract: ***Throughout the history of mankind, the issue of Medicine has never lost its relevance. It is especially at the center of the discussion that it should be based on religion or contradict religious teachings.***
Keywords: **history, write works, Western Renaissance.**

At the time when Islamic teaching arose, there was a specific folk medicine of society. After all, up to the VII century, many works on medicine were written, but the source of this folk medicine was not the basis. When verses and hadiths of the Qur'an, which heal the soul and the body, came together, Muslim healers began to write works based on Sharia and science. As a result of this, a new Nabawi genre of Medicine appeared.

Since the IX century, the science of Medicine in Muslim countries has reached its highest peak, new inventions, new scientific works have appeared. These works also served as the basis for the Western Renaissance. The views of Western medical thinkers built on the inventions and works of Muslim healers led to the emergence of new studies and works.

The medicine of the Arab caliphates began to form from the middle of the VII century. Its most prosperous period dates back to the X-XI centuries. Scientists of great doctors of their time from Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand, Damascus, Baghdad, Cairo, Cordova were trained. Mosques are considered the main centers of medical education.

In the development of medical knowledge, translators of medical literature from Arabic to Latin played an important role. They conveyed the works of Muslim Eastern healers to Europe. In turn, Eastern thinkers preserved the legacy of ancient medical classics. Almost all the literature that existed in the IX-X centuries was translated into Arabic. The palace physician of the famous translator Khalifa al-Mutawakkil was Hunayn ibn Ishaq (809-873 yy), who knew Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin well, traveled throughout the Byzantine Empire with the aim of finding manuscripts of scientific works.

Among his translations there are works of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Galen, Plato, Aristotle, Soran, Uribasiy, Pavel from the island of Egina. He taught medicine in Baghdad, introduced the term medicine into the Arabic language, founded medical texts in Arabic, contributed to the formation of Ophthalmology, describing the muscles and nerves of the eyes (a book about ten treatises, about the eye).

One of the most famous surgeons of the Middle Ages, kurdobalik (emirate of Spain, Cordova) lived in az-Zahrevich 936-1013 years. His 30 volumes "book of medical knowledge" are a brief summary of practical experience accumulated throughout his life. The booklet on surgery and devices (volume 30) is the first illustrated work on surgery, which deals with issues such as cauterization, wounds, pus, hernia, treatment of varicose veins, removal of tumors, cuticles, stones, amputation of limbs, training of midwives and removal of a dead fetus from the mother's womb. AZ-Zahravi's works were published in Morocco and served as a textbook and practical guide for medieval surgeons. Today it is the property of the National Library of Paris.

Az-Zahra used antiseptics in the treatment of wounds and skin lesions, invented ketgut, and described about 200 surgical instruments for the first time and presented them in drawings. He first

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described tuberculosis of bones, developed a method of cauterization. He introduced into practice the patient's lying position during operations on the small pelvis, the term cataract (Latin cataract - clouding), and the operation to remove it during eye surgery.

The Researcher T.As Sorokina noted in his work, the Egyptian doctor Ibn Al-Haysam, who lived in 965-1039 years, studied the eye structure and explained the refraction of the Rays around the eyes of the first marotaba. The King gave the name to the eye parts, such as the veil, the lens, the vitreous body. Having made the appearance of lenses from crystals and glass, he put forward the idea of correcting vision with the help of two-bladed lenses and introduced a proposal that they can be used in old age. The brochure about optics made it popular in Eastern countries and Western European countries. The original of the book is not preserved. The copy, translated into Latin, was preserved to this day under the name" treasures of the Arabic lens".

Ummar ibn Ali al-Mavsiliy (Cairo, X century) invented the cataract removal operation with the help of a needle, which he invented, through exposure to the pupil of the eye, and he received the name "Ummar operation".

Abu ar-Roz (850-923) linked theoretical knowledge with hospital practice. There are about 200 works belonging to his pen. His work" about chickenpox and measles " is of great importance, in which they describe the symptoms, the course, and treatment of the disease, its differences, and the need for vaccination against re-infection with chickenpox, and vaccination. Among the measures for the treatment of the patient, he recommended rinsing with solution water, emphasizing the care of the oral cavity. Since he was well aware of chemistry, he studied the effects of drugs and mercury salts on monkeys. In the field of surgery, he described his instrument, which he began to draw from the bowels of cotton wool when sewing wounds in the abdomen when tying the ligaments, when sewing in surgery, the thread from the bowels of the sheep, and also created to remove foreign bodies from the throat cavity. Within the Arabic-speaking countries, it has already implemented the recording of disease history data of the first patients. R & D books have long served as a textbook in medical faculties of medieval universities in Western Europe.

Ibn Sina (980-1037) was a medieval encyclopedic scholar, philosopher and physician, court physician of emirs and sultans, and minister of Hamadan. He has written more than 450 works in 29 areas of science. He studied logic and philosophy, geometry and astronomy, physics and chemistry, botany and theology, music and medicine. Favorable conditions for scientific activity were created for him in the palace of Amir Shams ad-Dawla. He was the chief physician and adviser to the emir and even accompanied him on military expeditions. He lived in Khorezm for several years and worked in the Bayt ul-Hikma with prominent scholars and physicians such as al-Beruni and al-Masihi, who had a great influence on the formation of Ibn Sina's scientific views. Ibn Sina's "Removal of Harm from Various Manipulations by Correcting and Preventing Defects", "On the Benefits and Harms of Wine", "Poem on Medicine", "Booklet on Pulse", "Events for Travelers", "Booklet on Chicory", " His works such as "Blood vessels for blood transfusion", "Book of healing", "Book of knowledge" are famous all over the world. The role of the heart in the development and manifestation of pneumonia, the features of the diagnosis and treatment of heart disease, the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases in the booklet "On sexual potency", in the book "On vinegar and honey" considered the use of vinegar and honey mixtures in the preparation and treatment. Ibn Sina pays special attention to physical and mental healing. He has published mystical works on the treatment of the soul, including The Book of Love, The Book of the Origin of Prayer, The Book of the Meaning of Pilgrimage, The Book of Deliverance from the Fear of Death, and The Book of Destiny.

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By the IX-XI centuries, the science of medicine reached its peak in Muslim countries. Abu Ali ibn Sina's achievements in the field of medicine were also recognized, and the scientific literature written by him was later accepted as the primary source all over the world, especially in the universities of Western Europe. Ibn Sina's Al-Qanun Fit Tib (Laws of Medicine) was published in 1473 in Milan, Europe. By 1500, this work had been published sixteen times. About 230 books by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi, such as "al-Mansuri", "al-Hawi", "Burus soa" and others, have also achieved great success in the field of medicine. Rozi's "Medical Citizen" was published forty times between 1498 and 1866.

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

In IX-XI centuries, a large library, pharmacy and schools were restored in major cities of the East such as Alexandria, Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo. Founded in Baghdad, Baytul Hikma organized the" Assembly Ulama " (Society of scientists), in which scientific works on Oriental Medicine were created, as well as other medical resources were translated. 30 works of Abu Yusuf ibn Ishaq Cindy (800-879) on medicine, more than a hundred works of Khunayn ibn Ishaq (810-873), translations of Hippocrates and Galen works, 106 works of Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Aliyu Razi (865-925) on medicine, 30 volumes of the famous surgeon Abul Qasim az-Zahravi, known in the West as Abdukasis, 106 works of Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn works of "Jome'al-Kabir and qod urifa bil-Khawi" were written in this center.

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ON A NONLOCAL PROBLEM FOR THE EQUATION OF THE THIRD ORDER WITH MULTIPLE CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation. ***The article studied the issue of nolocal for the third order equation of characteristic multiplicity.***

Keywords: ***boundary conditions, integral equations***

1. Introduction It is known that in the work of E. Del Vecchio gives a method for constructing fundamental solutions of an equation with multiple characteristics and as an application the fundamental solution of the equation is constructed (см.[1])

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{1}$$

Further, L.Cattabriga developing the work of E.Del Vecchio in 1959 constructed the fundamental solutions of the equation (см.[2])

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^{2n+1} u}{\partial x^{2n+1}} - (-1)^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0,\ n \in \mathrm{N}, n < \infty \tag{2}$$

and developed the theory of potentials of fundamental solutions. Later, the researchers considered a number of boundary value problems for equation (1) with local boundary conditions, for example, (см.[2]-[4]).

In the area of $\Omega = \{(x,t): 0 < x < 1,\ 0 < t < T\}$ consider the equation

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{3}$$

with non-local boundary conditions

$$u(x,0) = u(x,T), \qquad u_t(x,0) = u_t(x,T), \tag{4}$$

$$u_x(0,t) = \varphi(t), \qquad u(1,t) = \psi_1(t), \qquad u_x(1,t) = \psi_2(t). \tag{5}$$

in the classroom $u(x,t) \in C^{3,2}_{x,t}(\Omega) \cap C^{2,1}_{x,t}(\overline{\Omega})$.

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It is known that the fundamental solutions of equation (3) have the following form (см. [3]).

$$U(x-\xi;t-\tau)=|t-\tau|^{1/3} f\left(\frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{2/3}}\right), \quad x\neq\xi,\ t\neq\tau; \tag{6}$$

$$V(x-\xi;t-\tau)=|t-\tau|^{1/3} \varphi\left(\frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{2/3}}\right), \quad x<\xi,\ t\neq\tau. \tag{7}$$

Here

$$f(z)=\frac{2}{3}|z|^{1/2}\int_z^{\infty}\eta^{-3/2}f^*(\eta)d\eta+c^+, \quad z>0, \tag{8}$$

$$f(z)=\frac{2}{3}|z|^{1/2}\int_{-\infty}^{z}\eta^{-3/2}f^*(\eta)d\eta+c^-, \quad z<0, \tag{9}$$

$$\varphi(z)=\frac{2}{3}|z|^{1/2}\int_{-\infty}^{z}\eta^{-3/2}\varphi^*(\eta)d\eta+c, \quad z<0, \tag{10}$$

$$f^*(z)=\int_0^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\lambda^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\lambda^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}+\lambda z\right)d\lambda, \quad -\infty<z<\infty,$$

$$\varphi^*(z)=\int_0^{\infty}\exp\left(\lambda z-\lambda^{3/2}\right)d\lambda+\int_0^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{\lambda^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\lambda^{3/2}}{\sqrt{2}}+\lambda z\right)d\lambda, \quad z<0,$$

$$z=(x-\xi)|t-\tau|^{-2/3}.$$

For the function

$$U(x-\xi;t-\tau), \qquad V(x-\xi;t-\tau),$$
$$U^*(x-\xi;t-\tau), \qquad V^*(x-\xi;t-\tau),$$
$$f(z), \quad \varphi(z), \quad f^*(z), \quad \varphi^*(z)$$

the ratios are fair

$$f''(z)+\frac{2}{3}zf^*(z)=0, \qquad \varphi''(z)+\frac{2}{3}z\varphi^*(z)=0, \tag{11}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f^*(z)=\pi, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{0}f^*(z)=\frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \int_0^{\infty}f^*(z)=\frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{0}\varphi^*(z)=0, \tag{12}$$

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$$U_t = -U_\tau = sign(t-\tau)U^*, \qquad V_t = -V_\tau = sign(t-\tau)V^*, \tag{13}$$

$$\lim_{\tau\to\pm t}\int_a^b U^*(x-\xi;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\xi = \pm\pi\alpha(x,t), \quad x\in[a,b], \tag{14}$$

$$\lim_{\tau\to t}\int_a^b U^*(x-\xi;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\xi = 0, \quad x\overline{\in}[a,b]. \tag{15}$$

$$\lim_{\xi\to+0}\int_\tau^t U_{\xi\xi}(0-\xi;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau = \frac{2\pi}{3}\alpha(t), \tag{16}$$

$$\lim_{\xi\to-0}\int_\tau^t U_{\xi\xi}(0-\xi;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau = -\frac{\pi}{3}\alpha(t), \tag{17}$$

$$\lim_{\xi\to+0}\int_\tau^t V_{\xi\xi}(0-\xi;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau = 0, \tag{18}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial^{h+k}U}{\partial x^h\partial t^k}\right| < \frac{|x-\xi|^{-\frac{2h+3k+\frac{1}{2}-(-1)^k}{2}}}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{1-(-1)k}{2}}}, \qquad \frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{2}{3}}}\to-\infty, \tag{19}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial^{h+k}V}{\partial x^h\partial t^k}\right| < \frac{|x-\xi|^{-\frac{2h+3k+\frac{1}{2}-(-1)^k}{2}}}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{1-(-1)k}{2}}}, \qquad \frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{2}{3}}}\to-\infty, \tag{20}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial^{h+k}U}{\partial x^h\partial t^k}\right| < |t-\tau|^{-\frac{2h+3k-1}{3}}\exp\left(-\left(\frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{2}{3}}}\right)^3\right), \qquad \frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{2}{3}}}\to\infty, \tag{21}$$

where

$$U^*(x-\xi;t-\tau) = |t-\tau|^{-1/3} f^*\left(\frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{2/3}}\right), \quad x\neq\xi, \quad t\neq\tau, \tag{22}$$

$$V^*(x-\xi;t-\tau) = |t-\tau|^{-1/3} \varphi^*\left(\frac{x-\xi}{|t-\tau|^{2/3}}\right), \quad x<\xi, \quad t\neq\tau. \tag{23}$$

2. Main results

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Theorem 1. *Problem (3)-(5) does not have more than one solution.*

Proof. Let the problem (3)-(5) have two solutions: $u_1(x,t), u_2(x,t)$. Then assuming $v(x,t)=u_1(x,t)-u_2(x,t)$ we get a problem of type (3)-(5) with respect to the function $v(x,t)$ with homogeneous boundary conditions. Now consider the identity

$$\int_0^1\int_0^T L(v)v_x(x,t)dxdt = 0. \tag{24}$$

Integrating in parts, taking into account homogeneous boundary conditions of type (5), (6), we have

$$-\int_0^1\int_0^T v_{xx}^2(x,t)dxdt - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 v_t^2(0,t)dt = 0$$

From here, $v_{xx}(x,t)=0$ в Ω, $v_t(0,t)=0$ в $[0,T]$.

Since $v_{xx}(x,t)=0$, то $v_x(x,t)=\lambda_1(t)$, $v(x,t)=x\lambda_1(t)+\lambda_2(t)$. By assumption function $v(x,t)=x\lambda_1(t)+\lambda_2(t)$ is a solution of problem (3)-(5) with homogeneous boundary conditions. Therefore

$$v(0,t)=\lambda_2(t), \quad v(1,t)=\lambda_1(t)+\lambda_2(t)=0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1(t)=-\lambda_2(t)$$

On the other hand

$$v_t(0,t)=0 \Rightarrow v(0,t)=const.$$

Then $\lambda_2(t)=const \Rightarrow \lambda_1(t)=-const$. By virtue of this

$$v(x,t)=(1-x)const \Rightarrow v_x(x,t)=-const.$$

Since $v_x(0,t)=0$, $v_x(1,t)=0$, то $const=0$. Therefore $v(x,t)\equiv 0$ в $\overline{\Omega}$.

Theorem 2. *Let* $\psi_1(t)\in C^1([0,T])$, $\psi_2\in C^1([0,T])$, $\varphi(t)\in C([0,T])$. *Then there is a solution to the problem* (3)-(5).

Proof. Consider two auxiliary tasks:

I. In the area of $\Omega=\{(x,t): 0<x<1,\ 0<t<T\}$ consider the equation

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{25}$$

with boundary conditions

$$u(x,0)=u(x,T)=\alpha(x), \tag{26}$$

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$$u_x(0,t) = \varphi(t), \quad u(1,t) = \psi_1(t), \quad u_t(1,t) = \psi_2(1,x), \tag{27}$$

где $u(x,0) = \alpha(x) \in C^3((0,1)) \cap C^2([0,1])$ unknown function yet.

Due to the work of [4], the solution of the problem (25)-(27) will be in the following form

$$2\pi u(x,t) = \int_0^T G_{\xi\xi}(x-1;t-\tau)\psi_1(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^T G_\xi(x-1;t-\tau)\psi_2(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;t-\tau)\varphi(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\int_0^1 \{G_\tau(x-\xi;t-T) - G_\tau(x-\xi;t-0)\}\alpha(\xi)d\xi, \tag{28}$$

where

$$G(x-\xi;t-\tau) = U(x-\xi;t-\tau) - W(x-\xi;t-\tau),$$

function $W(x-\xi;t-\tau)$ is a solution to the following problem

$$M(W) \equiv -\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = 0,$$

$$U|_{\xi=1} = W|_{\xi=1}, \quad U|_{\xi=0} = W|_{\xi=0}, \quad U_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=0} = W_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=0},$$

$$U|_{\tau=0} = W|_{\tau=0}, \quad U|_{\tau=T} = W|_{\tau=T} .$$

Now differentiate (28) by , then proceed to the limit $t \to 0$. Then denoting $\beta(x) = u_t(x,0)$ we get the relation between the functions $\alpha(x)$ и $\beta(x)$

$$2\pi\beta(x) = \int_0^T G_{\xi\xi}(x-1;0-\tau)\psi_1'(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^T G_\xi(x-1;0-\tau)\psi_2'(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;0-\tau)\varphi'(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\int_0^1 G_\xi(x-\xi;0-T)\alpha''(\xi)d\xi. \tag{29}$$

II. In the area of $\Omega = \{(x,t): 0 < x < 1,\ 0 < t < T\}$ consider the equation

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$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{30}$$

with boundary conditions

$$u_t(x,0) = u_t(x,T) = \beta(x), \tag{31}$$

$$u_x(0,t) = \varphi(t), \quad u(1,t) = \psi_1(t), \quad u_t(1,t) = \psi_2(1,x), \tag{32}$$

where $u_t(x,0) = \beta(x) \in C^2((0,1)) \cap C^1([0,1])$ unknown function yet.

Due to the work [4], the solution of the problem (29)-(31) will be in the following form

$$2\pi u(x,t) = \int_0^T G_{\xi\xi}(x-1;t-\tau)\psi_1(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^T G_\xi(x-1;t-\tau)\psi_2(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;t-\tau)\varphi(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\int_0^1 \{G(x-\xi;t-0) - G(x-\xi;t-T)\}\beta(\xi)d\xi, \tag{33}$$

where

$$G(x-\xi;t-\tau) = U(x-\xi;t-\tau) - W(x-\xi;t-\tau),$$

function $W(x-\xi;t-\tau)$ is a solution to the following problem

$$M(W) \equiv -\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t} = 0,$$

$$U|_{\xi=1} = W|_{\xi=1}, \quad U|_{\xi=0} = W|_{\xi=0}, \quad U_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=0} = W_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=0},$$

$$U_\tau|_{\tau=0} = W_\tau|_{\tau=0}, \quad U_\tau|_{\tau=T} = W_\tau|_{\tau=T}.$$

Now moving to the limit of (33) we get the second relation between the functions $\alpha(x)$ и $\beta(x)$

$$2\pi\alpha(x) = \int_0^T G_{\xi\xi}(x-1;0-\tau)\psi_1(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^T G_\xi(x-1;0-\tau)\psi_2(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;0-\tau)\varphi(\tau)d\tau -$$

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$$-\int_0^1 G(x-\xi;0-T)\beta(\xi)d\xi. \quad (34)$$

So we have obtained a system of integral equations (29), (34) with respect to functions $\alpha''(x)$ и $\beta(x)$.

We exclude the system from this $\alpha''(x)$ and we get an integral Fredholm - type equation with respect to the function $\beta(x)$

$$\beta(x)=\int_0^1 K(x,\xi)\beta(\xi)d\xi+F(x), \quad (35)$$

где $|K(x,\xi)|<\dfrac{C}{|x-\xi|^{1/2}}$, $F(x)\in C^1([0,1])$.

Due to the uniqueness of the solution of the problem (3)-(6), the integral equation (35) has a unique solution.

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ABOUT ONE PROBLEM FOR THE EQUATION OF THE THIRD ORDER WITH A NON - LOCAL CONDITION

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Annotation. ***In the paper nonlocal problem for equation of the third order with multiple characteristics are consider***

Keywords: ***boundary conditions, integral equations***

1. Introduction. It is known that in the work of E.Del Vecchio gives a method for constructing fundamental solutions of an equation with multiple characteristics and as an application, a fundamental solution of the equations is constructed (см.[1])

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0. \tag{2}$$

Further, L.Cattabriga developing the work of E.Del Vecchio in 1961 investigated the properties of the potentials of the fundamental solutions of equation (1), i.e. he built the theories of the potentials of the fundamental solutions of the equation (see [2]). Later, the researchers considered a number of boundary value problems for equation (1) with local and non-local boundary conditions, for example, (см.[2]-[5]).

In this paper, the following problem is considered:

Need to find a function $u(x,t) \in K_u$, which is a regular solution of the equation

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0. \tag{3}$$

in the area of $\Omega = \{(x,t): 0 < x < 1,\ 0 < t \le T\}$ and satisfies the conditions

$$u(x,0) = \mu u(x,T), \qquad \mu = const, \tag{4}$$

$$u(0,t) = \varphi_1(t), \quad u_x(0,t) = \varphi_2(t), \quad u_x(1,t) = \psi(t). \tag{5}$$

Here $K_u = \{u(x,t): u(x,t) \in C^{3,1}_{x,t}(\Omega) \cap C^{2,0}_{x,t}(\overline{\Omega}),\ u_{xt} \in C(\Omega)\}$.

It is known that the fundamental solutions of equation (2) have the form (см. [2]).

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$$U(x-\xi;t-\tau)=(t-\tau)^{-1/3} f\left(\frac{x-\xi}{(t-\tau)^{1/3}}\right), \quad x\neq\xi, \quad t>\tau; \tag{6}$$

$$V(x-\xi;t-\tau)=(t-\tau)^{-1/3}\varphi\left(\frac{x-\xi}{(t-\tau)^{1/3}}\right), \quad x>\xi, \quad t>\tau. \tag{7}$$

Here

$$f(z)=\int_0^\infty \cos\left(\lambda^3-\lambda z\right)d\lambda, -\infty<z<\infty,$$

$$\varphi(z)=\int_0^\infty (\exp\left(-\lambda^3-\lambda z\right)+\sin\left(\lambda^3-\lambda z\right))d\lambda,\ z>0,$$

$$z=(x-\xi)(t-\tau)^{-1/3}.$$

For the function $U(x-\xi;t-\tau)$, $V(x-\xi;t-\tau)$, $f(z)$, $\varphi(z)$ the following relations are valid

$$f''(z)+\frac{1}{3}zf(z)=0, \quad \varphi''(z)+\frac{1}{3}z\varphi(z)=0, \tag{8}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z)=\pi, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{0} f(z)=\frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \int_0^\infty f(z)=\frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad \int_0^\infty \varphi(z)=0, \tag{9}$$

$$\lim_{(x,t)\to(a-0,t)} \int_\tau^t U_{\xi\xi}(x-a;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau=\frac{\pi}{3}\alpha(t), \tag{10}$$

$$\lim_{(x,t)\to(a+0,t)} \int_\tau^t U_{\xi\xi}(x-a;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau=-\frac{2\pi}{3}\alpha(t), \tag{11}$$

$$\lim_{(x,t)\to(a+0,t)} \int_\tau^t V_{\xi\xi}(x-a;t-\tau)\alpha(\xi,\tau)d\tau=0, \tag{12}$$

$$f^n(z): \ c_n^+ z^{\frac{2n-1}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}z^{3/2}\right), \quad z\to\infty, \tag{13}$$

$$\varphi^n(z): \ c_n^+ z^{\frac{2n-1}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}z^{3/2}\right), \quad z\to\infty, \tag{14}$$

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$$f^n(z) : \; c_n^- |z|^{\frac{2n-1}{4}} \exp\left(-\frac{2}{3}|z|^{3/2} \right), \quad z \to -\infty, \tag{15}$$

2. Main results

The theorem 1. *Let* $\mu^2 \le \exp\{-T\}$. *Then problem (3)-(5) does not have more than one solution.*

Proof. Let the problem (3)-(5) have two solutions: $u_1(x,t)$, $u_2(x,t)$. Then assuming $v(x,t) = u_1(x,t) - u_2(x,t)$ we get the following problem with respect to the function $v(x,t)$

$$Lv \equiv \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0. \tag{16}$$

$$v(x,0) = \mu v(x,T), \tag{17}$$

$$v(0,t) = 0, \quad v_x(0,t) = 0, \quad v_x(1,t) = 0. \tag{18}$$

Consider the identity

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^T L(v) v_{xt} \exp\{-t\} dxdt = 0. \tag{19}$$

Integrating in parts, taking into account homogeneous boundary conditions (17), (18), we have

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1\int_0^T v_{xt}^2(x,t)\exp\{-t\}dxdt - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^T v_x^2(1,t)\exp\{-t\}dt -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 v_{xx}^2(x,T)\{\exp\{-T\} - \mu^2\}dx = 0$$

From here, $v_{xx}(x,t) = 0$ в Ω, $v_{xx}(x,T) = 0$ в $x \in [0,1]$, $v_t(1,t) = 0$ в $t \in [0,T]$.

Let $\mu^2 < \exp\{-T\}$. Then from these inputs we get: $v_{xx}(x,T) = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; v_x(x,T) = const$.

Since $v_x(0,t) = v_x(1,t) = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; v_x(0,0) = v_x(0,T) = 0$, то $v_x(x,T) = const = 0$ by $\forall x \in [0,1]$.

Next, we have $v_x(x,T) = 0 \Rightarrow v(x,T) = const \Rightarrow v(x,0) = const$. Since $v(0,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(0,0) = 0$, то $v(x,0) = const = 0$ by $\forall x \in [0,1]$. Due to the fact that $v_t(1,t) = 0 \Rightarrow v(1,t) = const$ and $v(0,0) = 0$ we have $v(1,t) = 0$.

Then we get the following boundary value problem with respect to the function $v(x,t)$

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$$Lv \equiv \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0.$$

$$v(x,0) = 0, \quad v(0,t) = 0, \quad v_x(0,t) = 0, \quad v(1,t) = 0.$$

Due to the work [2], this problem has a unique solution.

Now let $\mu^2 = \exp\{-T\}$. Then $v_{xx} = 0 \Rightarrow v_x(x,t) = \delta_1(t)$ by $\forall t \in [0,T]$. Since $v_x(0,t) = v_x(1,t) = 0$, by $\forall t \in [0,T]$, that $\delta_1(t) = 0$ by $\forall t \in [0,T]$.

Further, $v_x = 0 \Rightarrow v(x,t) = \delta_2(t)$ by $\forall t \in [0,T]$. Since $v(0,t) = 0$, by $\forall t \in [0,T]$, that $\delta_2(t) = 0$ by $\forall t \in [0,T]$.

Then by virtue of continuity $v(x,t) = 0$ в $\overline{\Omega}$.

The theorem 2. *Let* $\psi(t) \in C^1([0,T]), \quad \varphi_2(t) \in C^1([0,T]), \quad \varphi_1(t) \in C^2([0,T])$. *Then there is a solution to the problem* (3)-(5).

Proof. Consider an auxiliary problem:

Find a function $u(x,t) \in K_u$, which is a regular solution of the equation

$$Lu \equiv \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0. \tag{20}$$

in the area of $\Omega = \{(x,t): 0 < x < 1,\ 0 < t \le T\}$ and satisfies the conditions

$$u(x,0) = \tau(x), \tag{21}$$

$$u(0,t) = \varphi_1(t), \quad u_x(0,t) = \varphi_2(t), \quad u(1,t) = \psi(t). \tag{22}$$

Due to the work [3], the solution of the problem (23)-(25) will be in the following form

$$\pi u(x,t) = -\int_0^t G_\xi(x-1;t-\tau)\psi(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^t G_{\xi\xi}(x-0;t-\tau)\varphi_1(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;t-\tau)\varphi_2(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\int_0^1 G(x-\xi;t-0)\tau(\xi)d\xi, \tag{23}$$

where

$$G(x-\xi;t-\tau) = U(x-\xi;t-\tau) - W(x-\xi;t-\tau),$$

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function $W(x-\xi;t-\tau)$ is a solution to the following problem

$$M(W) \equiv -\frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0,$$

$$U|_{\xi=1} = W|_{\xi=1}, \quad U_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=1} = W_{\xi\xi}|_{\xi=1}, \quad U|_{\xi=0} = W|_{\xi=0},$$

$$W|_{\tau=t} = 0.$$

Denote $u(x,T) = \alpha(x)$. Then going to the limit $t \to T$ from (26) we get

$$\pi\alpha(x) = -\int_0^t G_\xi(x-1;T-\tau)\psi(\tau)d\tau -$$

$$-\int_0^t G_{\xi\xi}(x-0;T-\tau)\varphi_1(\tau)d\tau + \int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;T-\tau)\varphi_2(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\mu\int_0^1 \{G(x-\xi;T-0)\alpha(\xi)d\xi, \tag{24}$$

So we have obtained an integral Fredholm type equation with respect to the function $\alpha(x)$

$$\alpha(x) = \int_0^1 K(x,\xi)\alpha(\xi)d\xi + F(x), \tag{25}$$

where

$$\mu G(x-\xi;T-0) \equiv |K(x,\xi)| < \frac{C}{|x-\xi|^{1/4}},$$

$$-\int_0^t G_\xi(x-1;T-\tau)\psi(\tau)d\tau - \int_0^t G_{\xi\xi}(x-0;T-\tau)\varphi_1(\tau)d\tau +$$

$$+\int_0^T G_\xi(x-0;T-\tau)\varphi_2(\tau)d\tau \equiv F(x) \in C^3([0,1]).$$

By virtue of the uniqueness of the solution of the problem (3)-(5), the integral equation (25) has a unique solution.

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Improving the market of insurance services through digital technologies

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Annotation: ***The article examines the international experience of insurance regulation in the United States, the European Union and its member states, such as the United Kingdom, Germany and the developed countries of Asia, Japan and China. The article also analyzes the changes and trends related to the regulation of insurance activities worldwide in the context of globalization. Based on the results of the study, proposals and recommendations for the application of advanced and modern forms of insurance regulation in the practice of insurance activities in Uzbekistan have been developed.***

Keywords: ***Insurance, insurance activity, insurance company, insurance sector, regulation of insurance activity, insurance product, solvency of the insurance company.***

Introduction

Insurance activity is radically different from other types of economic activity. This can be explained by the fact that the insurance company initially receives a service fee in the form of an insurance premium for selling the insurance product. In this case, the insurer fulfills its obligation, ie "promise", only in the event of an insured event during the term of the insurance contract.

According to Bland (David Bland), the insurer sells the promise to the insurer [1]. This feature of insurance companies makes it necessary for the state to regulate insurance activities in order to ensure their solvency and in any case to protect the interests of consumers of insurance products.

The experience of foreign countries shows that in all economically developed countries, the insurance market is regulated by the competent authorities of the state [2]. It is noteworthy that the regulation and control of insurance activities differ depending on the structure, economic policy and other factors of the state. for example, the regulation of insurance activity in the U.S. has not been at the federal level since time immemorial at the state level. In the European Union, the regulation and supervision of insurance activities is entrusted to the competent authorities of the Member States, on the one hand, and within the Union.

The European Insurance and Pension Service has been established within the European Union and is an independent advisory body of the European Commission. Its main task is to prepare draft laws and resolutions regulating insurance activities within the European Union, and to submit this document to the Parliament and the Council of the European Union in agreement with the Member States.

Currently, the world is undergoing significant changes in the regulation of insurance activities. For example, the rapid pace of globalization in the world, which, in turn, raises the issue of harmonization of insurance legislation with international requirements and standards, strengthening cooperation in the joint solution of existing problems in the field of insurance.

Commenting on the impact of globalization on insurance activities, E. Jegalova noted that the process of globalization provides a great opportunity for individual countries to increase their

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financial stability through the introduction of new technologies, as well as open access to global financial resources [4].

In recent years, significant work has been done in Uzbekistan to regulate insurance activities. In particular, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 2, 2019 No PP-4412 "On measures to reform the insurance market and ensure its rapid development" [5], improve the regulatory framework in the field of insurance, including and consistent implementation of the recommendations and best international practices in this area has been identified as one of the key areas of reform and accelerated development of the country's insurance market.

The resolution also aims to create and maintain a positive image of the national insurance market and increase its investment attractiveness, including through the integration of the national insurance market with international and foreign insurance markets. An in-depth study shows the need to apply its latest achievements in the development and regulation of insurance activities in Uzbekistan. The purpose of this study is also significant.

Analysis of the relevant literature

Scientific and analytical research has been conducted by many scientists, experts and international organizations and companies on the status, problems and prospects of insurance regulation.

In his view, the reform of insurance regulation is a continuous process, and it is seriously affected by many factors, in particular, the global financial and economic crisis [6].

Andy Winkler's study found that after the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 had a negative impact on the financial condition of insurance companies of global system importance, individual states and international regulators set capital requirements for insurers' solvency and financial stability. has been active in revising other standards [7]. The author of the study concludes that these global insurance companies and their many subsidiaries need to restructure the activities of regulators covering a number of jurisdictions to provide insurance services to customers around the world.

Experts from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) believe that the types of insurance companies affect the state bodies that regulate and supervise insurance activities [8]. In their view, the size and complexity of insurance companies affect the activities of the regulatory body, moreover, the number and budget of employees working in the relevant government agency.

While analyzing the views and approaches of scientists and experts on the regulation of insurance activities, the scientific research of Baird Webel and Carolyn Cobb in this area attracted our attention [9]. According to this author, the classic purpose of the regulation of insurance activities is to protect the interests of consumers of insurance products by monitoring the solvency of insurance companies and their business activities.

Continuing Baird Webel’s view, the idea is that consumers of insurance products generally do not stand in the same position as the insurance company, so the terms of the insurance contract must be controlled by the state.

Henry Ellis argued that the activities of life insurance companies should be strictly regulated and controlled by the state in relation to insurance companies operating in the general insurance network [10]. He stressed that it is appropriate to monitor the activities of companies that specialize in life insurance, which save and mobilize large amounts of money belonging to insurance policy owners, beneficiaries and shareholders.

The main reason for this is that insurance companies of this category can become economically insolvent and lose their financial stability, which can ultimately lead to negative

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economic and political consequences. Accordingly, Henry Ellis concluded that it is necessary to tighten control over the activities of life insurance companies compared to insurance companies operating in the general insurance network.

Expressing his scientific views on the regulation and supervision of insurance activities, I. Pugach notes that the regulatory activity of the state in the insurance sector has significantly increased today compared to the 90s of the twentieth century [11].

He explains that there are two reasons for this: first, the distribution of risks between economic entities aimed at reducing the likelihood of catastrophic losses is a condition for sustainable economic growth. Second, insurance companies are emerging as an important financial institution that provides investment resources to the economy, including long-term investment resources.

Insurance regulators control not only insurers in the country, but also foreign insurance companies operating in the country. At the same time, each state determines the requirements for foreign insurance companies operating in the country in accordance with the relevant legislation.

In this regard, I. Kotlobovsky and A. Sagan write: "In the process of accession to the World Trade Organization, China has strongly advocated the adoption of adequate" protectionist "measures for national insurance companies" [12]. The fact is that Chinese legislation has set strict requirements on the level of capitalization and rating of foreign insurance companies that want to conduct insurance business in this country.

In his study, I. Abdurahmanov concluded that the use of state regulation of insurance should be in line with the goals of strategic development of the economy in general, and the financial sector in particular [13]. He also believes that the basis of a science-based approach to the formation of a system of financial regulation of insurance activities should be based on a prudential regulatory mechanism that covers the macro and micro levels.

Sufficient research has been conducted and articles have been published by foreign scholars and experts on international practice of insurance regulation. However, in our country there is not enough research on this topic.

Therefore, on the basis of studying the international experience of regulation and supervision of insurance activities, it is important to develop proposals for the development and improvement of methods of regulation of insurance activities in Uzbekistan.

Research methodology

Research works, economic literature and scientific articles of foreign and local scientists and experts, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Association of Insurance Supervisors IAIS, European Insurance and documents and analytical data from international organizations such as the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority served as the theoretical and methodological basis of this article.

At the time of writing, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States, the Bank of England's Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the German Federal Service for Financial Markets. data from organizations such as the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, the Financial Services Agency of Japan, and the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission were used.

In conducting research on the topic, such methods as systematization, comparison, collection of theoretical and practical materials on the regulation of insurance activities, as well as systematic analysis, expert assessment and forecasting, logical thinking were used.

Analysis and results

Regulation and control of insurance activities is aimed at strengthening the solvency of insurance (reinsurance) companies, protecting the interests of consumers of insurance products through

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financial stability. In some countries, the regulation and supervision of insurance activities is carried out by a single state body (Belarus, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, etc.

There are international organizations around the world that prepare recommended documents and guidelines for the regulation and supervision of the global insurance sector. Among them is the International Association of Insurance Supervisors. The Association was founded in 1994, and as of October 1, 2020, the regulatory and supervisory bodies of insurance activities of more than 200 jurisdictions around the world are voluntary members. These countries account for 97% of insurance premiums collected worldwide.

This international organization develops the standards and procedures necessary to regulate the insurance sector. The Association holds a biennial meeting of all members to discuss issues related to the regulation and supervision of the international insurance sector and to make recommendations. Today, the Association is represented by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the European Commission, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.), The membership of reputable organizations such as the Financial Stability Institute, testifies to the high prestige and prestige of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors.

It should be noted that in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, 2008 No 202 "On accession of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the International Association of Insurance Supervisors", the Ministry of Finance entered [15]. However, the cooperation of the Insurance Market Development Agency under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the International Association of Insurance Supervisors

It is necessary to improve the legislation and strengthen human resources. When it comes to studying the international experience of insurance market regulation, first of all, it is useful to study the experience of the United States in this area. The fact is that the U.S. insurance market, with its leading position in the world on most indicators, is of scientific and practical interest to us.

According to the Swiss Re Institute, an international research center, in 2018, US insurance companies received a total of $ 1,469.0 billion in insurance premiums. If the amount of insurance premiums collected in the global insurance market this year amounted to 5 193.0 billion US dollars, it is not difficult to determine that the share of the United States was 28.3%.

The insurance regulatory system in the United States is very different from the insurance regulatory system in other countries. In this state, the regulation and supervision of insurance activities is done at the state level, not at the federal level. In 1945, the U.S. Congress passed the McCarran-Ferguson Act, which provided that the regulation of the insurance business by state governments was in the public interest. Insurance commissariats have been established in each state and are headed by insurance commissars.

While insurance activity in the U.S. is officially regulated by states, there are also a variety of organizations and associations established at the federal level. One was in 1871, when the U.S. insurance regulators formed the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) to coordinate the activities of insurance companies that provide insurance services outside the state.

Significantly, the Association has developed a single financial report for U.S. insurance companies. Since then, the legislative concepts created by the new association, the new experience of data collection and transmission, and the pursuit of greater technological potential have further enhanced NAIC's role as a multi-faceted coordinating and advisory body.

Currently, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States provides technical expertise to state insurance commissions in the areas of insurers' solvency, financial reporting, risk-based capital adequacy, accounting, reinsurance, investment, and international

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insurance.
In 2010, the U.S. Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to reform Wall Street and Consumer Protection. Under this law, the US Department of the Treasury established the Federal Insurance Office, which is responsible for monitoring all aspects of the insurance sector, representing the United States in international organizations, including the International Association of Insurance Supervisors. [20].
It is no exaggeration to say that the modern model of regulation and supervision of insurance activities has been formed in the UK and Germany. The UK insurance market is one of the most developed markets in the world and most insurance companies have their branches and representative offices abroad.
As of April 1, 2019, insurance regulation and supervision in the UK is carried out by the following two organizations:
• Bank of England Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA);
• Financial Conduct Authority
The Prudential Supervision Service oversees the activities of not only financial and credit institutions, but also investment and insurance companies. Its main task is to ensure the safe and reliable operation of these companies. The service assesses the financial condition of insurance companies, provides adequate protection for policyholders. The powers of the prudential supervision service are reflected in the Financial Services Act of 2012 (21).
The Financial Markets Compliance Service has been operating since April 1, 2013, and its main task is to ensure the proper functioning of the financial market, protect the interests of consumers of financial services, and create an effective competitive environment [22]. The service is an independent public authority and is accountable to the British Treasury and the Parliament, which is responsible for the performance of the UK financial system.
The Financial Markets Compliance Service is fully funded by companies under its control. The activities of insurance agents and brokers are also regulated by this organization.

Conclusions and suggestions

The results of our research on the study and analysis of international experience in the regulation of insurance activities allowed us to draw the following conclusions and formulate recommendations.

The International Association of Insurance Supervisors, which coordinates the activities of insurance regulators around the world, contributes to the sustainable operation of the global insurance sector by developing various standards, recommendations and guidelines for regulating insurance activities.

The results of the study showed that the model of regulation and supervision of insurance activities of countries around the world is divided into three types. In the first type, the regulation of insurance activities does not cover the entire financial sector, only insurance activities are regulated by public authorities.

Examples include Belarus, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The second type includes countries where insurance and banking regulation are carried out jointly, ie by a single state body. In China, for example, insurance and banking are regulated by a single government agency.

The third type includes countries where there are government agencies authorized to regulate the entire financial sector, banking, insurance, investment companies, securities and other financial institutions. For example, in Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and some states in the United

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States, particularly Florida, there is a single government body that oversees the activities of financial institutions.

The European Insurance and Pension Service, established as part of the European Commission, has set various standards for the proper and effective organization of insurance supervision by national bodies of member states to regulate and supervise the activities of insurance companies in the Eurozone, such as the international standard Solvency II implementation, coordination and harmonization of national legislation within the Union.

In our opinion, the study of the experience of highly developed countries such as the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and China in the regulation and supervision of the insurance industry led to the conclusion that some aspects of regulation can be used in regulating the insurance sector in Uzbekistan.

First of all, we believe that the cooperation of the Insurance Market Development Agency under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the International Association of Insurance Supervisors should be further strengthened. Areas of cooperation should include the effective use of standards, guidelines and other documents developed by international organizations in the regulation of insurance activities in our country, as well as capacity building.

A working and effective relationship has been established between the Federal Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States and the Insurance Commissariats of the States on the regulation of the insurance sector. It only serves the development of the insurance sector. In our opinion, the Insurance Market Development Agency under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and professional participants of the Insurance Market. It is advisable to further develop cooperation between the Association on the regulation and supervision of the insurance market.

We are very interested in the results of the research, the development of a national standard by the Chinese Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, which includes detailed information on the basic terms of insurance, all insurance products, insurance contract, insurance coverage, marketing and sales.

In our opinion, the development of such a standard in Uzbekistan will be useful. This is because through this standard, a large number of consumers of insurance products will be able to change their knowledge and views on insurance activities.

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the conclusions and recommendations formed on the basis of the study of international experience in the regulation and supervision of insurance activities contribute to the development of the system of regulation of insurance activities in the country.

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THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN THE PRIMARY RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA

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***Abstract:* Before the introduction of Islamic religion into Central Asia, the role of women in society in this region was radically different from that of other places. They actively influenced historical processes, played an important role in political life, were also engaged in state affairs, military activities, Economic Affairs. In historical sources, the names of the ruling women and soldiers also come.**

***Keywords:* southern regions, extreme luxury, Eastern religions**

It is known that Buddhism began in the southern regions of Uzbekistan in the beginning of our era. Its entry from India into Central Asia is usually attributed to the domination of the Kushans. During the reign of Emperor Kaninka (the end of the I century-the beginning of the II century), the Kushan Kingdom became one of the Centers of this religion. The emergence of the teaching of Buddhism played an important role in their participation in the most important numbered spheres of life in finding their place for women living in ancient Indian society. Buddhism religion the attitude towards a woman has its own peculiarities in relation to other religions. Sidhartha Gautama Buddha talks about the origin of mankind and the development of the world structure, says that initially people did not differ from each other in terms of gender. Only then, when the process of Labor distribution occurred during the harvest, there was a phenomenon of separation of the Sexes. In Buddhism, the greatest and real goal of mankind is to achieve complete freedom, in this case a person gets rid of subordination to his nature. To such a state it is possible to grow both male and female[1].

The Buddha points out that sex is of no importance to freedom. A woman is a woman who is holy, archaic, or dedicated to holiness, and in no case should she be considered weaker than a man. It would be simplistic to say that the Buddha opposed the beliefs and superstitions of his time, criticized the system of social stratification, extreme luxury, and self-sacrifice, and promoted the idea of liberating women, focusing on the individual's power to achieve freedom.

The basic teaching of Buddhism is that liberation from suffering by one's own efforts is based on the spiritual equality of all beings, both women and men. Considering the religious and spiritual potential of both sides, the Buddha, after many efforts, put forward the idea of establishing the Order of the Monk Women, which was one of the first women's religious organizations in the world.[2] In

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Buddhism, two different names of a woman are noted: a relatively neutral term-ittkhi and a disappearing term matugama. Most often in ideas it is pointed out that a woman has no other magnificence than motherhood (Mata). In particular, each matugama within, but not any itthi matugama. If the inscriptions say about ordinary women and their tricks, then they are called ittxi, not matugama. Only in religious texts began to call all women matugama, as it became more difficult to distinguish them. In particular, stories about the deviation of monks from the chosen path are told about the danger that women put in the ascetic life of monks[3].

In the Eastern religions, the great individual female cult is called the" mother of the world " or, in other words, the Kali, Durga, Dukkar, White Tara, as well as the names of other Taras whose sisters are called. Female gods are considered the most coveted gods. Tara was very popular, especially in Tibet. The history of the peoples of Central Asia from ancient times there were different cultures and religious beliefs, some of their manifestations also reached this day. With the passage of times, the symbols and rituals of some relics, the tradition usually turned around and even lost its religious essence, some turned into fairy tales and legends. Among the Legends, Legends and legends associated with the image of a woman occupy a special place. For example, in the mythology of the Tajik, the image of the frost momo Adzhuz (or Adzhiz (helpless). E'tiqod they called the days when there were seven days (sometimes less)left for the new year (Navruz), called the days of odjiz momo, or in some places – "old woman in the cave", that is, because the cold wind drove into the odjizni cave. And Umay (literally "comrade") is a goddess, symbolizing femininity, Earth Genesis and fertility in the mythology of the ancient Turks, who sponsored the Warriors and the daughter of the Khan, whose face was umayga monand. According to the records of the rune of the VII-VIII centuries, he was considered the wife of the Lord (heaven, God). Some researchers found that the image of Umay was genetically related to the mythological bird Humayus of the Iranians. The man who fell into the shadow of the humayus was happy.

In the mythology of a number of Turkic peoples, the remains of Umaga are preserved. For example, in the Oghuz Umay – mother's blood, the patron-spirit of the fetus is counted, such a phrase is distributed: "whoever serves Umay, there will be a son." Umay (may) in the shards – the spirit – The Guardian of the dead, as well as the one who receives the souls of the dead. In the TV series Umay (may-enesi, may-enezi) and in the Kazakhs (Umay-ene), too, the spirit is the guardian of children. Kyrgyz Umai makes abundant harvest line and multiply livestock, believed to be a housing sponsor and a children's caretaker. During the birth of a child, midwives, duohon women in the treatment of children asked for help from him. In the years when the harvest was abundant, they said," Umay ene (Umay mother) milk flows from the breast." Later, with the spread of Islam, Umay was equated with Fatima (batma Zuura) in the Kyrgyz.

In Turkish mythology, Umay was turned into a demon, a lucky man who scares children. The reflections on the leadership of the profession go back to pre-Islamic times, it was especially developed in the mythology of the Turks.

[3] Therigatha. Tr. from pali by Th. Bhikkhu. http://www.accesstoinsight.org/canon/khuddaka/therigatha/

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The names mentioned in the sacred sources of Islam are reflected in the mythology of the peoples of Central Asia through the pir or many other characters: Noah was revered in Central Asia as a patron of carpenters. David is a patron of trades related to metal processing (blacksmithing); Fatima (Bibi Fatima in Uzbek and Tajik, Bibi Patma in Turkmen, Batma Zuura in Kyrgyz) - sponsor of women's training; Duldul (Duldul, Duldul-ata, Duldul ota) - the deified horse of Ali - the patron saint of horses in the Turkmen and others. In particular, in Uzbek and Tajik mythology, Bibi-Seshenbe (Tajik: "Mrs. Seshanbe") is a patron of family happiness, as well as a patron of weaving and sewing (cotton processing). The origin of the image belongs to the Tajiks. The word “Tuesday” in her name indicates the day of the week dedicated to Bibi-Tuesday. A myth reminiscent of the tale of Cinderella in Western Europe. Probably going to the kiln cult, where Bibi-Tuesday helps the poor girl in the guise of a pious old woman. Related to the oven: in one of the Uzbek versions, the stepmother hides it in the oven. The story of Bibi-Tuesday was read during the ceremonial meal, which was attended only by women (especially after the wedding).

In Uzbek and Tajik myths, Bibi-Mushkilkusho is a character who is called to help in times of difficulty. Their protagonist is a poor old man who gathers firewood, loses his sickle and enters a cave in search of him, where Bibi-Mushkilkusho lived. He promises the old man that he will find a sickle and gather more firewood than usual, but for this the old man had to prepare a ceremonial meal (work) dedicated to him every Wednesday. The old man misses one of the Wednesdays, and as a result he gets into trouble again. When the old man sets out to do Wednesday again, things go smoothly again. In another version of the myth, Bibi-Mushkilkusho was the aunt of the famous Sufi Bahauddin Naqshband from Bukhara.

Another myth associated with the image of women is the Forty Girls, which are attributed to pious girls in the mythology of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia. According to legend, they begged Allah to turn them to stone in order to escape the persecution of the disbelievers. The scene of this accident is also known as the Forty Girls. There are several dozen places associated with this name in Central Asia. Some shrines associated with the forty girls are found in Azerbaijan, northern Afghanistan, and northern Iran. In addition, there are forty girls in Karakalpak mythology - militant girls, the heroes of the epic (epic) of the same name. They live on the island as a community led by the wise and just Guloyim. Forty girls protect the Karakalpaks from the attack of the Kalmyk khan Surtayshi. In Uzbek mythology, the Zarafshan valley is considered to be a special category of spirits, assistants of shamans, servants of fairies, who are sometimes equated with chiltons, the main spirits of shamans.

The origin of the image of forty girls goes back to the Tajik-Persian peoples. In Tajik mythology, forty girls (childukhtaron) are depicted as both Muslim saints and shaman spirits-helpers. Before Islam, the Forty Maidens were believed by the peoples of Central Asia, Iran, and some other countries as noble patrons (even shamans asked for their help), and then they became Muslim saints. The ancient roots of the notion of the Forty Girls are found in the Karakalpak epic and in the recent Kyrgyz genealogical legends (in which the Forty Maidens are named after the people, as the grandmothers of the Kyrgyz).

And satanai (Satanaya) is an image of the famous Nart epics, characteristic of the mountains, characteristic of the North Caucasus. She is the mother of Nart in complications, the God of fertility,

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a person who is dominant over her children, and is often described as an "intelligent woman". They compare it with a Greek Demeter.

Although some religious beliefs with the passage of times have risen from the memory of the people, but ancient rituals are still preserved among the people in the form of a long past, a thousand-year history, which has slightly changed its idea and essence. The study of narratives related to the image of women provides a more comprehensive coverage of the common aspects of the history of the peoples of Central Asia.

After the introduction of the Islamic religion, the attitude towards women has again changed to the positive side. As a result of this, the great scientists came from the upbringing of these Muslim mothers. Today, there is a view of some critics, not only in relation to the Islamic religion, but also in relation to other religions, in the quality of the main instrument that serves for the dependence and discrimination of women.

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ATTITUDE TO THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLE

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Annotation: ***The article provides a comparative analysis of the relationship of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan to the Soviet dictatorship and years of independence based on archival materials, press materials, as well as scientific articles and brochures. Suggestions and comments on improving the industry are given.***

Key words: ***historical monuments, dictatorship, architecture, cultural heritage, national values, registan, UNESCO.***

Historical monuments that struck humanity with their beauty and antiquity have not lost their significance today, they are a rich historical heritage of the culture of our people. In particular, this issue is reflected in Article 49 of Chapter XI of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which states: “Citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. Cultural monuments are under state protection.[1]

Under the dictatorial regime, everything was the opposite, first of all, an attempt was made to destroy the history of the nation. The historical monuments of Uzbekistan were not given enough attention, they were not taken care of, and as a result, these monuments were destroyed, destroyed and looted. The museums of Moscow and Leningrad were replenished with Uzbek exhibits as a result of theft, looting and smuggling of valuable tiles from historical monuments. For example, the best of Veselovsky's expeditions to Samarkand were taken to the Hermitage. Among them are inscriptions on tombstones, embroidered rivets, tablets, tiles copied from the walls of Ishratkhany, Bibikhanum mosque, Ulugbek madrasah, star-shaped chandeliers made of gold and silver in the tombs of Amir Temur and Ahmad Yassawi, weapons[2]. Looting and looting of people's property continued until the 1990s, when no organization took care of the preservation of historical monuments. On the contrary, they were seen as obsolete or religious structures. In particular, at that time he worked as an instructor of the Komsomol committee of the Samarkand region. Mamaraimov: “... most of the historical monuments, which are high examples of folk culture, were used by priests for religious purposes”[3]. He emphasizes the importance of studying their history and extracting it from the shell of religion. Such a policy had its own characteristics, firstly, not to reveal to the public the negative attention paid to historical monuments, and secondly, to wage a comprehensive fight against religion.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 512 mahallas, 349 mosques, 26 madrasahs and 30 caravanserais in Tashkent. During the years of the cult of personality, under the guise of fighting religion, many ancient relics of the city were destroyed. In the 30s of the 20th century, unique monuments appeared in Shaykhantakhur - mausoleums, mosques, of which only the monument to Yunus Khan has survived to this day. Unfortunately, the history of Beklarbegi and Hotinmasjid, which were once considered the most beautiful mansions in the world, is a thing of the past.[4]

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Such a dismissive attitude towards historical and cultural monuments led to the fact that the Soviet authorities used the buildings belonging to the original folk culture for other purposes. Basically, such buildings of historical value served as warehouses, production workshops and other functions. In particular, at the end of the 19 th century, the mosque in Samarkand was renovated and turned into a pharmacy warehouse for the Russian army, and after the establishment of Soviet power, into a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. Later this place became a place for cars of this sanatorium[5].

The restoration of historical monuments was going so badly that even the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in 1987 "On the Protection and Preservation of Monuments and Monuments of History" noted that the protection and restoration of cultural and historical monuments in the country There is no primary organization, there is no financial support for existing restoration organizations, there is no training for restorers[6]. As a result of insufficient qualifications and training of restorers, as well as savings from higher organizations, historical monuments began to lose their prestige and historicity.

Architect K.S. Kryukov noted that many engineers and technicians accidentally got into the restoration organizations, many of whom were unprepared and did not know about the ancient construction work. He also criticizes the lack of specialists among architects involved in restoration research, as well as the fact that there are cases of evasion in the organizations that conduct their work[77]. The above criticism of the architects was very appropriate, and among such categories were those who called for the destruction of the cultural and historical monuments of the nation. In particular, the article “Spots on Repair” states: “The repair of the Registan, the famous architectural ensemble of Samarkand, was extremely unsuccessful. It seems that everything was done to spoil the ensemble. Today, the chief architect of the city asks: “Who needs the Registan?” asks the wrong question." The misconception about such a unique monument of history and culture was erroneous not only for the Uzbek people, but for all mankind[8]. After all, it is no secret to anyone that the historical monuments of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other regions are the treasury of mankind, the invaluable heritage of the people, formed over the centuries, and are included in the UNESCO list of cultural and historical monuments and places.

As a result of the blind policy pursued, some historical monuments have become completely unrecoverable, while others have disappeared.

In the mid-1950s, there were 30,000 historical monuments in the Republic of Uzbekistan, but as a result of indifference to historical treasures, only 7,000 remained by the end of the 1980s[9].

After gaining state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, much attention was paid to the protection of historical and cultural monuments. In particular, if during the period of dictatorship in 1989 10.2 million soums were spent on the repair and restoration of more than 6,700 monuments of culture and history soums, in 1990 - 12.4 million soums. In 1992, 65.4 million soums were allocated from the republican budget for these purposes soums. During 1991-1997, the volume of work performed by the Samarkand workshop for the repair of cultural and historical monuments

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increased 20 times, and the volume of work performed by the Shakhrisabz workshop increased 23 times. In 1997, 366 million US dollars. soums, in Khiva 185 million 250 million soums for the second stage of the repair of monuments to Amir Temur. The execution of works worth 1 billion soums was postponed. If in 1999 700 million soums. In 2000, this figure was 750 million soums[10].

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, “Nothing in the great history goes unnoticed. It is preserved in the blood of peoples, in their historical memory, manifested in their practical activities. That is why he is powerful. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy[11].

In order to preserve historical and cultural monuments from generation to generation, it is necessary to pay more attention to them and attract the whole world to them. To do this, it is first of all advisable to provide information about these historical monuments. The creation of documentaries and feature films, the publication of booklets, the publication of articles in international magazines will stimulate the arrival of foreign guests in our country and the development of tourism.

It should be noted that the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan uses the existing monuments of material culture in order to educate the nation and self-consciousness.

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EVOLUATION OF ECONOMIC POWER OF ENTERPRICES EXPRESSIVE INDICATORS

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Abstract: ***It is known that various scientific ideas and approaches to the study of the economic potential of enterprises have been formed. However, in all of them, the authors calculated the value of the balance sheet in assessing the economic potential of the enterprise. The theory and methodology of assessing the economic potential of enterprises was developed by V.B. Studied by Gorbunova, G.G.Nadvornaya, A.Asaul, V.Starinsky, S.V.Klimchuk, M.S.Oborin. V.B. Gorbunova suggested using the theory of correlation in assessing the economic potential of the enterprise. The analysis proved that the process consists of 6 stages. The first stage is based on the relevance of the research.To write its mathematical expression, the main object of study is selected, the goals and objectives of the research are defined. In the second stage, primary data is collected. In the third stage, data processing and analysis is performed. In the next stages, the factors characterizing the object of research are selected, then the economic-mathematical model is formed and calculated. Then, based on the results obtained, the efficiency of using the economic potential of the enterprise is assessed.***

Keywords: ***economic potential, economic efficiency, labor potential, labor productivity, production potential, profitability, profit, dividend, liquidity.***

Today, various scientific (views) approaches to the study of the economic potential of industrial enterprises have been formed. Most of them, i.e., most economists, have used a methodological approach based on estimating the value of economic potential based on balance sheet data in assessing the economic potential of an enterprise. In particular, in Uzbekistan I.Abdukarimov, M.Pardaev and B.Isroilov in 2003 in the monograph "Assessment of economic potential of the enterprise" studied the content, structure, system of indicators, efficiency, ways of their analysis and made recommendations.In the study of these scientists, the assessment of the economic potential of the enterprise has focused on the assessment of the economic potential, including intangible assets. Although this approach is useful and in many cases allows to obtain the necessary information, it does not allow to assess the factor that led to the final result. That is, it cannot show the strength of the factor influencing the outcome. Also, in 2022, BS Jalolov conducted an econometric and statistical study of the production potential of grain processing enterprises and developed a number of proposals and conclusions for its development.In the approach of BS Jalolov, the production indicators of grain processing enterprises are systematized, ways to prevent product losses and further increase production capacity are studied. The scientific novelty of this research is that the researcher also touched upon the application of information technology in the study of the economic potential of the enterprise and expressed his suggestions and opinions.Ukrainian researcher I.N. Karapeychik studied the industrial potential of industrial enterprises in terms of their functional function and said that under the influence of the external environment, the enterprise has the ability to produce the expected volume of production and how effective the external impacts on the enterprise can be. found the answer to the question on the basis of econometric modeling.This research is more interesting from a methodological point of view, but the developed approach is technically very complex. That is, in the methodological approach developed by I.N. Karapeychuk, the assessment of indicators is very complex, and he linked the issue of optimizing the scale of economic potential with the idea of functional reconsideration and alternative of economic potential. This approach is not yet fully

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formed from a methodological point of view and it requires further enrichment on the basis of new data.The theory and methodology of assessing the economic potential of industrial enterprises have been studied by G.G. Nadvornaya, S.V. Klimchuk, MS Oborin, T.E. studied in terms of. These researchers have studied the issue of expanding the opportunities for finding and using the internal reserves of the enterprise in assessing the economic potential of the industrial enterprise and its development, and have developed appropriate conclusions. The study focuses on the correct assessment of the formation of the economic potential of the enterprise and the study of the effectiveness of its use, assessing the current state.The main dilemma in the science of financial management in this approach is whether the company should prioritize profitability or liquidity? The answer to the question The essence of this problem is explained as follows: “If an enterprise has the ability to make a large profit, its level of profitability will be high. However, if all of these profits are diverted to dividend payments, liquidity will decline and it will lose its stability.Large-scale reinvestment of profits, renewal of fixed assets and the development of new markets will reduce current liquidity. As a result, the resulting liquidity deficit is eliminated through borrowing, which reduces the financial stability of the enterprise. It follows that if the net profit is not fully distributed, the structure of liabilities of the enterprise will change in favor of private fundsIn this case, the increase in sales and revenue is limited by the growth rate of net return on assets. As a result, in a situation where the composition of liabilities is assumed to be unchanged, a rate of growth of working capital is preferred, in which the rate of turnover of funds should be equal to the growth of private capital.Thus, G.G. Nadvornaya, S.V. Klimchuk, MS Oborin, T.E. they need to be able to interact effectively with each other. In this case, the growth rate of gross assets is considered as the allowable rate of liquidity:

The maximum growth rate of liquidity should coincide with the growth rate of profitability, and it is understood as the growth rate of gross revenue and profit:

G.G.Nadvornaya, S.V.Klimchuk, MSOborin, T.E.Gvarliani believe that the following indicators can be considered as liquidity indicators: current liquidity ratio, rapid liquidity ratio, absolute liquidity ratio, and profitability indicators are as follows : return on assets, return on equity, return on assets used to produce the product, return on assets free of liabilities, the share of borrowed funds in total assets, the share of accumulated capital, return on production.The end result of this approach is that the capital that an enterprise spends on production should ensure that the enterprise receives the maximum return.

A.Asaul, V.Starinsky, A.Bezdudnaya, M.Starovoytov approached the assessment of the economic potential of industrial enterprises from the point of view of measuring the current value of the property of the enterprise and explained the methods of calculating the depreciation of fixed assets. In this approach, the value of property, plant and equipment is assessed in terms of depreciation using a variety of methods, but the focus is on assessing the fair value of the property, plant and equipment by performing an asset efficiency assessment as well.In this case, it is necessary to calculate the efficiency of the enterprise property. To do this, a team of authors developed a unique new approach and recommended it for use. The essence of this approach is that when the value of fixed assets of the enterprise begins to increase the capital capacity of production and the consumer properties of the created product begin to decrease, it is noted that the fixed assets used in the enterprise become a factor of economic potential and appropriate measures are recommended.This approach seems simplistic, but the database used in valuing enterprise property has advantages. This is because the replacement of fixed assets requires a lot of capital expenditure, while a comprehensive in-depth study of the decline in resource efficiency prevents unnecessary capital expenditures and allows for resource savings. (Table 1).

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Depreciation measurement methods	Working capacity	Information support justification	Reliability of the result	Finally weight
Physical expire				
Age of effective use	2	4	4	3,6
According to the norm	4	3	2	2,6
Cycle analysis	2	4	3	3,0
Decreased utility	1	3	4	3,2
Analysis of productivity dynamics	4	4	2	2,8
Decrease in consumer properties	3	3	4	3,6
Directly	2	4	3	3,0
Decrease in consumer properties	2	3	3	2,8
Status of examination	2	4	4	3,6
Analysis correlation	2	4	3	3,0
Consideration of expiringand non-reversible expire and tear when recording phsicl expire	2	4	4	3,6
Functional expire				
Calculation of functional depreciation due to capital expenditure surplus	2	4	3	3,0
Determining functional expire and tear as production costs inrease.	1	2	3	2,4
External expire				
Capitalization of income loss due to external influences	1	2	4	3,0
Comparison of sale of analog equipment in the absence of external influences.	3	3	4	3,6
Weight coefficient.	0,2	0,2	0,6	1,0

Then, the obtained results are analyzed by economic and statistical analysis and the efficiency of the enterprise's economic potential is assessed.

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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Annotation. ***This article is devoted to the methodological issues of environmental education of primary school students. The article also highlights the concept of environmental education and its essence, the role of environmental education in primary school age, the relationship between nature and man, environmental skills and conservation skills, types of natural resources, flora and fauna, humane attitude towards nature, issues of environmental education. such as the methodological basis of the transmission are also widely reported.***

Keywords: ***Ecology, environmental education, primary school age, schoolchild, man, nature, plants***

Environmental education in a broad sense is focused on important aspects of the relationship between man and nature, forming an adequate attitude towards nature. Environmental education - education aimed at the formation of values, norms of behavior and special knowledge in the field of environmental protection, nature management and environmental safety, personal and population development, self-education and accumulation, behavior in the forms of environmentally literate activities and interaction between mankind and society.

The environmental education of children is an important and global task of social significance, the solution of which is directly related to the development of a modern philosophical and historical concept of the relationship between man and nature. The concept, which has developed to date in a number of scientific disciplines, allows us to determine general approaches to the essence of environmental education, its content and direction. Ever since people became aware of themselves as people, the attitude towards nature has become their subject of knowledge. According to L.P. Simonova, “Now the question of the nature of the human relationship to nature, about how it should be and what it turns out to be for both man and nature, is a question about the present and future of mankind. As a rule, the relevance of this issue is associated with a real environmental hazard. It is becoming more and more threatening in nature and scale, growing from a difficult environmental situation to an environmental catastrophe” [1,56].

One of the main reasons that caused the ecological crisis is the rash actions of man in nature, the growth of industry using natural resources without prior consideration of the main biological and environmental laws. This led to an imbalance of 8 natural forces of the biosphere; on a planetary scalegave rise to uncontrolled chain reactions, which in the near future threaten the death of humanity and all life on the planet. The problem lies not in the environmental danger, which acts as a phenomenon that reflects the essence of what is happening. The search for the optimal solution to the problem is real when the features of the relationship between humanity and nature, the manifestation of which it acts, are revealed, which is a true assessment of the current situation.

The researchers, analyzing it, came to the conclusion that in modern circumstances it is necessary to carry out a scientifically based and humanistically oriented transition to a new type of relationship between nature and society. According to N.A. Benevolskaya, consideration of the content of this connection as a whole allows us to single out two significant aspects in it. First, the definition and implementation of interaction with nature, as well as the necessary care for the conservation and restoration of nature as natural for the purpose of human habitation. Thus, optimal conditions for the existence and life of people will be guaranteed. Secondly, the formation of a person as a subject of the newest, humanistically directed culture of the interconnections between nature and

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society is considered no less significant, where the main point of optimization and formation of emerging issues is considered to be a person and his natural education [2,85]. The natural environment must be preserved, and for this, first of all, a person must develop himself to preserve the human species and to preserve nature.

Let's consider the directions of this development. People need nature as a source of livelihood and as a source of all-round development. In view of the fact that man is not only a producer, but also an intellectual, moral, aesthetic being, it should be assumed that his goodwill towards nature acquires the character of an aspect of human culture, which contains a humanistic meaning. E.I. Kranina argue that a person, discovering the wealth of nature, translates this wealth into the values of his personality, therefore, a truly human attitude to nature takes on the character of disinterestedness - moral, creative, aesthetic, and includes the preservation of nature in its integrity [3, 64].

Consequently, the ecological plan of human relation to nature accumulates, along with material and production, all the diversity of specific human manifestations. The category of relation to nature is expressed not so much by the category of usefulness as by the category of universality, reflecting the versatility of human relations with nature. Such an attitude, as an essential component, includes the formation of environmental needs in a person. The need to treat nature humanely “for its own sake”, to affirm its inherent value, to recognize it as a self-sufficient force - this is the main one among them. The problem of ecological education of a person acquires the significance of one of the main points of harmonization of the interaction between nature and society.

Of particular importance, along with the social aspect in its solution, is the pedagogical one itself: the development of the goal, objectives and content, means of environmental education of a modern person is becoming relevant. An environmentally educated person can be characterized as a well-developed environmental consciousness, environmentally oriented action and work in the natural environment, and an ecologically correct relationship to it.

According to S.V.Alekseeva, the ecological level of a person’s culture, contained in the presence of his environmental skills and knowledge, which guides him in actual practice, in the performance of a variety of work in nature, realizing the condition of a thrifty relationship to it, apparently, and is theresult of environmental education. Comparison of the selected content characteristics gives grounds for determining the general tasks of environmental education of younger schoolchildren [3, 64]:

– To form elements of ecological consciousness among junior schoolchildren;

– Develop practical skills and abilities of various activities in nature, which have a nature conservation character;

- Teach children to treat nature humanely;

- To educate the ecological culture of behavior and activity among younger students.

Nature is presented in them as a system of hierarchically interconnected components. At the same time, each component is reflected in their diversity and quality, which have an essential unity. Let us emphasize the normative and prognostic nature of knowledge. These requirements must be implemented in the development of a unified program of natural knowledge, which is a system of knowledge about nature for primary school age.

According to A. B. Weber, the goal of environmental education is [5,111]:

– Knowledge about living organisms that act as carriers of life, their features;

- Integrity, the system of needs and adaptations to the environment, etc.;

– Elementary knowledge about a person as a living being that lives in the natural environment;

- Knowledge about the importance of nature in people's lives, revealing to the child the various values of nature, both material and cognitive and aesthetic;

– Knowledge about the interaction between people and nature, including both substantive and normative criteria for such interaction.

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The proposed list of knowledge in its interconnection will provide students with the required amount of social and historical experience, which forms the basis for creating orientation systems for a society studying in an ecological culture. The development of ecological knowledge is closely connected with the formation of a system of cognitive skills among students of primary school age.

Unlike other scientists, the classification of M. M. Brinchuk will have the following[6, 223]:

– Vision of a living object in a variety of features - properties, qualities, life manifestations, etc.;

– Assessment of the state of natural objects (living organisms and the environment;

- Establishing relationships of a cause-and-effect nature, structural and functional relationships that determine the integrity of various natural objects, the specifics of their relationships;

– Vision of an object from different angles, its inclusion in various systems;

– Skills of a prognostic nature", which allow predicting the results of the impact on a living object and the environment.

The content and level of these skills, of course, will be determined by the age-related abilities of the students' cognitive activity, the content of the knowledge being mastered.

In our opinion, the actual activity of the child in nature, which includes: play, labor, cognitive, educational activities, should be the most important part of the content of environmental education in elementary school. This block should ensure the practice of the acquired knowledge, make it "live", effective, and also provide an opportunity to manifest humane feelings and attitudes towards nature. It is necessary to include in it a system of practical skills of diverse content: providing the conditions necessary for the life of a living being; growing plants, any animals, caring for them; providing specificassistance to a living being (at an accessible content and level), as well as correcting the consequences of negative influences on a living object or environment; preservation of the integrity of a living object and the natural environment; correct behavior in nature, the conscious solution of emerging problem situations and the choice of the correct norm of behavior relating to living objects and the environment. Younger students are given the opportunity to choose the way they express their feelings. Lessons on the study of nature create opportunities for such diverse activities: for the process of forming knowledge about nature, it is important to see the accuracy and completeness of the observations made, which the child can better express in the type of activity that is more preferable for him.

In short, in general, environmental awareness, knowledge and skills are an important form of knowledge not only for young students, but also for other members of society, thanks to which a person manages to preserve nature and treat it reasonably. The educational natural environment contains quite large opportunities for the aesthetic education of the child, which can be realized through the development of sensory culture in the process of specific direct contacts. Child's acts with phenomena and objects. In addition, the process of aesthetic education has a beneficial effect on the formation of other personality traits. It contributes to the formation of thinking, emotional literate speech, environmental culture, as well as the creative capabilities of the individual.

If more research is done in this area, it is likely that many environmental degradation problems will be averted.

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE EDUCATION OF INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE.

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Annotation. ***In this article, the authors analyzes the role of communication and its practical significance in cultivating individual traits that are important in the educational process today. He also stressed that in order to effectively organize pedagogical communication, teachers must have sufficient knowledge, skills and competencies in pedagogy, psychology, pedagogical skills and pedagogical technologies. Throughout the article, the author discusses both types of interactions in the communication process.***

Keywords: ***Attitude, communication, activity, verbal, interaction, social perception, noverbal, stereotyping, oreol effect, attribute, individual characteristics.***

Today, extensive reforms are being carried out in the educational process. The pedagogical process requires a new approach to the educational process. In order to effectively organize pedagogical communication, teachers need to have sufficient knowledge, skills and competencies in direct pedagogy, psychology, pedagogical skills and pedagogical technologies.

First of all, if we look at the socio-psychological content of the concept of communication, the category of communication is one of the central categories in the science of psychology (such as the categories of consciousness, behavior, personality). In the last 20-25 years, communication problems have become the largest research subject in psychology, especially social psychology.

Because communication is a complex process, the concept of communication is often distorted by emphasizing certain aspects of it. The dictionary of psychology defines the concept of communication in two ways: 1) the process of establishing and developing the communication required by the needs of communication and collaboration; 2) interaction of subjects through a system of communication signs. Of course, not every distortion claims universal status.

Because in it, as a rule, some aspects of communication are ignored, put aside. However, it is possible to give the following definition, which is conditionally common to communication: communication is a process of interaction between at least two people, during which information is exchanged, relationships are established and developed, terminated or corrected .

It is in the process of communicating and interacting with others that the human child becomes a person. Through communication, a person acquires social experience and culture. When a newborn is deprived of the opportunity to communicate with others, he can never become a person, that is, he remains at the level of a biological being in terms of his mental development.

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Communication involves social and personal relationships. It is communication that forms a community of individuals working together. Collaborative activities are organized and carried out through communication. At the same time, new relationships and connections are being formed between people. This means that communication and activity are closely intertwined.

The following example illustrates the importance of communication in human life.

Throughout history, the Japanese have had a system of human self-improvement called the Moritao. It is considered to be the most difficult and complex of such systems. However, there is no physical suffering. He goes into the cave for a week and is left alone. He couldn't even talk to himself here. Those who pass the test will be happy to meet you later. Interestingly, they have a greater need to listen than to talk.

Through collaboration, people share different thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Thoughts and feelings can be interpreted as information, and communication as information exchange. The information coming out of the communicator can be of two types:

1. Inviting information command, advice, request, etc. appears in Its purpose is to stimulate the recipient to take action. There are three types of stimuli: a) activation (motivation to take action); b) interdiction (stopping an action); c) destabilization (imbalance in a movement).

2. The supporting information is expressed in the form of information. This type of information comes from a variety of educational systems and does not directly (but indirectly influence) behavioral change.

There are several different character systems used in the communicative process. Based on them, verbal and nonverbal communication are usually distinguished.

Speech is used as a system of signs in verbal communication. It is the most universal means of speech and communication. Because when it is transmitted, the content is lost to a minimum.

American journalist G. Lassuel suggests the following model of the communicative process, which consists of five elements: Who (by whom the information is transmitted); What (what information is being transmitted); How (how information is transmitted); To whom (to whom the information is being directed); How effective (how effectively the information was transmitted).

The communicative process can be axial (in which information is directed only to specific people) or retial (in which information is directed to a number of potential recipients).

The communicator knows how much the recipient understands him when the "communicative roles" change. Because in this case, the recipient becomes a communicator and expresses how he understood the content of the information received by the previous communicator.

The following systems are used as a sign system in nonverbal communication:

- The optical-kinetic system includes gestures (hand motor skills), facial expressions (facial motor skills), pantomime (whole body motor skills). The importance of these signs in communication is so great that a special field for their study - kinesics - has been formed.

- The paralinguistic system consists of sound vocalization, which includes sound qualities, range. The extralinguistic system includes pauses, coughs, tears, laughter, and tempo.

- The proxemic system includes the spatial location of the participants in the communicative process and the time of communication.

- Visual contact includes eye contact. Initially, it was thought that this type of communication could only take place within the context of intimate communication. However, recent research shows that visual contact can be observed in other areas (medicine, pedagogy, management, etc.).

Noverbal communication systems play an important role in the communication process. They complement, replace, and reflect the emotional state of the participants in the communication process.

In the process of communication, it is necessary to study the interactive side of communication in order to identify the characteristics of interaction.

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The interactive aspect of communication is the interaction of the participants in the organization and implementation of joint activities.

There are usually two types of interactions in the communication process.

a) Cooperation based on cooperation - the communicative process consists of joining forces of participants in a common goal. There are several types of cooperation: automatic (instinctive-biological); automatic (with established social norms and traditions and customs); spontaneous (required by friendship, love, and similar relationships); directive (mandatory cooperation exists in dominant places); contractual (required by formal agreements), cooperation - a necessary element of joint activities.

b) Competitive interaction - is the interaction of participants in a communicative process in a context of mutual struggle to achieve individual or group goals. In such interactions, the personal activity of the parties is usually high. However, it is also associated with co-operation. Because competition also requires certain rules. Otherwise, the conflict could turn into a war. The brightest form of competition is conflict. Conflict is a process of sharpening the confrontation and struggle between the participants of a dialogue while solving an important problem.

In the process of communication, two different types of conflict are usually distinguished.

a) Destructive conflict. The reasons for its origin are as follows: it arises due to the incompatibility of personal characteristics; leads to a breakdown of the relationship; the number of participants will increase; negative assessments of the opposite side will intensify; it is easy for an object of conflict to be transferred to a person

b) The reasons for the origin of a productive conflict are as follows: leads to a broader acceptance of the problem; helps to find the optimal solution; cannot be transferred to an individual.

Collaboration creates the need to explore the perceptual side of communication.

The perceptual side of communication is the process by which people perceive each other, which is an integral part of communication and is the perceptual side of communication. Human perception is called "social perception." The term was first used by J. Bruner in 1947 to refer to the social determination of perceptual processes. Later, the term took on a different meaning, beginning with the process of perceiving social objects, that is, people, social groups, and large social structures.

During social perception, a causal attribute phenomenon is observed. Causal attribution is the interpretation of the subject of social perception by the behavior and motives of other people. Because a person does not have detailed information about the person being perceived through observation, he looks for probable causes that determine his behavior and “attaches” them to the behavior of the perceptual object, even if they are in fact incorrect. In other words, causal attribution is the attachment of certain causes to events and human behavior, to know that they are causal. G. Kelly distinguishes between personal attribute (such reasons are attached to the subject of action), object attribute (in which case the reasons are attached to the object directed to the action), situation tribution (in which the reasons are attached to the situation in which the action takes place). .

The following three effects have been studied extensively in the process of understanding each other:

1. Oreol effect (halo effect) - when there is a lack of information about a person, the first impressions about him affect the process of subsequent perception of the person's behavior and personality.

2. Primary effect - The initial information about the perceived person is crucial in the process of perception. This effect occurs when a stranger is perceived.

3. The effect of novelty - the latest information about the perceived person is crucial in the process of perception. This effect occurs when a familiar person is perceived.

A person's ability to accurately, clearly, and unambiguously copy what others expect from him, what he is willing to hear, and what he is willing to see, is called tact.

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It is known that tact is an important component of pedagogical activity.

There are three different models of collaboration. 1. Each participant completes his / her part of the work independently of the others (for example, work on Saturday). 2. The general task is performed step by step by each participant (e.g. work on the conveyor). 3. Have each participant engage in joint activities with others at the same time (e.g., work on a football team).

The success of the teacher-student interaction in the pedagogical process depends in many ways on how the participants in the communicative process perceive each other, and how each participant forms perceptions of the other participant.

Russian psychologist AA Bodalev uses the phrase "man knows another man" as a synonym for "human perception of man." Because a person is accepted as a member of society, he also appears as a person in communication. As S.L. Rubinstein put it, "we read a person according to his outward behavior." From this, we can understand that a person’s appearance indicates what kind of person he is.

"The individual who learns knowing the other person is also formed," writes LS Vggotsky.

At least two people should be involved in the perception of a person, so that in the process of mutual understanding both parties know each other's needs, motives and directions and put themselves in the position of the opposite party. or should receive. In the process of communication, people who understand each other try to understand each other. To do this, the following mechanism is activated: identification; reflection; stereotyping; empathy.

Identification (Latin equation) is the equating of a person, a song of equalization, in which a person seeks to understand his thoughts and ideas by placing himself in the place of an imaginary interlocutor.

Reflection (Latin reflection) - the desire to understand how a person is perceived and understood by the interlocutor. Perception of a person can be compared to the reflection in a double-glazed window. When a person reflects on another person, he also reflects himself, and if a person has complete, scientifically based information about the people with whom he communicates, he can interact with them with unmistakable precision. . However, the subject does not always have such accurate information.

Stereotyping is the use of a specific template in a person's attempt to understand the interlocutor, meaning the Greek word for repetition, without change. Stereotyping refers to the reconstruction of known or roughly known events, the classification of behavioral norms by relation, and the interpretation of their causes. Sometimes the wrong stereotypes arise in the process of treatment. For example, a study by AA Bodalev confirmed that stereotypes about a person's appearance and character have become popular. 9 out of 72 people surveyed said that if a person has a square face, strong, strong-willed, 17 people with big foreheads are smart, 3 people with straight hair are invincible and rebellious.

5 people confirmed that people below average height would be people who aspire to dominate and command others, 5 people would be beautiful people either stupid or self-loving. In perceiving a stranger, the first information, the first imagination, is of great importance. People's appearance is also important. A study by American psychologists is a case in point. The works distributed to evaluate 400 teachers were rated by 200 as positive, beautiful, and 200 as ugly and unpleasant. Experts were asked to distort the character, not the appearance. Unfortunately, the subjectivity of assessments is related to the assessment of a person's appearance.

Empathy is the desire to understand one's feelings and emotions by putting oneself in the place of an imaginary interlocutor. It is understood that a person's approach to emotional problems. It is the ability to empathize with other people's feelings and experiences. On the one hand, it is important to be able to put oneself in the place of understanding an object, and on the other hand, it is also important to be able to empathize with its inner feelings.

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Orientation plays an important role in human perception. This is especially important when getting first impressions about a person, an unknown person. AA Bodalev's research in this area is very important. Two groups of students are given a picture of a person. In the first picture, the person in the picture is declared a criminal, and in the second group, the person in the picture is declared a great scientist, and they are given the task of expressing the portrait in writing. In the first case, the following descriptions are given, that is, that he has penetrated his eyes, that he is in pain, that he has begun a long process of revenge, including the completion of a crime.

In the second group, the eyes that penetrate speak of the depth of thought, in which the long dahan is assessed as endurance, willpower.

From the above, it is clear that external instruction, knowledge, skills and abilities of a person in this regard play an important role in the perception of a person by a person.

It is important for the educator to know the laws of communication, the formation of skills and abilities. It involves the establishment of a full-fledged pedagogical dialogue or interaction. Pedagogical communication is a set of ways in which educators and students interact. The content of communication is the exchange of information, mutual understanding and interaction with students by the teacher through various means of communication. The educational and didactic tasks of educators cannot be accomplished without anticipating the relationship between teachers and the student body.

Communication in pedagogical activity: a means of fulfilling educational tasks; socio-psychological system of predicting the educational process;

a way to organize the interaction between teacher and students, which predicts the success of the educational process; manifests itself as a process of nurturing the individual characteristics of the student.

In short, the role of communication in the development of individual characteristics and its practical significance is great. This is because communication between teachers and students is as important as mutual understanding, comprehension, support, moving towards a common goal, cultivating individual qualities in the student through learning from each other. is a key factor in the performance of tasks. Discovering new aspects of students in the process of communication and directing them in the right direction will help young people to develop into well-rounded people in the future. Increases the effectiveness of the pedagogical process.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MOVEMENT OF DISABLED CHILDREN BY MEANS WITH THE HELP OF GYMNASTICS

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Annotation: ***The results and lessons learned by the experiments delivered on the problems and solutions of preparing deaf children and children who have not fair hearing for social life basing on the effective innovative technologies implementation have discussed in this article. Moreover, taking into consideration the necessary comprehension for socialization of deaf and fair hearing children as well the effective ways and technologies of formulating children's skills have revealed.***

Keywords: ***deaf and children with violated hearing, socialization, lifelong comprehensions and skills, speech, communication, innovation, effective technologies.***

Introduction: The issues of education, upbringing, vocational guidance and socialization of children with disabilities in our country are among the most important areas of state youth policy. Because one of the five principles of development in Uzbekistan is a strong social policy, the full support of the needy is legally guaranteed. Today, the fourth direction of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is the development of the social sphere, the tasks set in which the priority of humanitarian ideas in our country indicates that it is a value1. In particular, the strengthening of social protection of the needy and the state support of the elderly and people with disabilities, the improvement of social services for them require radical improvement of the education system for children with disabilities, the introduction of innovative technologies in this process. The process of educating children with disabilities is not only derived from the laws of the process of educating healthy children, but also has its own characteristics. Deaf and hard of hearing, blind and mentally retarded children, like healthy children, go through each stage of development. The norm has age limits for development and certain criteria. In such development, it is understood that the child is developing both physically and mentally according to his age. However, each child has its own unique characteristics. These features are related to the physiological and psychological development of children. The principle of activity is to plan and carry out developmental activities, understanding what age the child is going through and what activities will be a priority for him during this period. Targeted organization of education not only in educational institutions, but also in families is one of the important conditions for the upbringing of children as spiritually mature, physically strong, mentally competitive professionals. However, most families do not have the necessary pedagogical and psychological work to prepare deaf and hard of hearing children for independent living. Families will be treated with care and compassion for deaf children. This situation results in deaf and hard of hearing children not developing the skills to behave, communicate, self-serve and participate in other activities as in healthy children. As a result, deaf and hard of hearing children are involved in the acquisition of skills necessary for normal daily life from the day they arrive at a special education institution. While these skills may seem simple and straightforward, they are one of the key factors in the socialization of deaf children. In particular, students should: - dress (seasonal, depending on the destination, clean and tidy, gender-appropriate, modern); - Behavior (speak correctly and fluently in the native language, be sweet, listen to the interlocutor when speaking, do not have someone's word, speak clearly and within the topic, do not use inappropriate words in speech and so on); - Behave in public places (follow the rules, do not

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speak harshly, do not disturb others, greet adults, do not pollute the environment, etc.); - adherence to hygienic rules; - proper nutrition, timely rest, knowledge of work norms, avoidance of harmful habits (smoking, alcohol, inappropriate behavior), proper planning of leisure time and It is required to organize systematic work, targeted approaches, modern methods and tools, the use of effective innovative teaching technologies to learn to conduct meaningful, healthy lifestyle and strict adherence to the requirements of medical culture. Children with hearing impairments are educated and raised in special educational institutions, where they live. This means that boarding schools are both educational and compassionate for these students. In addition to academic education, students learn to be tolerant, to communicate with others, to work, to serve themselves, to value the work of others, to defend their decisions, and to control their health1.

Of the two deaf and hard of hearing children covered by the study, 73% of graduates of specialized educational institutions in 2017-2020 were not involved in the next stage of education. In particular, 27 out of 95 deaf and hard of hearing children who graduated from 2 special boarding schools for deaf and hard of hearing children in Khojaabad district of Andijan region in 2017-2020, 63 of the special boarding school for deaf children No. 25 of Navoi region. 17 out of (for 3 academic years) graduates, 9 out of 39 graduates of Namangan region special boarding school for deaf children No. 46 (for 2nd academic year) are involved in various professional colleges. That is, out of a total of 197 deaf and hard of hearing children whose life after school was studied, 53, or 27 percent, were enrolled in vocational colleges in certain fields. The remaining 144 are engaged in family work or other types of employment. Most of these children are mildly deaf or hard of hearing, and have been educated because they have developed a certain level of communication skills. The causes of this problem were identified and analyzed through surveys with the management of the institution, families and teachers who attended the training courses, as well as through direct observations:

most parents feel that their children are not ready for an independent life because they have difficulty communicating with those around them;

deaf and hard of hearing students do not have enough skills to express their thoughts, needs in accordance with the speech conditions, to express themselves (20-23 graduating from one institution (graduating 2 classes per year, each there are 10 to 14 students in a class) 18 of the deaf and hard of hearing students are unable to even try to communicate in oral or written forms that the listener understands.

They try to express themselves through gestures). Most deaf and hard of hearing children are not involved in further education after graduation. Based on interviews with families of deaf and hard of hearing children, we summarized and substantiated the reasons why families do not send their children to study at long-distance educational institutions:

A deaf and hard of hearing child is unable to communicate quickly and effectively with others.

Families do not have the resources to study, live and control their children.

To prevent the child from becoming a victim of various negative situations (complicity in a crime, being a mediator for someone's malicious intent ...) due to insufficient self-defense skills.

Avoid giving in to non-Uzbek traditions and opinions. Problem: Deaf and hard of hearing children lack social skills so that they do not lose themselves in the listed and other situations. Young people who are not involved in further education after school feel the need for support from others like a newborn baby at the gates of independent life. Healthy students are accompanied by family members in the process of meeting their daily needs. That is why they experience social encouragement from childhood. Children living in boarding schools organize their lives within the requirements set by teachers, educators, nurses and staff of other institutions. Most families understand this requirement as "the state should do it," and as a result, their children learn to "care" for a lifetime. A student who learns to live only with the help of others and to satisfy his needs through the efforts of someone else will be confused in his independent life after education. He now meets

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the demands of social life, including the right to work, to be paid for his work, to exercise his rights effectively, to keep records, to communicate with various professionals and others, to start a family, and to meet his spiritual needs. It leaves you alone in the face of the demands of a simple, prosperous life, such as a realistic vision of the family budget, setting goals for the near and distant future. After school, they will not have a teacher, tutor, or nurse to communicate with them in tactile and sign language.

And their family members (most of them) are deaf and hard of hearing children who do not know how to use sign language. Families have the following options for dealing with the problem:

- hiring another specialist to be able to communicate;
- Apprenticeship and employment of a master in the context of limited communication;
- keeping in the family;
- Employment in an enterprise where children work like him (such enterprises are few in number in the country). Here are some reasons why students with hearing problems may not be ready for social life during school hours:

insufficient continuity and continuity in the education of deaf and hard of hearing children;

lack of a targeted approach to the psychological preparation of deaf and hard of hearing children for social life;

Lack of correctional pedagogical system to teach deaf and hard of hearing students to use spoken language at the level of communication;

lack of a clear system for organizing educational classes in special educational institutions;

lack of cooperation between the participating organizations in preparing students for social life.

Although correctional pedagogical approaches are carried out in special educational institutions for deaf and hard of hearing children, it is difficult for them to adapt to society, adapt to the environment, and communicate quickly and effectively with others. As a result, most school leavers are left out of school and need help from others in the family or in various situations and aspects of life. They meet the requirements of social life during school education, including work, effective use of their rights, record keeping, communication with others, taking measures to meet daily needs, setting goals for the near and long term, they do not adequately master skills and competencies such as controlling their own health and expressing themselves. After all, the effectiveness of school education is that deaf and hard of hearing children find their place in independent life, do not feel the need for help in everyday life, are not dependent on the individual, that is, "burden" on society. is assessed by its formation as an active participant. Deaf and hard of hearing children are only able to adapt to society when they are ready for verbal communication. To date, institutions do not take into account the fact that the differences in the levels of speech development of students in different classes are directly related to the activities of teachers. That is, if some students are not able to explain their ideas orally, then they apply in writing, and some students are not ready for either oral or written communication. They don't even feel the urge to communicate. It is this situation that is hindering healthy competition among teachers. In order to prevent this problem, we have formed innovative ideas in 2 directions, but one goal, based on the results of our scientific research. The idea was created through observations made in 2012-2016 and a study of foreign practices. Idea 1: The idea of teaching deaf and hard of hearing children to communicate effectively by establishing a "single speech order". To do this, it is necessary to conduct "Speech Monitoring" and create a resource "Single Signs" (signs, which are now recognized as the "native language" of the deaf, are used in different forms in each region, ie 1 hand gestures expressing the word are performed differently). Technology for the implementation of the idea: Assuming that the innovative idea of "Single Speech Mode" in practice will allow deaf and hard of hearing children to effectively adapt to social life, we recommend the mechanism of its implementation. Mechanism of

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speech monitoring: 1. Speech monitoring schedule (Table 1) is conducted in grades 1-2. The words (cards) in this table are taken from the textbooks "Introduction to the environment", "Speech development", "Subject practical training", "Mathematics". The words will be selected for this period, which means that the words will be selected from the texts related to the topics covered in this week and from the words that occur in everyday life. Some words may be repeated. When these words can be retrieved by students until they are included in an active dictionary. On Monday, 10 words will be put in the first line. On Tuesday, these words will be added to the 2nd line, and new words will be added to the 1st line. In this way, new words are typed on the first line every day. You can also write words on the cards or a picture of the word. 2. On Friday, the teacher puts the words in the Words Box. The number of words is controlled. Repeated words are not recalculated. In this way, deaf and hard of hearing children will be able to determine the real state of the vocabulary they need to acquire during the week, quarter and school year. 3. Speech monitoring has so far been considered a clear digital case and has no methodological basis. This monitoring allows for an objective assessment of the quality of education by monitoring the work of teachers on student speech.

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INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TEACHING UZBEK LANGUAGE IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation: ***This article examines the focus on the teaching of the Uzbek language in technical higher education, the integration of language in the field of education and in the field of "Architecture and Construction". The use of modern educational technologies in strengthening the process of teaching the state language, student's speech, love for the language, love for the motherland, respect for national and spiritual values are promoted.***

Keywords: ***Uzbek language, integration, modern technologies, construction, architecture, professional words.***

Today, the teaching of Uzbek language in the field of higher education, the use of Uzbek language in the field is a bright manifestation of the attention paid to our national state language. Uzbek is one of the richest and most ancient languages in the world. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 No PF-5850 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language":

to achieve full and correct use of the state language in all spheres of socio-political life of the country;

further improvement of the system of teaching the state language in educational institutions, increasing its prestige as the language of science;

maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population; ensuring the active integration of the state language into modern information technologies and communications;

to increase the role and prestige of the state language in the international arena, to develop foreign cooperation in this area;

to create wide and equal opportunities for the development of the languages of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country, as well as to create favorable conditions for them to learn the state language "[1]

Today, a number of reforms are being carried out to raise the status of the Uzbek language to a new level, the widespread introduction of advanced and modern approaches to language teaching. In particular, the approach to curriculum, standards, and textbook development is changing. Strengthening the education of the Uzbek language in the implementation of this decree, especially in the field of technology, first of all, the correct use of language resources, the intellectual development of spiritual and enlightenment, the national tradition. and serious attention is being paid to strengthening our values.

In particular, the integration of the Uzbek language into specialized disciplines is desirable. In the teaching process, it is useful to explain to technical students through examples that language is

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not a hereditary phenomenon that is passed down from generation to generation, but rather that language is a product of social development. It should be noted that the language in which each person begins to speak depends on the language environment around him.

The most important feature of language that distinguishes it from other social phenomena is that language serves all spheres of social activity. At the initiative of the President, attention was paid to the teaching of the Uzbek language in technical higher education. This was a practical help for technical specialists to work in Uzbek. The ground for technical students to get acquainted with the reforms of the state language in our country, to follow it, to support it, to regulate the opportunities for professional oral and written speech, to work with technical terms has been strengthened. Today, the Uzbek language is also taught in the fields of construction, economics, engineering, transport, energy, industrial information, engineering communications, chemical technology. options were explored.

In particular, we pay attention to the integration of the subject "Building Materials and Products" in the teaching of Uzbek language to students of the non-philological higher education "Manufacture of building materials, products and structures." Mastering the Uzbek language, first of all, develops the student's oral and written speech. Literary language and its norms are acquired by the student, first of all, in the family in high school. Independent study of literary language, especially reading books, using the media, listening to the radio, watching television, is important. Literary speech and the culture of literary language associated with it is first and foremost a speech skill, a speech skill. Literary speech skills are achieved by mastering the norms of literary language.

In the integration of sciences, teaching based on modern educational technologies provides a number of results. In particular, it develops the skills and abilities to work with the Uzbek interpretation of professional words in this field and to use these words in speech. It serves to enrich the student's worldview and imagination on the subject, to develop independent logical and creative thinking on the acquired knowledge, to increase communicative literacy, to promote the idea of national independence of an independent country, to strengthen national-spiritual education. Mastering the Uzbek language, first of all, develops the student's oral and written speech, focuses on the use and correct pronunciation of words in the field of architecture, construction and design in the Uzbek language.

For example, "*potolok-shift, oriyentir-mo'ljal, otdelka-pardozlash, otkaz-buzilish, ishlamay qolish, proba-sinash, chugun-cho'yan, yama-chuqurlik,para-juft, svarka-payvandlash, setka-to'r, struktura-tuzilish, ugol-burchak, uzkiy-tor, ensiz, trafaret-qolip, andaza, folga-zar qog'oz, seysmologiya-zilzilashunoslik, spiral-o'rama sim, troynik-uchlik etc*." These words are used interchangeably in Russian. Such shortcomings in the vocational training of the Uzbek language will be eliminated.

In addition, it is advisable to organize each lesson in the field of technology on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. In particular, the theme "Uzbekistan - the only homeland" serves to form in the student a sense of homeland, to glorify national spiritual values, to get an idea of the unique buildings and structures built by ancestors in the past, to express ideas about it .

This integrated approach promotes both professional and language education. First of all, it strengthens the patriotic feelings of students in any profession. The specific goals of how much he can benefit the country through his chosen profession are formed in a student-specific way. Loyalty to the motherland, protection of the country from enemies and a sense of childhood duty, and the creation of new projects for the construction of beautiful buildings and structures in the field of education "Manufacture of building materials, products and structures."

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An important aspect of modern education today is the organization of educational-practical training in the innovation-integration of pedagogical activity. The theme is "Uzbekistan - the only homeland". Problematic question:

1. What is the protection of the threshold of Uzbekistan from enemies, and do you know your childhood duty in this regard?

Students answer this problematic question in the prescribed order. In this way, the problem question is studied in small groups with the student's worldview, which strengthens his spiritual and enlightenment outlook. **Brainstorming** allows students to share their thoughts and ideas, and to articulate their ideas. For example, in the field of higher education, the subject of **"Uzbek language - the state language"** in the field of Uzbek language for Russian groups is covered in a brainstorming style. Problematic question:

1. What do you mean by the state language and its purity? The main rules of the "mental attack" method:

- The ideas and opinions put forward will not be criticized or evaluated;
- Refrain from evaluating the ideas and ideas offered, no matter how fantastic and antique they may be;
- Do not criticize! All opinions expressed are equally invaluable;
- Do not interrupt;
- Increase the number of goals and ideas;
- The more ideas and opinions expressed, the better. There is a possibility of a new, invaluable thought and idea;
- If feedback is returned, do not refuse;
- Allow for imaginative thinking;
- Do not think that this problem can be solved only by known, specific methods;
- Strictly follow the timing of the brainstorming session;
- Answer the questions briefly.

In accordance with these basic rules, students express their opinions. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the speaking skills of students in the Uzbek language, to develop a culture of speaking and to pay attention to language teaching. The Uzbek language is also the main means of communication that serves all members of society as a concrete historical norm created in the process of historical development of human society. That is why language does not have a class character. The speaker always uses the language created by the human community and follows the rules of that language. Therefore, in the field of technology, it is advisable to use this method of mental attack to strengthen the theme **"Uzbek - the state language."**

Writers and scholars (including technical scholars) make a significant contribution to the enrichment of the Uzbek language through their speaking activities. For example, new terms have emerged as a result of research conducted by scientists for the advancement of science. This

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innovation will be focused on production. The finished product produced is widely used in society. New terms appear in the consumer language. This will enrich the vocabulary. In the relationship between teachers and students, serious attention was paid to the development of speaking and writing skills, the study of professional terms, the strengthening of the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a means of communication. The fact that any professional needs language skills has been proven in practice.

For example, independent, creative expression is also important in teamwork. The creative ideas expressed are expressed orally and in writing through the development of thinking. The main purpose of today's Uzbek language education is not only to educate students, but also to study ways to develop knowledge in this field, to teach students, to turn them into active learners. One of the important signs of historical development of the XXI century - the period of the "Third Renaissance" defines the task of preserving the purity of the state language - the talent, aspirations, aspirations of young people, the pride of the nation in the new social, economic and political conditions. In addition, at the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 2020, President Mirziyoyev presented his initiatives on strengthening peace and stability in the region and globally, sustainable development, human rights and freedoms. 'stated in Uzbek. Listening to this speech, the people of our country have more respect for the Uzbek language and the head of state. Today, a student studying in this language has a great respect for the beloved country, its unique language, religion, national spirituality and ancient values.

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Use of modern technologies in teaching Uzbek language in technical higher education

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Abstract: ***This article discusses the importance of teaching Uzbek language on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies in the professional development of students of higher education in the field of buildings and structures.***

Keywords: ***vocational education, Uzbek language, building, construction, modern technologies, related text.***

The ultimate goal of all levels of continuing education in our country is to bring up children worthy of society, to attract young people to the profession and to provide quality education aimed at its acquisition. The Third Renaissance: Relying on young people who are strong in their professional potential, aspiring, educated, and worthy of their chosen field with innovative ideas.

“We consider pre-school and school education, higher and secondary special education, and scientific and cultural institutions to be the four cornerstones of the future Renaissance. We consider kindergarten teachers, schoolteachers, professors, and our scientific and creative intellectuals to be the four pillars of the new Renaissance. ”[1]

That is why today it is necessary to focus on creating conditions for continuous professional development, starting with preschool education. The student enters pre-school education, school education, secondary special education and then higher education. In particular, they have knowledge of mother tongue, Uzbek language education. In today's globalization process, the role of advanced pedagogical technologies in vocational and language education is great. At each stage of education, the teacher's pedagogical skills should be in line with foreign practice. In this regard, the buildings and structures of higher education in the field of architecture and construction in the field of education, the acquisition of professions, skills and abilities, focusing on the teaching of Uzbek language on the basis of modern technologies we pass Attention is being paid to the state language education in our country. Speech culture in the acquisition of skills and abilities of young people in vocational education, attention to national and spiritual education in the process of professional interaction, professional ethics and aesthetics, record keeping, work with official records, professional practice There is a growing focus on Uzbek language education for the correct use of terms. In-depth professional education is important not only for the profession and its content, but also for a number of additional educational courses.

In the field of education in the construction of buildings and structures, we use the method of **"speech with the participation of basic phrases"** in teaching the Uzbek language on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. We will study the topic **"The future is in the hands of educated youth"** in the curriculum. According to him, the teacher will briefly explain the content of the topic. Then the basic phrases on the topic are written on the board. In particular, they are:

- *the future, a happy future, building the future correctly, the future shows, my dreams for the future.*

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- *knowledge, knowledge, aspiration to knowledge, secrets of knowledge acquisition, knowledge-happiness;*
- *youth, youth, young generation, knowledge gained from youth, youth-future;*
- *capture, achievement, goal, possession;*

These key words in the topic text will be studied in small groups. The teacher gives the students the task of composing a sentence involving these words. The text of the practical lesson is distributed to each small group in hard copy, taking into account the opportunities for students to work independently. The small group that writes the most sentences on the key phrase on the topic is encouraged. The text focuses on the use of professional terms. The sentences written by all the small groups are then summarized. The most accurate and meaningful sentences, in which the terms are often used, are selected. The content is systematized. This is how the text is formed. Students who use meaningful speech are encouraged to use the “Basic Phrase Conversation” method.

Thus, the teaching of the Uzbek language through this method develops students' ability to get acquainted with the terms of the technical field and to compose a related text in which they participate.

"Today, every teacher and educator, university teacher must be able to apply the latest positive developments in education and science in the educational process, have a deep knowledge and outlook, in short, the most advanced representatives of our time and society" [2]

As the head of our state noted, educators, teachers and professors of higher education must keep pace with the times. In modern education, the teacher has a great responsibility. Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required.

It is advisable to use the following interactive methods, strategies, organizers in teaching the Uzbek language in non-philological higher education.

1. Interactive methods: "Case study", (or "Study cases"), "Blitz-survey", "Modeling", "Creative work", "Relationship", "Plan", "Interview" and etc.

2. Strategies: "Brainstorming", "Boomerang", "Gallery", "Zig-zag", "Stairs", "Museum", "Rotation", "T-table", "Round snow" and others.

3. Graphic organizers: "Fish skeleton", "BBB", "Conceptual table", "Venn diagram", "Insert", "Cluster", "Why", "How" and others.

In conclusion, today’s audience is a demanding audience. Unless we improve the quality of education and use advanced technologies in a timely manner, the student will not recognize our education, because in the age of innovation, the worldview of young people, the desire for science is no less than the youth of any country in the world.

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JAPANESE EXPERIENCE ISSUES OF MODERN MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL RE-TRAINING SYSTEM

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Annotation. ***In the article an example of national features of retraining and management of enterprises' personnel is analyzed on the example of Japanese management. The appoprtunitues of this advanced experience implementation in the national economy are discussed.***

Keywords: ***systems of retraining and management of personnel, Japanese management, preparation methods in a workplace, the term «multiple skilling», non changing experience – «shushin koyo», the union of workers.***

The introduction of a modern, rational management system is the main condition for the fulfillment of the tasks set before us.

Sh. M. Mirziyoyev

The Personnel Management System will consist in selecting and maintaining the necessary personnel for the organization, training them professionally, properly assessing the performance, behaviour of each employee and increasing their effectiveness. In particular, as a result of the formation of the digital economy and the development of innovations in the Republic, the formation of modern organizations consisting of highly qualified personnel remains the demand of the present period.

Our President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev in his address to the Oliy Majlis touched upon the issue of personnel and said: "as the eastern wise men said, the greatest wealth is intelligence and science, the greatest legacy is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance! Therefore, for all of us, the acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and the possession of a high culture should become a continuous life necessity."

It is essential and imperative that we possess digital knowledge and modern information technology to achieve progress. This gives us the opportunity to go through the shortest path of Ascension" [1]. From this point of view, in the conditions of digitization of the economy of Uzbekistan and development of advanced innovative technologies, the transformation of complex processes of management into microdistrict requires to bring all elements of the organization of the management system into harmony. Therefore, the need arises to develop new methods and forms of assessing the activities of the organization, including new methods of analyzing labor relations and performance. The wrong choice of personnel in the current extreme globalized time will in turn cause a lot of losses for organizations. It is important that the leader of the organization or a specialist working with direct personnel (personal) pay attention to the selection of personnel is to know what a person can do now, and not what he did before. In this sense, in the process of Personnel Selection and recruitment, management and productive use of its potential, the study of technologies supported in various companies of the world and the study of the directions of their use in the national economy remains a topical issue.

The wide introduction of new techniques and technologies into production requires rapid development of techniques and technologies from today's generation of qualified personnel and their skills and high potential to advance their secrets. In line with the high level of demand for such

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personnel, competition among specialists will also be strong. And in the struggle for competition in the labor market it is possible to win only with high quality.

In this role, it is also necessary to improve the system of management of specialists at the required level, respectively. Proper management of the human factor in the production process is also an art. After all, a number of factors, from the qualification of workers to their mental state of mind, are among the factors that can directly affect the quality and efficiency of production, the labor productivity of the worker.

In today's conditions of strong competition, proper application of Personnel Management methods in the production process, proper assessment of their potential, ways of using their available opportunities and more effectively searching, being able to combine them towards one goal, forming a team spirit are vital importance in determining the prospects of any enterprise.

In this regard, the leader in personnel training and their management system is one of the tasks of which is of utmost importance in the development of various projects and proposals on the implementation of high-performance aspects, in-depth study of the experience of developed countries, in accordance with the existing traditions of our national economy in their production and Personnel Management. In this regard, the Japanese administration is of particular importance not only among the countries of the East, but also among the countries of the West.

There are many positive aspects in the Japanese administration that reflect the Eastern traditions, it is known to all of us that these aspects occupy a worthy place in today's high development of the country.

It follows that in Japanese management it is not profitable to look at some specific aspects of Personnel Management in enterprises, their system of training and professional orientation, observed in career matters.

As we have already noted above, the Japanese administration, which has received special attention and respect among the countries of the world, is directly related to the name of large corporations, which have a special prestige and place in the Japanese economy. In particular, Toyota Motor, Nissan Motor, Honda Motor, Mitsubishi Corporation, Hitachi, Toshiba, Komatsu, Sony, Panasonic and other corporations are well acquainted with us.

The listed corporations have also occupied leading positions in the world rankings. In particular, from the 2013 Forbes Global to 2020 list, 251 Japanese companies took in part.[2] These corporations are distinguished by their leadership in the country's economy, high production capacity and potential, together with their provision of workers and employees with good wages, favorable working conditions and labor safety. Most of the country's young people dream of building their careers in corporations that have such a high position. However, not all of them have a share in this. Because the knowledge, qualifications and skills required for recruitment to large corporations will only be available to young people who have graduated from the most prestigious universities in the country.

Thus, the level of education of young people in Japan and the prestige of their graduated universities are of decisive importance in their career. For recruitment to large corporations, young people are required to study at such universities as the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Tokyo Institute of technology, Kyushu University, Nagoya University, Hokkaido University (these universities occupy the first places among the 30 most prestigious universities in the country), which are considered leaders in the country.[2] otherwise, they will have to look for jobs from medium or small scale enterprises that cannot offer them a high income or position. To become a highly qualified specialist, it is also possible to participate in various business trainings. But not everyone has the opportunity to get a university education or participate in business trainings.

In addition, if the attitude to work in specialists is formed outside the company, then there will be a low interest in their work. In this context, large companies introduce young and new specialists

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to the work of their companies and provide them with special training courses. A brief look at the recent history of the present - day traditions in Japanese management, the country's heavy industry after the 1980s, in particular the development of machinery’s particular emphasis has further increased the demand for skilled labor in the labor market. Employers are beginning to see the need to update their personal composition, to be more precise, to attract quickly adaptable personnel to new working conditions. However, the number of specialists meeting these requirements was limited. This, in turn, necessitated the improvement of the system of vocational training and retraining of employees in enterprises. The main goal of training employees in enterprises is to improve labor productivity and create conditions for them to acquire the necessary skills associated with the organization of their production. It is known that the socio-economic efficiency of production is directly related to labor productivity. Labor productivity can be achieved by increasing the intensity of Labor, improving the quality of production processes, increasing the volume of products produced and forming the ability to adapt quickly to changes in workers. Speaking of qualification, this implies that, together with increasing knowledge of the production process in the workers, they formulate in them the ability to solve the problems that may arise in this process. It is important that these workers are able to directly monitor all operations in the production process, carefully study the tasks assigned to them, and create sufficient opportunities for them to contribute to the increase of labor intensity in the company through new ideas. In other words, the employee has sufficient knowledge of the company's activities, responsibility before the company, and the scanning of transactions related to this process serves as an important factor in the effective performance of his / her duties.

In Japanese practice, more than 80 percent of companies with 300 or more employees use the on-the-job training (on-job training, on-the-job training) method in the organization of the personnel Re-Training System [2]. According to this method, the tasks that must be assigned to the workers to them are explained and indicated by a highly experienced specialist in the process of work. Then the task is performed directly by the drafter himself and gives an expert assessment of his work. During these processes and repeated professional rotations, the field of tasks from simple to complex, which are prepared, is studied. It is famous for the term" multiple skilling", which implies the assimilation of a different network of working tasks. One of the common features of Oct in Japanese companies is wide-band professional rotations. Professional rotations allow workers to get acquainted with the whole head production process. At the entrance to Japanese corporations," recruiting in the branches of Japanese companies in South-East Asia and Human Resource Development " New workers are trained in every head offices and divisions of the enterprise from 6 to 12 months. In the end, they will have a general qualification and skills about each operation performed in the production process, the mechanism of its implementation, as well as about the problems that may arise in it. This will serve to formulate a high level of flexibility, problem-solving and decision-making skills in the workers.

In the promotion of workers, a system of certification is used for their level of qualification. Certificates are issued by many companies to workers who have completed training programs within the company. Such certificates are considered the main valuable tool, which testifies to their level of qualification at the time when workers are changing their place of work. Another distinctive feature of the Japanese management is the "unchangeable work experience" - "shushin koyo", which includes a small part of the country's workforce and large companies. Companies conduct special training of candidates in the selection of such personnel. Those who undergo training are usually men, and they finish college at the end of winter, and from this moment they are directly involved in special training. If they successfully complete the probationary period in the company for 6 months, they will be able to stay in the company and connect their labor activity with the same company. Irreplaceable workers are hired for general work, and not as specialists for the main tasks. Workers who are involved in general work are not involved in the main tasks [4]. Many companies prefer to organize their production and quality control in a separate way than to establish quality control in the production

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process. In this regard, they hire a large number of workers to check each unit of the product they produce. This, in turn, provides the ground for a quick start of production-related operations and an easy solution to the problems associated with personnel rotation and landlessness. When recruiting new employees, their individual knowledge, level of Education, personal characteristics and attitudes are tested, and not their specific experience or skills.

When entering Japanese corporations, new workers undergo training from 6 to 12 months in each head offices and divisions of the enterprise. For several years, new workers will have knowledge and skills about all operations that the company conducts. Another distinctive feature of Japanese management is the system of raising and rewarding the position. That is an important criterion-managerial ability. Managerial abilities are determined from the year the new employee enters the company. Young workers are given very little reward, but they take it well, because it increases with time. The rewards include the provision of accommodation, low-cost travel, various benefits and, most importantly, low-interest debts for the purchase of a house and a new car, etc.

Still, individual growth is also observed. There will be changes in the career of workers from the age of 30 in terms of position and salary. High positions are usually assigned only to the best, qualified and experienced workers. These workers can be resigned from the age of 50. Low retirement money and unsatisfactory social assistance cause many people to continue to work even after resigning from their career.

Another important feature of Japanese management is the company's workers associations. Workers associations cover the total percentage of the company. Workers ' associations act as a bridge between workers and management, as well as harmonizing the interests of all workers in the company, combining them into a single goal, and serve to protect the rights of workers. In the management of Japanese companies, the ideas of universality and patriotism, as well as ancient Eastern traditions, are clearly reflected. In particular, mutual respect, unity of goals and interests, a deep sense of responsibility is important in the relationship between managers and workers. In this regard, a small example is given from the management of the company" Toyota Motors". In order to protect the rights of workers in the corporation in every possible way and to establish effective communication with representatives of the high level of management, the labor Union (labor Union) was established in 1946. The union made various decisions during its activities in order to strengthen and regulate relations between workers and managers. The most notable of these are the" joint declaration of workers and managers "("Join Declaration of Labour and Management", 24 February 1962 year) and" Labor and Management Resolution for the 21st century "("labor and Management Resolution for the 21st century", 27 January 1996).

1. The joint declaration of workers and managers basically stipulates the following objectives. To contribute to the development of the national economy together with the prosperity of the automotive industry. In this regard, it is envisaged to devote itself to society, industry and people's service, to worthy protection of the prestige of the company and the automotive industry of the country.
2. The relationship between workers and managers should be based on mutual trust and respect. It is aimed to strive for harmony and stability in relations, while respecting the rights and obligations of each member of the team, at the same time to form an indefatigable and sincere relationship between employees and managers, trying to keep their mutual understanding and confidence strong.
3. To try to improve the quality of the company's development and working conditions during the development of production. It says that workers and managers work together to further develop production and maximize profit, while properly understanding and evaluating their jobs and opportunities in production and in the Company [3]. They also try to find and implement new methods and means of preventing personnel resettlement, ensuring stability in the profession and improving working condition s [5]. By the end of the twentieth century, as a result of the analysis of achievements in the world science and technology and in the economy of the country, in the activities

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of the enterprise, the issue of developing new decisions of workers and managing employees in Toyota was put forward. This was directly attributed to the 50-year anniversary of the establishment of the Workers ' Association of the company [6].

Thus, in 1996 27th January signed the "decision of workers and managers for the 21st century" by the management of the company and the Workers ' Association. The main objectives, directions set out in the decision, we will briefly describe below:

1. Development of the world economy as a Global company and at the same time making a worthy contribution to the world community.
2. The relationship between workers and managers should be based on mutual trust and respect.
3. In order to create a company environment in which workers can manifest their full potential, the managing staff must faithfully fulfill the duties entrusted to them.
4. Building a prosperous society and life for humans, as well as making a worthy contribution to the development of the Japanese people. As a witness, in the company, first of all the people, then the company, then the interests of the personal are given priority. In fact, the secret of today's success of Japanese companies is directly related to the fact that they put employees and their management system in the right way, the attitude of personal to the development of the company and its task, as well as the deep respect for each other in the interaction of the Company personal. In conclusion, we can say that the qualitative improvement of educational standards and human capital is an object of necessity in the conditions of a developed economy.

At the same time, having thoroughly analyzed the world experience in this regard in conditions of increasing demand for attracting qualified workers day by day ,it is important to identify the main directions of the radical improvement of the system of higher education and the system of retraining and management of personnel in our country. In this regard, it is worth noting that further improvement of measures carried out in our country to ensure the proportionality of education and production, as well as mutual effective cooperation is one of the priority tasks in this regard.

As we aim to establish enterprises in our country equipped with high technologies and techniques, operating in accordance with modern requirements and world standards, and to gain our place in the world market with our national brand, it is desirable to pay serious attention to personnel management issues at enterprises. Because, the satisfaction of the employees and employees of the enterprise with their work is the greatest and guaranteed power that motivates them to unite for one purpose, to work sincerely in the direction and prospect of the enterprise.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract: ***The spread of digital technologies determines the priority directions of the development of history, society, and the economy of most states. At the same time, there is a global revolution in the information and communication space. Rapid digitalization has affected all spheres of human life. This means that it has also influenced the state in the political, cultural, economic, financial, and social fields. This article presents arguments and examples about the interpretation of the digital economy, its risks, disadvantages, as well as opportunities for development.***

Keywords: ***digital economy, IT industry, ICT, digitalization***

For economic activity, in addition to material, instrumental and energy resources, information is needed that determines the possibilities of obtaining and using these resources. The possibility of digitalization of the economy is determined by the possibilities of presenting information, its properties, methods of evaluation and communication to the consumer. And the security of the digital economy is based on the ways of processing, transmitting and using information. The digital economy refers to the possibilities of using computer systems:

- to collect, process, make decisions and bring them to the performers;
- for organization of production of goods, starting from the design process and ending with the production of products;
- for organization of interaction of enterprises for the production of products and bringing it to end consumers;
- for organization of the activities of state, financial and other structures that ensure the vital activity of the population of the territory;
- for provision of services that are fully or partially informational in nature, including education, healthcare, legal services, utilities, etc.

Having reached only 50% coverage of the world market by the Internet, the global digital economy has become a space of huge opportunities [1]. New technologies, which are rapidly entering our daily life, have one key quality: they significantly increase the efficiency of both an individual and entire sectors of the economy. The productivity growth that may arise as a result of a new technological breakthrough of mankind is new opportunities, but also new risks that are highly likely to significantly affect both the parameters of economic development and the standard of living.

With the development of the digital economy, changes must occur both at the state level and at the level of individual industries and companies, which causes the need for investment growth. High-tech business requires huge investments with long payback periods and high risks. Despite the seeming success of the IT industry, in fact, if projects are focused on the domestic market and lead to the transformation of enterprises and the industry, which, in fact, is the meaning of innovative

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projects, then they are impossible without the support of the state. For example, projects to systematize basic data based on international standards adapted to Uzbek reality can be estimated at tens to hundreds of millions of soums depending on the scale of the enterprise and the magnitude of the tasks to be solved. And on the scale of the industry, they can amount to billions. Without the systematization of databases, it makes no sense to talk about effective procurement, industrial Internet and digitalization of the economy.

The availability of digital production platforms allows technology leaders to solve a whole range of tasks. Among which it is possible to distinguish the preservation of technological dependence on their products in developing countries. A further step of such digital expansion is the development of ecosystems that ensure the availability and demand for manufactured products. Here there is a connection with the financial sector and trade. And on each of these elements, more and more new amounts of income are created, which are reinvested in the research and development sector in order to maintain technological leadership. The cross-border nature of digitalization and the openness of economic entities make the national segment of the economy more vulnerable to negative external influences. In this regard, there is a risk of information and technical impact from a number of foreign countries on the information infrastructure of the economy for political, economic and military purposes. At the same time, the activities of organizations engaged in technical intelligence in relation to state, national commercial, scientific organizations and enterprises of the military-industrial complex are being strengthened. New technologies used by foreign companies significantly reduce the competitiveness of domestic producers. The scale of the use of special services of individual states, means of exerting information and psychological pressure on economic entities, manipulation of supply and demand, stock quotes is expanding.

An equally relevant economic risk is the risk of job loss. Experts differ on the question of how the digital economy will affect the labor market. According to the World Bank, the digital economy will lead to an increase in jobs. American expert Robert Atkinson says: "There is no need to be afraid that the development of ICT will lead to an increase in unemployment. There is no factual material that this leads to such consequences" [2]. At the same time, there is an opposite opinion that the digital economy, on the contrary, can lead to mass unemployment. New technologies can reduce the attractiveness of traditional industries, changing professional requirements and automation of production based on digital technologies in the absence of a proper retraining system can cause structural unemployment.

Technology is changing education. Currently, colleges and universities offer online courses; online teachers offer new methods of studying educational materials. The fields of education, science, culture and mass media are key areas for the introduction of new digital achievements and in themselves act as the most important factors contributing to the further development of digital technologies. This means that all citizens can take advantage of the enormous opportunities in the above areas for training, advanced training, continuing education, development and participation in economic and social life.

With the generally recognized role of the digital economy as a driver of economic growth and a tool for qualitative changes in the indicators of the welfare of the state, the tools of analytical forecasting should take into account the technological, economic, political and socio-psychological aspects of the digital economy. The state needs to predict and respond in a timely manner to the trends associated with the formation of a national global digital space. Given the global nature of the world economy, it should be noted that the problem of risks in the digital economy is becoming supranational. Typical threats to national digital security are technological, political, financial, energy, and infrastructural in nature. The potential vulnerability of digital systems creates the danger

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of digital collapse. At the same time, it is possible to aggravate socio-psychological problems: the growth of structural unemployment as a consequence of the digital revolution, the alienation of an employee from the product of his labor as a result of the development of remote employment, personal impoverishment of individuals.

In general, the process of digitalization of organizations is accompanied by a significant range of risks, mainly of an operational nature and related precisely to the trend of digitalization itself. Generated by the very essence of the digitalization process and caused by the problems of implementing digital technologies and solutions, such risks require the development of appropriate programs for managing them on a par with the digitalization projects themselves. The lack of competent management of the digitalization process in terms of monitoring its risks at the enterprise level can nullify the wide range of opportunities that are potentially inherent in the process of transferring the activities of modern organizations to digital rails.

In 2016 The World Bank has published a "World Development Report. 2016. Digital Dividends", which analyzes the general state of the digital economy in the world. It notes that the digitalization of the economy cannot be understood only as a local consequence of the development of the ICT industry — this is a phenomenon that profoundly transforms the entire economic system and manifests itself in:

- expanding trade (for example, Morocco, where illiterate rural artisans sell their handmade goods around the world through the *Anou* platform, which combines elements of online stores and bulletin boards);
- increasing labor productivity by reducing costs in almost all sectors of the economy (for example, *UPS (United Parcel Service* - courier mail delivery service, uses precise routing algorithms, which saves time and allows you to save up to 4.5 million liters of gasoline annually);
- the development of competition (for example, the *eKeebo* service in Uganda, which provides an opportunity for amateur chefs to independently sell homemade dishes over the Internet, without having an appropriate license, which implies granting the right to create a restaurant);
- an increase in jobs (one job in the US high-tech sector creates at least four additional jobs in other sectors of the economy). In addition, thanks to the Internet, employment opportunities for disabled people, residents of remote areas and other categories of the population who can work remotely are expanding;
- improving the quality of services, including public services (many countries already have services for receiving complaints from residents about emerging problems).

In general, experts on the digital economy of the World Bank note that its development not only stimulates economic growth, but also significantly accelerates its pace. Hence follows the definition of the digital economy by the World Bank, which believes that the digital economy is a new paradigm of accelerated economic development [3].

Digitalization leads to the growth of the global economy, for example, according to the estimates of the authoritative consulting company *"McKinsey Global Institute"*, the use of the latest digital technologies until 2025 will lead to an increase in gross domestic product (GDP) in the world at the level of 3-6 trillion US dollars [4]. The company's forecasts showed that this growth will be caused by the development of 12 types of high technologies (mobile Internet, advanced robotics, cloud technologies, renewable energy, Internet of Things (IoT) - wireless data transmission, mobility and artificial intelligence, etc.).

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At the moment, large companies around the world are aware of the realities of digitalization, focusing on cloud technologies and modernization of network infrastructure. Digitalization and the formation of the digital economy open up significant opportunities for consumers, the state and society as a whole. Singapore, China, South Korea, New Zealand and Denmark are among the leading countries supporting the digital economy in the world. These countries have implemented important initiatives in the field of digitalization and the formation of high technologies. For example, Singapore in 2014 justified its *"Smart Nation"* concept and invited the business community to implement the above-mentioned concept. The concept of *"Smart Nation"* is the enterprise of the state to improve the quality of life by introducing digital technologies into the daily life of the population. To implement this concept, not only large companies, but also small and medium-sized businesses took part in the process. City blocks are equipped with "smart" sensors - they monitor the consumption of electricity, water, and other indicators in real time. The acquired data will help the government improve water costs and reduce dependence on Malaysia, from where the city imports fresh water. Sensors also help citizens monitor the consumption of resources and give directions on how to reduce household expenses. First of all, the participants of the program are engaged in solving problems of housing, healthcare (the patient receives help without leaving home, contacting the doctor remotely) and the transport network (self-driving cars and buses). Together, all these systems form a single ecosystem, which is called *Virtual Singapore* (residents can track traffic on the roads in real time, view data from security cameras, and so on) [5].

The development of digital technologies will be essential for achieving almost all economic and social goals and will affect all countries, sectors and stakeholders. Currently, there is a huge gap in the world between countries with weak Internet connectivity and countries with a fairly high level of digitalization. For example, in less developed countries, only one in five people use the Internet, while in developed countries four out of every five people have access to the Internet. This is just one example of the digital divide. In other sectors, such as opportunities for the application of digital data and advanced technologies, this gap is much larger.

Conclusion

The digital economy is rapidly developing, it uses innovative technologies for possible new communication channels and telecommunications. The concept of modern business began to change, moving from technical support to the provision of new information services. All these new prospects also create opportunities for the emergence of risks that cannot be quantified. The reliability of the information is questioned, because it is subject to various threats from ICT. The number of vulnerabilities increases every year, attackers are looking for new ways to penetrate and hack personal information. Do not underestimate the risks, you should think about protecting your systems in advance. That is why there is no way to avoid the risks of innovation, they are difficult to foresee and track, but humanity always looks ahead and also thinks about security, all kinds of protection methods are being developed to eliminate risks or reduce them [6].

At one point, progress in digital technologies led to the creation of enormous wealth, concentrated, however, in a small group of individuals, companies and countries. If current policies and existing regulations are maintained, this trend may continue, causing a further increase in inequality. Without proper efforts, it will not be possible to bridge the digital divide, in which more than half of the world's population has only limited or no Internet access at all. In order for the digital economy to work for the public good, it must be inclusive. New technologies, namely artificial intelligence, are inevitably associated with significant changes in the labor market, including job cuts in some sectors and the creation of new opportunities in others on a massive scale. The digital economy requires a wide variety of new knowledge and skills, and significantly new social protection

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measures. At the same time, large investments are needed for the development of education, as well as ensuring universal access to educational services throughout life.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: ***In a rapidly developing century, indicators of the development of digital technologies and the digital economy of Uzbekistan. Some laws of digitalization in recent years.***
Keywords: ***digital economy, digitalization, economy, e-government, GDP, taxes, USA, China.***

The growth of the digital economy is one of the hallmarks of the 21st century. Digital technologies affect societies and economies in different ways, including through new means of communication and collaboration; new products with a strong service component; the role of data as a factor in economic growth; automation of tasks using artificial intelligence (AI); and the emergence of new business models such as platforms. As a result, digitalization is changing the way we live and work together. This leads to consequences for the well-being and unification of the whole society; and the impact on efficiency, employment, skills, income distribution, trade and the environment for businesses across all sectors.

The term "digital economy" was first used in 1995 by Don Tepcott in the book "The Digital Economy: Opportunities and Threats in the Age of Networked Intelligence". This publication highlights the key components of the digital economy: fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), key technologies (computers) and connectivity infrastructure (internet and telecommunications networks).

The digital economy is used to express two different concepts. First, the digital economy is the current stage of development, characterized by the priority of creative work and the benefits of information. Secondly, the digital economy is a unique concept, the object of study of which is the information society. In today's fast-paced global economy, the digital economy is in its infancy and the transition to the digital information age is only a few decades away. In general, the digital economy is a digital environment that can significantly improve the efficiency of storage, sale and delivery of various industries, technologies, equipment, goods and services based on the use of process analysis results and large-scale data processing. The data in the picture is the activity that is the main factor production. Big data, artificial intelligence, neurotechnologies, quantum technologies, Internet of things, robotics and sensors, digital electronic platforms, cloud and mobile technologies, virtual and augmented reality technologies in the future of modern development, digital technologies such as crowdsourcing, blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies and ICOs , 3D technology plays a crucial role. The digital economy is said to bring unprecedented change to more than half of existing sectors. In particular, according to the World Bank experts, a 10% increase in the number of high-speed Internet users will increase the total volume of national economies by an average of 0.4-1.4% annually.

The growth rate of the global digital economy is almost 20% per year. In developed countries, the share of the digital economy in GDP has reached 7%. They are already reaping the benefits of the digital economy. In particular, the US exports digital services worth more than $400 billion a year. More than 5 percent of the country's gross domestic product is directly related to the Internet and information and telecommunications technologies. By 2025, the US will receive an additional $20 trillion from the digitalization of industry. dollars are supposed to be earned. This economic efficiency is particularly strong in consumer goods ($10.3 trillion), automotive ($3.8 trillion) and logistics ($3.9

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trillion). According to various studies, the share of the digital economy in the global economy ranges from 4.5% to 15.5%. The United States and the People's Republic of China account for almost 40 percent of the value added created in the global information and communications technology sector and 75 percent of blockchain-related patents. The President of our country Sh.M. According to statistics presented by Mirziyoyev at an event dedicated to the development of information technologies on February 13, 2020, the share of the digital economy in GDP is 10.9%, in China - 10%, in India - 5.5%. In Uzbekistan, this figure does not exceed 2%.

• The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PQ-3832 dated July 3, 2018 is an important step in the development of the digital economy. defined tasks, which include:

• Implementation of operations for the circulation of crypto assets, including mining, smart contracts, consulting, issuance, exchange, storage, distribution, management, insurance, crowdfunding technologies to diversify various forms of investment and business activities;

• training of qualified personnel who are well versed in modern information and communication technologies in the development and use of blockchain technologies, as well as attracting highly qualified foreign specialists;

• Comprehensive development of cooperation with international and foreign organizations in the field of crypto assets and blockchain technologies, as well as the creation of the necessary legal framework, taking into account the best world practices;

• Ensuring close interaction between government agencies and business in the implementation of innovative ideas, technologies and developments for the further development of the digital economy.

In particular, the introduction of e-government in our country is an integral part of the development of the digital economy, the main goal of which is to simplify the transition to administrative procedures, improve the quality of life, and improve the investment and business environment. In order to fulfill the tasks set, as well as achieve the goal of developing a digital society in the country, creating favorable conditions for the population and entrepreneurs, developing an effective and transparent public administration system free from bureaucratic barriers and corruption, A national concept of "digital economy" is being developed, which provides for the modernization based on digital technologies, and it is expected that the development of the digital economy will increase GDP by an additional 30%. In the context of globalization and technological development of the world economy, it is difficult to imagine the economic development of Uzbekistan without a digital economy. The study predicts that by 2022, a quarter of global GDP will come from the digital sector. However, the fact that Uzbekistan ranks 103rd out of more than 170 countries in the International Information and Communication Technologies Development Index indicates that there are still many unresolved issues in our country and a lot of work remains to be done in this area. The head of our state noted that “although in 2019 our country rose by 8 positions in the International Information and Communication Technologies Development Index, it still lags far behind. It is also true that most ministries and departments and enterprises are far from digital technologies. Of course, we are well aware that building a digital economy requires the necessary infrastructure, big money and labor. But no matter how hard we try, if we don't start today, when will we start?! Tomorrow will be too late. Therefore, an active transition to a digital economy will be one of our priorities for the next 5 years. Digital technologies not only improve the quality of goods and services, they reduce unnecessary costs. At the same time, they are an effective tool in combating the scourge of corruption, which is one of the biggest problems that worries me. We all need to deeply understand this. State and social management, as well as the widespread introduction of digital technologies in the social sphere, can increase efficiency, in a word, radically improve people's lives.” It should be noted that some elements of the digital economy are already successfully operating in our country. In particular, taking into account the mass transfer of documents and messages to digital media, the issuance of

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electronic signatures, communication with the state is also transferred to electronic platforms. According to UN Secretary-General António Guterres, “The digital economy can pose new threats, including cybersecurity threats, the weakening of illicit economic activity and the breach of privacy. Making new decisions requires concerted action by governments, civil society, academia, academia and the technology sector.”

Below we summarize some of the important changes introduced by the new Tax Code:

1. Digital services

From January 1, 2020, non-residents of Uzbekistan will be required to pay local VAT (15%) for a range of digital services provided to customers residing in Uzbekistan (or using a local bank account to pay the purchase price).

Foreign providers of digital services must register with the tax authorities of Uzbekistan as VAT payers within 30 days from the date of provision of the service.

The State Tax Committee has launched a website (http://tax.uz/ru), where non-resident electronic service providers can register with the tax authorities and submit reports.

2. Transfer fee

The new Tax Code includes detailed regulation of the cost of transfers, which will come into force on January 1, 2022. There has never been such a schedule. Here are some key points of the new rules:
(i) A transaction controlled for tax purposes must comply with market requirements. There are two types of managed transactions:
a. 5 billion between related parties. more than soum (approximately 524,000 US dollars at the current exchange rate) (in some cases - 500 million soums); and
b. cross-border transactions related to oil, oil products, precious and non-ferrous metals and other types of products (the full list of which must be approved by the State Customs Committee) or contracts concluded by one of the parties in the prescribed manner. offshore jurisdiction. These agreements may be between related and unrelated parties.
(ii) Information on controlled transactions must be submitted to the tax authorities annually.
(iii) The new Tax Code provides for sources of information (commodity exchange quotes, etc.) to be used to determine market prices.
(iv) If the tax authorities determine that there is a discrepancy between the transaction price and the market price, they may adjust the transaction price, calculate unpaid/unpaid taxes and impose fines and penalties. The transfer pricing rules provide for the following methods for determining the market price: comparable market price method; resale price method; how to add expenses; method of comparable profitability; and method of distribution of profits.
(c) At the request of the State Tax Committee, the taxpayer is required to provide documentation of the prices charged for a particular transaction (for example, justification of the method used to determine the prices used). Such a request cannot be made before June 1 of the year following the year in which the transaction took place..
(vi) Revision of transfer prices can only be carried out by the State Tax Committee and, as a rule, begins no later than 4 years from the date of notification of the relevant transaction.
(vi) A pre-fixed pricing agreement can be signed with the State Tax Committee, which includes a pricing methodology for certain products.
3. Контролируемые иностранные компании
The new Tax Code, which will come into force on January 1, 2022, introduces the concept of a controlled foreign company (“CFC”).
According to CFC rules, a local tax resident (company or individual) is considered a CFC owner if he owns 50 percent of the shares of a foreign company (more than 25 percent as of January 1, 2023). if there is no such company (among other things):

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(i) is an active foreign holding company (in accordance with the criteria set out in the new Tax Code) and is not on the list of offshore jurisdictions approved jointly by the State Tax Committee. Bank and State Customs Committee; or

(ii) the current corporate income tax rate should not be less than 15%, and Uzbekistan is located in a country with which a bilateral agreement on the avoidance of double taxation has been concluded.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: ***The article talks about the fact that attracting and using foreign investments based on world experience convincingly proves how much they contribute to economic development and serve as a powerful incentive for socio-economic reforms.***
Key words: ***Fixed assets, investments, new capital, financial assets, replacement, expansion, rationalization, capital structure renewal.***

INTRODUCTION.The word "invest" literally translated from Latin means "share, capital". The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activity" defines the concept of "investment" as "material and intangible benefits and rights to investments in economic and other activities.""[1]

Given the nature of this category, it should be noted that in modern literature it is often defined by the concept of ‘capital investment’. In such cases, investments in fixed assets are described as investments, but this is not entirely true because investments are made in current assets, certain types of intangible assets, and various financial instruments.

At the macroeconomic level, investment is a part of the costs of reproduction of means of production, housing stock, inventory, etc., ie the part of GDP that is not consumed in the current period, aimed at capital growth. [2]

At the macro level and in production theory, investment represents the process of organizing new capital, including the increase of means of production and intellectual capacity.

RESULTS. In financial theory, investments are related to the purchase of real or financial assets, i.e., in essence, these are modern costs to generate income in the future. In other words, it is the replacement of a particular present value with an indefinite future value. In the economy as a whole, investment is seen as a process of raising capital. The latter definition reflects future benefits and the risks associated with them as the primary criteria.

Thus, investment decisions are based on an analysis of the expected return on risk. Therefore, in determining the nature of investments, we must always keep in mind that they are associated with different types of risks and expected returns.

The ability of money to earn income depends on the sources of its receipt and the directions of its use, i.e. where the money comes from and what it is spent on. Consequently, there is an integral relationship between the reliability of capital sources and the correctness of investing funds. According to these criteria, investments are different from other investments.

In his most famous textbook, Investments (1990), B.F. Sharp, a Nobel Laureate in Economics, describes investments as the rejection of a particular benefit at the present time in order to make a profit in the future. The authors of this guide explain the meaning of the term “investing” as follows: “Say goodbye to money today to make a profit in the future” and believe that you can invest in real or financial assets. That is, the content of investments is that they participate in the process of capital movement, more precisely, the process of capital movement itself reflects the essence of investment. The capital gains generated in this move should be sufficient to reward the investor for refusing to use the funds currently available for consumption and for risking future losses from inflation. [3]

It follows from the above that investment is a more capacious concept than ‘capital investment’. Investments are involved in the process of capital movement. They are linked over a

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period of time for specific assets. Their main purpose is to maintain or increase the value of capital, and their main difference from capital is to predict risk and determine the rate of return.

Investments differ on the basis of various characteristics: net due to the need to increase fixed capital and gross due to the need to cover the depreciation of fixed assets. Investments are allocated by program objects. These items can be: property, financial instruments, intangible assets. According to the direction of investment: replacement, expansion, rationalization, renewal of the composition of funds, etc. can be divided. There are investments in terms of objectives and related risks: venture (risky) direct, portfolio and annuity. The form of venture capital is the issuance of new shares produced in new areas of activity involving this high risk. Risk capital includes various forms: credit, capital, entrepreneurship. [4]

Direct investments are investments in the charter capital of an business entity for the purpose of earning income and the right to participate in the management of the business entity. A portfolio investment is a set of different values that an investor serves to achieve a specific goal. An annuity is an investment that brings a certain return to an investor over a period of time.

From the point of view of investment entities, there is private equity, loans (including bonds), as well as private investments made at the expense of attracted capital; public investment at the expense of budget funds, long-term loans and other attracted resources. Depending on their attitude to commercial risk, all entities that make any investment can be divided into investors, entrepreneurs, speculators and players. When investing, the investor is interested in minimizing the risk, the entrepreneur takes into account the probability of risk, the speculator is ready to take a known, pre-calculated risk, the player is ready to take any risk.

If we consider investments on the basis of value category, then we can say that at the enterprise level they are aimed at increasing the value of the property of the owner, and at the level of joint stock companies to increase the share value in joint stock. In other words, in any case, the goal of the investment is to capitalize on value and realize savings.

However, unlike different forms of capital (credit, equity, entrepreneurship), investments are aimed at minimizing the risk of losses, even if they involve certain risks.

Thus, investments are mandatory in a particular process over a period of time to maintain the current value of capital or to increase it in the future. Investment is, in fact, the rejection of modern consumption in order to accumulate at the expense of future consumption.

Economists classify investments as follows:

* real (capital-generating) directly;
* portfolio;
* financial;
* intellectual intangible,

In the Law on Investment Activities, investments differ on the target object. Accordingly, they are divided as follows:

* capital (in real assets);
* innovative - (for the design and development of new generation equipment and new technologies);
* social (in the development of human potential, skills, industrial experience, other forms of intangible benefits). [5]

Investment decisions made at the micro level are usually relatively autonomous. These decisions vary in cause, scope, and purpose, and lead to appropriate financial consequences, which are typically calculated, predicted, and serve as selection criteria. From the point of view of choosing the scope of its fiscal policy, it is important for financiers and investors to be aware of the impact of macroeconomic flows on the state of affairs in stable, cyclical and growing sectors. This information is necessary for decision-making in the field of investment policy at the enterprise level, because by

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choosing this or that investment policy, it is possible to predict long-term trends in economic development and understand the possibilities of adapting to them.

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Security and Disadvantages of the Digital Economy

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Annotation: ***The government is understood less than the traditional functions of government regulation, including the best practices of regulation, how to evolve with these transformational changes and how to say. Therefore, it is very important to participate in such work, especially digital transformation is an ongoing regulatory process that creates needs that require rules. Areas such as retail, finance, communication and entertainment are already "numbered" in many countries.***

Keywords: ***Information security, technology, telecommunications, digital pox, USA.***

Indeed, in expanding the digital economy, it is necessary to strengthen international cooperation as much as possible. It is gratifying to note that as a result of effective measures taken in the field of information security in Uzbekistan, in 2019 we climbed to 41st place in the global cybersecurity index and took 52nd place.

As part of its ongoing efforts to address the Internet risks faced by young people, the Uzbek Center for Information Security (OCIS) held a series of training seminars on computer technologies in colleges and academic lyceums in March.

5G is expected to have a significant impact on the economic performance and GDP of countries. In 2016, mobile technology and services accounted for 4.4 percent of the $3.3 trillion global gross domestic product. By 2020, this figure will reach 4.2 trillion. US dollars, or 4.9 percent of global GDP, as the efficiency and effectiveness of high-speed mobile communications continues to grow.

Similarly, the GSMA said that mobile technologies and services accounted for 3.3% of Europe's GDP in 2017, while the continent's mobile ecosystem provides 2.5 million jobs. Europe is the most developed regional mobile market in the world, with 465 million unique mobile subscribers by the end of 2017, representing 85% of the population. The share of GDP is expected to grow to 4.1% by 2022, and with the launch of the first 5G network in Europe by 2020, countries will look to take advantage of the new mobile network.

The importance of 5G's potential economic impact really shouldn't be overlooked: The US has been working hard to establish itself as a 4G leader, and 4G mobile broadband has added $100 billion to the nation's gross domestic product. According to the GSMA, 4G will account for four out of five mobile connections in North America by 2020, which is higher than in other regions of the world. If the US loses its leading position in the world in wireless communications, it could be impacted by job losses and technological innovations abroad. The economic advantage of US 4G leadership will be lost. In Uzbekistan, the mobile operator UCELL also received permission to launch 5G in 2019.

There are problems in the telecommunications market of Uzbekistan that do not allow the country to reveal all the opportunities for the growth of the digital economy. The main limiting factor in the market is competitive competition, which increases investment and raises prices. MDITC has a monopoly on the country's international gateway, which operates through Uztelecom. As a result, the cost of IP transit remains the most expensive in the world, and the country's per capita bandwidth is very low. Uztelecom also has the country's widest long-distance network, although as of June 2018 it provided the country with about 24,500 kilometers of domestic fiber, which is low for the country. While there are no legal restrictions on other operators, including foreign companies, entering the market, there is clear evidence that Uztelecom's ISPs are receiving preferential access and connection

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prices. The complex, non-traditional process of licensing mobile operators (MNOs) has in the past forced some foreign companies out of the market altogether, and existing tax structures have hampered the growth of private mobile operators.

Digitalization opens up great and unprecedented opportunities. However, serious uncertainties remain in the development of such transformational technologies. Governments need to strive to better understand the potential implications for society and the new technologies that are critical to their governance.

Challenges can be divided into four main categories:

i) pressing issue;
ii) drafting "appropriate" rules;
iii) regulatory issues;
iv) institutional and cross-border issues.

Beyond the essence of digital innovation, the rapid pace of technological change calls for radical modernization. Digital technologies, as a rule, develop faster than those that control them or social structures. While the gap between technology and regulation is always a concern, digital technologies open up new opportunities for "walking".

Digitalization is breaking down the traditional boundaries of markets and sectors, which is manifested in a "new" approach to telecommunications, media markets and digital platforms. It also confuses the traditional distinction between consumers and producers, as well as the growing number of individual "consumers" who consume and transmit electricity to the grid. The uncertainty of boundaries, in particular, affects the powers and scope of the regulator. The economic characteristics of digital business also require price regulation models, since pricing in the digital economy follows different rules. New forms of digital intervention may be needed to address market failures caused by information asymmetries in some digital markets (for example, transactions with personal data in exchange for "free" digital products or services).

Digitalization is challenging the notion of regulation by challenging the traditional notion of obligation. In particular, it makes it difficult for end users to allocate liability for damages or losses caused by the use of the technology. A specific example is due to the difficulty of offering new ways to distribute content when exercising copyright/property rights over the Internet. Another example is the difficulty of establishing liability when using AI (to the supplier, distributor or original equipment manufacturer?).

Traditional institutional frameworks around industry- or activity-oriented ministries and departments also show their limits in addressing the cross-cutting challenges associated with digitalization. Digital technologies can span multiple regulatory regimes, which can lead to confusion and risk. In addition, digitalization ignores national or jurisdictional boundaries and dramatically increases the intensity of cross-border flows and transactions. This allows companies to go global by being able to locate production processes or service centers in different countries of the world. This feature allows companies to open or block a "forum store" when it comes to their availability, internal tax and data protection policies, or other areas of regulation. The gap between the cross-border nature of digitalization and the division of regulatory structures across jurisdictions can reduce the effectiveness of action and, therefore, reduce the public's trust in government. It can also prevent the spread of beneficial digital innovations.

• In conclusion, the qualitative development of economic sectors, the social sphere and the public administration system in the current period and in the near future of human development is directly related to the widespread introduction of digital technologies. The development prospects of our country also depend on the development of the digital economy and the level of digital inclusion. To do this, it is necessary to list the following main conditions and priorities for the development of the digital economy:

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• • Creation of an institutional environment and digital infrastructure for the sustainable operation of digital technologies, the provision of public services, the widespread introduction of digital technologies in the real sector of the economy, healthcare, the state cadastre and other areas, as well as on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to gradually provide the most complete coverage with the ability to connect to the global Internet networks at the level of developed countries;

• • Expansion of the scope of training and training of qualified programmers and engineers with deep knowledge in these areas, training in modern information technologies that fully meet international standards at all levels of the education system,

• • In particular, the successful implementation of the project "1 million programmers" in cooperation with foreign partners;

• • Strengthening the scientific and theoretical base in the field of the digital economy and supporting scientific activities in this area with the targeted use of the Digital Trust Fund;

• • Conducting seminars, courses and other events in educational institutions in order to popularize and expand "digital literacy" among the general population, involving them in the development of information technologies;

• • Strengthening the regulatory framework and improving legislation in the field of the digital economy, as well as the concept of "startups", creating a legal framework for their financing through venture funds;

• • create a labor market that meets the requirements of the digital economy and increase its mobility, improve the skills of specialists for the rapid introduction of new technologies;

• • Strengthening international cooperation in the field of the digital economy, implementing projects in cooperation with leading international technology companies, including the creation of modern research and production laboratories for innovative developments.

World experience shows that today digital technologies are rapidly developing, mainly in the scientific community and the private sector. Therefore, the state should create a favorable ecosystem by supporting innovative projects and IT companies in these areas..

The state will also support modern methods of digital education in support of innovation and digital ecosystems, develop standards for the effective regulation of innovative services, promote the development of new markets and reduce the risks of deepening technological processes. It is advisable to take measures.

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Improvement of internal audit in budgetary organizations

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Abstract: *Carrying out audit and control works in the conditions of the market economy will improve the management of our entire economy, introduce economic management into the activities of trade organizations, accountancy and take a new approach to auditing. For this, further emphasis should be placed on the training of economists, including auditors. In the conditions of market relations, at the same time with state enterprises, Joint-Stock Companies, companies, rent, small enterprises and joint-ventures operate in our economy. These enterprises carry out their activities in accordance with the laws "on property", "on enterprises", "on entrepreneurship" and other normative documents adopted in our republic.*

Keywords: *Audit, Joint-Stock Companies, legal nature, financial statements, accounting policy.*

Enterprises with a legal nature have an independent balance sheet, and in a banking institution their own accounts, which independently conduct mutual settlements with other enterprises and firms. The main principle of the activity of enterprises in the new conditions is to cover their own expenses, to ensure self - financing. In accordance with the laws "on accounting" adopted in our country, "on auditing activities", it is envisaged that a foreign enterprise will conduct its accounting policy, draw up and present financial statements. The reporting data should be based on farm operations, clearly and correctly structured. Through these data, the property and financial situation of the enterprise is assessed and economic stability is determined.

It is entrusted to the inviolable auditors and audit organizations to check the activities of economic entities and give them an objective assessment. Therefore, in our economy, the market of Audit Services has come into being. According to the agreements concluded between auditors, they will conduct expert activities of economic entities in different property, make recommendations aimed at identifying illegal operations and ensuring the effectiveness of the enterprise. It should also be recognized that in the following years, a few works have been carried out on the reform of the educational sector, training of specialist personnel corresponding to the requirements of the market economy, restoration of educational literature on the basis of curricula and programs of disciplines. But, Our President Sh.Mirziyoyev noted that "although a lot of work is being done in this sphere ... they are not enough. In general, these works are not able to meet the requirements of today's conditions, which are of great importance to both small and medium-sized businesses and private entrepreneurship, especially to the scale of the development of our economy.

The training of highly qualified, mature personnel with modern knowledge, able to think on the basis of the requirements of the present day is the key to solving both our socio-political and economic problems." These duties also apply to specialist personnel who are trained in Finance, Banking, Tax and Customs. The preparation of educational literature, lecture texts on the basis of state educational standards and international practice requirements is included in the sentence of the main tasks of educational reform. It is of great importance in carrying out auditing in commercial organizations and many work is also required in this regard. Today, there is also a wide range of scientific work in this sphere.

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Market economy relations the socio-economic development of the country the smart organization and promotion of the cocktail requires the production of economic techniques of Economic Conduct and the maintenance of their scientific and technical development.

Increase the efficiency of social production, the economic independence of the union, organization and enterprises, their minimum spending, their responsibility to achieve the highest ultimate results, complete economic reporting, the provision funds and the transfer of their costs to compensation, the level of the income they receive directly related to the level of efficiency of their work accounting and auditing. The effective use of basic and treated funds in accordance with the established norms for trade organizations directly depends on the proper organization of audit and control work, their proper planning.

The proper organization of the Audit work not only ensures the effective use of funds, but also provides for the control over the proper storage of commodity-material values, which are the responsibility of financially responsible persons. Proper planning of audit is of paramount importance to the effective use of auditors ' working time, Organization of the work taking into account the nature of the activities of the enterprise. This ensures that the auditors ' audit results are of good quality, are fulfilled within the specified deadlines.

The quality of the Audit work depends, first of all, on their proper planning, and secondly, on the work plan of the employees of the internal control system in the relevant Trade Organization also directly depends. In the work plan of the auditor, depending on what kind of work is performed in the days of the audit, the nature of the problems that arise in the economic activity, the dates allocated for the examination of the direct connection and correctness of these problems with the economic activity of the organization are indicated. The organization and planning of the audit should be aimed at improving the economic performance of the organization at a time when the method of management of the current economy is improving, increasing the efficiency of management, satisfying of the organization.

In the Audit work, the use of which is used in practice, the use of which is subjected to the established norms of government decisions and the correct analysis of documents, their implementation in the audit requires the auditor to have a high qualification. In each budgetary organization, the proper use of the appropriate basic and handling funds for the performance of the tasks set out, and in control of their complete storage, documentary verification is of paramount importance.

Documentary verification is said to be a comprehensive high verification based on the calculation of the status and reporting indicators within a certain period of economic activity of the organization.

With the help of the Audit, it is checked the performance of government decisions in organizations and enterprises, the correct Organization of financial affairs in the economy, its legality, the proper conduct of the duties of the head of staff. In the Audit, all types of control are combined, ensuring the correctness of the audit results and creating an opportunity for the complete preservation of the property of economic entities.

The Audit will not only ensure that financial affairs are properly adjusted within each network, but will also closely assist in improving performance, identifying and eliminating errors and omissions in the work, the introduction of an economic account, the rational use of bank loans. The meaning and correctness of the Audit results depends on the performance of the tasks assigned to him. These tasks basically consist of the following:

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1. Check the financial situation of the organization, analyze the production activities, check the correct use of funds and determine the legality of the carried out economic operations;

2. To verify the correct implementation of the previously intended indicators, the formalization of labor productivity and the correct expenditure of funds with documents;

3. To check the implementation of measures and measures by the leaders of the organization in ensuring the completeness of the property of the organization;

4. To examine the rational use of Labour remuneration fund and compliance with staff union in an organization;

5. Correctly organize the work of the account, check the correctness of the records in the account register and the correctness of its formalization with documents, etc.

The Audit not only exposes the shortcomings identified in the organization but also determines how the austerity laws are established, helps to strengthen the economic account, reduce the costs of treatment and increase the level of profitability of the organization.

The main reason for the deficit and hype that is occurring in budgetary organizations is the cold-blooded attitude to work, the abuse of career positions that are occupied by executive employees. The second reason is the lack of sufficient knowledge of financially responsible persons, non-compliance with the order of acceptance of the tokens, violation of the established valuation. Another reason for the deficit and scam in trade organizations is the lack of timely conduct of control work, the lack of proper arrangement of contracts between the organization and the financially responsible persons on material liability. It is known that auditing in enterprises and organizations begins mainly with the verification of the correctness of documents and records in them, accounts. During the Audit, the accounting documents are compared with the reports made on the basis of these deadlines, the records in the analytical and synthetic accounts. As a result of the lack of timely documentation of economic operations, the material wealth in trade organizations is looted. In carrying out documentary verification, accounting is not only a source of verification, but also a key part of it at the same time. During the audit, the auditor must also check how the accounting work is performed by the employees. In the ongoing audit of the audit, the auditor can give the necessary tips to improve his control function, in order to better conduct the work of the accounts. Ensuring proper accounting of tokens in trading is important in preventing deficit and scam in trading organizations.

During the period of the audit, the auditor shall examine how the accounts of the goods are organized, the order of keeping and selling the goods. It also determines the shortcomings that are allowed by financially responsible persons with the order of acceptance of incoming tokens. During the inspection, the documents on the goods received and issued, the reports of financially responsible persons are checked. Correct accounting of goods in the market will prevent the emergence of commodity stocks higher than the norm. The audit can be carried out in whole or in part, depending on the size of the audit, with a choice.

In carrying out a full audit, all the joints of some financial and economic circulation are covered. For example, at the enterprise, money-related circulation, that is, cash reports, documents related to the bank, the results of inventory, etc. In the audit, which is conducted selectively, certain reports are made, the correctness of the same farm operations is checked. No matter what kind of event the audit is conducted, depending on their content, the documents are thoroughly checked and its results are determined. A thematic audit is carried out to check the completeness of existing commodity-material assets. The main purpose of this is to know more clearly the situation in some parts of the economic activity of the organization.

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Thematic audit is often used in the examination of the use of working capital stock in an organization, in the determination of the correctness of the use of funds of material motivation. The main quality indicator of the activities of budgetary organizations is the implementation of the commodity circulation and profit plan. These two indicators are determined by the top Organization for retail trade enterprises. The remaining indicators are determined directly in the organization itself. The implementation of the commodity circulation and profit plan is associated with the implementation of the plan for the sale of consumer goods to consumers of high quality, the people's commodity that meets their demand and the circulation of retail goods.

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BENEFITS OF DIGITAL BANKING

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Annotation: ***A digital bank is a bank or its subsidiary that provides remote banking services using innovative banking technologies. In this article, we will define the concept of "digital banking" using the example of the activities of ANOR BANK JSC and analyze the current state of digital banking services and the bank's activities. Also, as a result of comparing the activities of traditional banks and digital banks operating in the country, conclusions were drawn about the development of banking services in the country.***

Keywords: ***Digital banking, digital banking, digital innovation, mobile application, traditional banking, call centers, online credit, online deposit.***

The system of modernization and simplification of banking services plays an important role in the development of financial services in the country. Today, information technology, as in all areas, is widely used in the banking system. The development of digital banking in the banking system is one of the key issues for economic growth, especially in the context of the global coronavirus pandemic. Regarding the banking system, the President said: “Unfortunately, the banking system lags behind modern requirements for the use of digital technologies, the introduction of new banking products and software.” At the same time, we must recognize that digital banking services need to be developed. One of the important issues is the development of a digital banking system that will increase user confidence in the banking system and offer convenient services.

Studies show that a bank or its subsidiary providing remote banking services using innovative banking technologies (without providing cash services) is a digital bank. This definition is given to the entire bank or branch of the bank. Digital banking should be considered as a software package for the online delivery of banking products to users of banking services. According to A.A. Gontarya, “Digital banking is a new form of interaction between a bank and its clients, including innovations in the field of financial services for consumers and commercial clients in the field of digital, information and technology strategies.”

Researchers Suhat Tungjitnob, Kitsuhart Pashupa, Buntavi Suntisrivaraporn in their study expressed the following views on "Mobile Banking": may increase. In addition, the mobile banking application reduces the cost of expanding additional branches. It will also be useful for the bank to receive information about customers from the application.”

“Studies in developed countries have shown that e-banking reduces transaction costs and therefore brings great benefits to banks. Digital banking creates more earning opportunities as they generate income from additional interest-free sources. The introduction of affordable e-banking services and products has enabled banks to attract potential customers and increase their market share.”.

The concept of digital banking was first introduced into the legislation of Uzbekistan in 2018, and the first paragraph of the Regulation “On the procedure for registration and licensing of banks” defines digital banking as follows:

“Digital banking is a bank or its subsidiary that provides remote banking services using innovative banking technologies (without providing cash services). Remote provision of banking services by digital banks is carried out in accordance with the internal documents of the bank, taking into account the requirements of the law".

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JSC "ANOR BANK" for the first time in Uzbekistan launched its first online banking services as a digital bank in September 2020 and currently provides a range of modern banking services.

Boston Consulting Group analysts have calculated that other developing countries in the digital economy lag behind the leaders by an average of 8-10 years. But if no action is taken, in 3-5 years the gap can reach 15-20 years. Within the framework of the Industry 4.0 concept, this indicator is one of the key indicators in determining the rating of the investment competitiveness of the national economy.

Today, the banking industry is engaged in a digital arms race around the world. In 2018, global banks are investing $9.7 billion in digital banking capabilities. Plans to invest in USD. In many commercial banks, the creation and development of online and mobile banking applications is considered more important than the expansion of conventional bank branches and ATMs..

Banks around the world already understand how to invest in digital technologies and how to attract and satisfy customers. For example, Bank of America accepted more online deposits than traditional bank branches. According to Brian Moynihy, CEO of the bank, investing in digital banking services will help meet customer needs.

Indeed, the concept of "digital banking" has developed rapidly in European countries during 2015-2020. Digital banks are widely using modern digital innovations to provide more convenient and useful services to their customers..

Unfortunately, according to the World Economic Forum, our country is one of the last in this indicator. Achieving the widespread use of the digital economy in the national economy is one of the key issues in overcoming its negative consequences in the financial sector. The use of digital banking methods, ensuring economic security and paying special attention to the development of mobile systems are important for the development of financial markets and banks.

After the signing of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF5296 “On measures to radically improve the activities of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the banking system was reorganized and the task was set to further improve the quality of customer service using banking technologies.

Accordingly, in 2020 Anorbank and TBC Bank will be registered as digital banks in Uzbekistan. Today, Anorbank, a digital bank, offers its customers a complete digital service through mobile applications or desktop computers. This means that a digital banking customer can use banking services 24/7. In other words, in the digital banking system, the client is provided with a mobile application, and the mobile application is based on the high flexibility of banking operations with high-tech IT infrastructure..

Main differences between traditional and digital banks [1]

Traditional banks	Digital banking
The work of the Bank's branch network in every district, city and region, lack of attention to quality;	non-expansion of the bank's branch network
Low level of online communication between the bank and the client;	100% online communication between the bank and the client
Mobile applications are developed, but mobile applications have constant problems with simple card-to-card money transfers or utility	high-quality and convenient mobile application

[1] Разработано автором

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payments, and in many cases system outages occur.	
Deposits and loans that meet market requirements are issued, but in many cases acquaintance plays a big role (if not familiar, then the client wanders for 3 months or more)	Favorable conditions for deposits and loans that meet market requirements (i.e. based on customer demand) and fast service
The round-the-clock answering machine works only on behalf of contact centers, where in order to get an answer to a question, the client needs to contact specialists from all departments of the bank. Client time, the amount paid by the client for telephone communication is not taken into account	availability of fast, high-quality, convenient and responsive call centers 24/7
Basically, you will need a salary certificate and other additional documents.	No need for extra documents
Centralization of management and the role of the human factor	The service provided by the program and the relative contribution of the human factor are reduced
High cost of services due to high bank costs	Low cost of services (no need for large buildings and offices)

As shown in the table above, digital banks mainly serve the convenience of customers. While traditional banks also develop their own mobile applications and operate 24/7 call centers, their operations and management are centralized. This has a negative impact on customer satisfaction with banking services..

Opportunities available in the ANORBANK mobile application:
- Easy registration with Face ID via NFC
- Simple interface
- Smart translation
- Order and delivery of cards
- Currency exchange operations
- Service fee
- Making a loan
- Opening and managing deposits
- Security management through Life ID
- Block cards
- Transfers between accounts and cards
- References and statements on cards and accounts
- Auto payments.

The core of ANORBANK's development strategy is customer focus, which includes a number of elements. These include sensitivity and willingness to help, simplicity of approach that allows people to be one step ahead in life and business, maintaining an individual approach to any client, ensuring the security of processing data as quickly as possible for any request, a focus on performance..

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As a result of these efforts and strategies, Anorbank achieved the following results in 2021:

- began servicing the entire Republic;
- The number of employees in the team reached 850 people;
- The client base has been increased to 115,000, 100,000 bank cards have been issued and 350 billion tenge has been attracted from individuals in deposits. amount has been collected;
- the number of partners exceeded 2500;
- More than two hundred organizations have invested a total of 20 billion soums. sums were transferred through Anorbank;
- The application has been downloaded 270,000 times and the number of daily active users of the application is more than 40,000 people.

This means that the digital transformation of financial services will help expand the economic opportunities of customers, while creating a wide range of opportunities for bank customers, which is an important step in increasing financial activity. In other words, one of the prospects of digital banks is to reduce the cost of services by 40-60% due to the digitalization of these financial networks. Visiting the bank saves customers time and money on paperwork.

In a word, the process of transformation of commercial banks and the transition to a digital banking system is a response to the development and active dissemination of new information technologies around the world, and digital technologies not only improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce unnecessary costs. In other words, the development of digital financial services is an important aspect of the development of the country's banking and financial system..

The above figures show that the quality services offered by the bank on the basis of rapid development and customer orientation are widely accepted by customers, and the number of bank customers is increasing day by day. This indicates the beginning of a new trend of digital banking in the banking and financial system of the country. That is why it is becoming increasingly important for traditional banks to pay more attention to the development of digital banking services..

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ANALYSIS OF BOYSUN EMBROIDERY AND ITS MEANINGS

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Annotation. ***This article discusses the study of Boysun applied art, one of the districts of Surkhandarya region. In this regard, the study of Surkhandarya embroidery was based primarily on various data related to embroidery. The history of embroidery, the types of stitches used in embroidery and sewing techniques, the study and research based on them.***

Keywords: ***Geometric patterns, amulet, moon, Islamic patterns***.

In general, the study of embroidery in this field allows to place Boysun as an important local center, which is unique in the specificity of the regional style. Despite all the conflicts of history, the tradition has been preserved and it has a future. Boysun has become a real resource of folk culture, where embroidery traditions have manifested themselves in their diversity. The study of embroidery in this region, the fixation of stable compositions, which are still unknown in the scientific literature, also shows that there are still unopened pages in the field of artistic textiles in Uzbekistan [1].

Boysun refutes the idea that other forms of artistic weaving during the twentieth century, the spectrum of diversity, the demands of daily life, the decline of folk handicrafts; one of the most active periods of the existence of large-scale embroidery was the 1960s-80s. If handicrafts in the city centers had naturally declined, then it had its own life in the suburbs, which was less prone to change over time.

It was noted that this type of home sewing, the quality and quantity of embroidery, has decreased due to the socio-economic problems of the 1990s. At the same time, an attempt was made to include embroidery in the scope of handicraft production. In 1993-1996, the Center for Arts and Crafts was established in Boysun, where the sale of suzana began. The opening of the center was aimed at supporting women in a difficult period of economic restructuring. According to the organizer H. Khursandov, 56 craftswomen worked here, and two-month training courses were organized. The center employed about 80 people, as well as home-based workers. Strictly following the tradition, all the craftswomen also experimented with natural dyes at the center. They have successfully sold their products abroad. However, the activities of this organization were local and purely commercial in nature. Since the early 2000s, the number of embroideries has declined significantly, primarily for financial reasons - the work of craftswomen is not economically justified [2]. Most women embroider small items - white cloth napkins for home use, often using unconventional patterns.

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Figure 1. Sozana 19th century

Before embroidering an item, it is necessary to think about its artistic solution, to determine how to place some parts of the decoration on the surface of the item, the proportions of the elements, what color to sew, that is, everything that is part of the concept of composition. The nature of the composition depends more on the individual elements of the rhythm-pattern, which helps to clearly understand the expressiveness of the composition.

For embroidery, it is recommended to use ornaments created by artists and paintings created by artists. It is also possible to choose some parts of the pictures on a voluntary basis, but it is even more interesting to observe the nature and think about the placement of ornaments on the surface of the object. Patterns are divided into different types depending on the seam, for example:

1. Islamic patterns are curved elements that include leaves, flowers, rods, curls, and more.
2. Geometric patterns - rectangles, circles and other shapes.
3. Images of birds and animals.
4. Intricate patterns, such as the image of a bird on a stick.

Embroidery is closely related to color. When choosing yarns, it is important to know the thickness of the colors and how they affect each other. The choice of matching colors is based on the range of colors, the range of colors. The choice of colors in embroidery was the style of each region [3]. In Surkhandarya more red, yellow, green, black, white colors were used, while in Samarkand and other regions more black, red, brown and green were used.

Depending on the color, one color differs from another (green from blue, blue from bluish). The degree of closeness to the light-white color. Things with a white surface reflect the most light of everything around us. Therefore, colors close to white (light pink, light yellow, etc.) are the brightest (brightest) colors. Color saturation is determined by the degree of darkness, the maximum color. For example, blue is considered darker if it cannot be further enhanced. Another feature to keep in mind when choosing a color. The color may change the shape or size of the item. If you look at a surface covered with red and blue spots, the red spots are closer to the blue spots and can look deceptive. Light and warm colors look closer than dark and cool colors. Therefore, the colors show the objects as larger, and the cold colors as smaller.

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The emblems of the sun, the patron saint of birth Umay, the sacred birds, the celestial horses, and the horned animals - these are the worlds of images of embroidery that cannot be understood outside the context of shamanic ceremonies. However, in any case, another true value of these unique textile gems is clearly read - the amazing energy fullness of colors and lines, which is still a source that excites the imagination of researchers.

In addition to the patterns can be used floral patterns - flower vases, large buds or bouquets (bunch-flower), tulips (tulips), leaves (leaves), branches (horns), almonds (almond, almond-flower), bird figurines (swallow - swallow, nightingale - nightingale); less often in the Cyrillic alphabet, there are memorial inscriptions such as "May 5th " or the names of their owners. Almond patterns are always depicted in two colors (white - black, yellow - black, red - blue, etc.), this style emphasizes and enhances its magical protective power.

Figure 2. Boysun sozana XIX- century.

Sozana's composition is a poetic metaphor in general - folk artisans thus imagine the ideal world, the harmonious world in which their family, seed, community "exists". This world is protected by various tumors and is supposedly programmed for successful development. It is no coincidence that in the corners of the middle square we see a stylized image of a winged figure, which craftsmen call an angel, and the square itself has a wide border with a curly pattern - an altar (literally, an altar pattern); the outer edges of the frame are decorated with a wavy running pattern (crown water), which symbolizes the boundaries of this magical world and is a symbol of prosperity [Hakimov, Gul, 2006, p. 109].

They have such defects in nature like twisted or broken eagles, twisted petals, twisted or withered branches. To see such a branch, you need to flatten the leaves and cut off some of them. The artist does the same when creating an embroidery ornament. The precise shapes of the flowers and leaves obey the artist's imagination and fill a new path or surface. In such decorations, flowers, fleas and fruits do not overlap. The decorative elements of the item are placed in such a way that the spaces between them are evenly distributed and become part of the decoration [4].

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Nevertheless, the conclusion that Boysun embroidery patterns as a field of shamanism are aimed at ensuring a prosperous life, a favorable outcome of birth, family and herd reproduction, protection from the evil eye seems very convincing. In this sense, embroidery ornaments are indeed spell texts, and the products themselves can be considered “portable religious artifacts for nomadic peoples” (Gibbon, Hale, 2007).

In conclusion, we note that the scientific literature emphasizes the functional significance of Boysun embroidery, but attempts to reveal the content of the patterns increasingly show that this small textile is directly related to the practice of shamanic weaving. It would be expedient for Boysun to study the art of embroidery in more depth and pass it on to the next generation, as well as to study the symbolic meanings of these embroideries and apply them in his clothes.

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EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF THE USE OF CASE-STUDY TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Annotation. ***This article is devoted to the educational capabilities of modern case-study Technology in improving the quality efficiency of primary education.***

Keywords: ***case-study Technology, analytical skills, skills, skills, ability, intro***

The use of interactive techniques and educational games, modern information and communication technologies in primary classes will help students to think independently, expand their creative search and logical thinking circles, as well as connect with life what they have learned in the lessons, increase their interest. Effective use of the conditions created on the basis of such modern requirements of teachers, organization of lessons on the basis of advanced pedagogical and Information Communication Technologies guarantees the quality of the educational process.

Currently, interest in the application of interactive methods and information technologies in the educational process is increasing day by day. One of the reasons why this happens is that by this time, in traditional education, students are taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge, while the use of modern technologies teaches them to search for the knowledge they possess, independently study and think, analyze, and even draw the final conclusions themselves. The teacher in this process creates conditions for the development, formation, acquisition and education of the individual and at the same time performs the function of management, directing. Today in education, modern technologies such as "smart attack", "Mind attack", "networks" method, "Sinkveyn", "BBB", "fifth plus", "6x6x6", "discussion", "role play", FSMU, "work in small groups", "rounded snow", "Zigzag", "let me say The Last Word", "Case study" are used.

Keys-stadi technology is a system aimed at solving theoretical knowledge in practical tasks. This technology teaches students to think independently, to take into account their listening skills and opinion-appropriate points of view, and to express their opinion based on specific sources. On the basis of this method, students will be able to develop their knowledge, skills, skills, learn to work according to the instructions, find useful aspects in solving the problem posed. The main functions of Keys stadi technology are as follows:

1. During the acquisition of knowledge in certain Sciences, the solution of the problem situation is distinguished by the fact that it does not have a single answer. Finding a solution to the problem requires finding a number of alternative options.

Characterized by the fact that the task of the learning process is to deviate from the traditional system that has become known and find a different set of answers, having thought logically without making a single concrete decision.

2. The purpose of education is not only to acquire ready-made knowledge, but also to learn independently, to ensure the cooperation of the student with the teacher.

3. Through Keys-stadi technology, not only knowledge is obtained, but also professional skills and skills are acquired.

4. In this process, a module is developed based on the events that occur in life. During the solution of the problem, the teacher performs the function of an assistant, a guide.

5. The essence of its technology is not only the acquisition of knowledge, but also the formation, development of practical skills, the study of life situations, the expression from the introduction of acquired knowledge.

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6. In the Keys-stadi technology, the shortcomings in traditional education are eliminated, that is, dry interpretations are replaced, creative quarrels are occupied, the lesson process is just like a theatrical.

Keys-stadi technology is an interactive method in education and aims at students interest in the lesson, practical application of theoretical materials, formation of creative motivations in relation to the educational process. At the same time, this style gives a new interpretation of the teacher's image, motivates him to create innovation in creative search, thinking.

Keys in each training process is necessary to meet the following requirements:

- accuracy of purpose in execution;
- solutions of the situation to be logically specific complex;
- describe many aspects of life in the situation;
- be up to date with respect to today;
- describe typical situations;
- analytical (analysis-synthesis...) develop imagination;
- organization of the discussion;
- availability of several solutions;

The essence of keys-stadi technology in education: it is expressed in the fact that a specialist, based on his experience, can create his own variants, acquire the knowledge he has, become a practical, creative, controversial activity.

There are specific technological features of Keys-stadi technology, through which the technology differs from other methods.

The following are the features of Keys-stadi technology:

1. The module of the existence of socio-economic systems, the situation reflected in them, is expressed in the process of a certain period of time;

2. Team-based decision making;

3. The problem is that there are many similarities in the solution and there is no exact underlying solution;

4. Availability of approach in Group system in assessing cognitive performance;

5. Attention should be paid to the emotional state of the educators; the Keys-stadi technology incorporates the following functions.

1. The method has the traceability, analytical theologies, and within the groove manages the direction of the traceability and analytical (similarity) operations.

2. Keys-stadi is used as a community technology in education, the main function of which is the exchange of information in the group.

3. The content of Keys-stadi technology is manifested in the implementation of tasks such as combining the group into an environment, generating knowledge through creative thinking.

4. Keys-stadi technology combines self-developing educational technology, taking into account individual, group and community developments, forming educational recipients scientific-creative, personal-moral qualities.

5. When using the Keys-stadi method, it is important to blur it, before applying any technology in the course of the lesson, its technological map is drawn up. On the pre-planned technological map, the goals, stages of activity are indicated. The process of blurring is an important stage in the application of technology, when a previously unplanned process can not fully express the goals set for itself. Exactly today, the topic of pre-settling the educational process is becoming more relevant. By settling, we formulate our ability to predict the process in advance.

6. Keys-stadi technology in itself plans ways to achieve effective activity in advance, anticipating the process of obtaining a certain number of achievements. In this process, it is also envisaged to activate the activities of students, to encourage them.

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The main task of Keys-stadi technology is to teach students to solve problems that can not be solved by analytical activity with a systematized complex method.

Education is a collaborative activity of the teacher and students, in the process of which the development of the individual, his / her knowledge and upbringing are also carried out. In the lessons, the teacher achieves his knowledge, skills and skills to the students through training, while the students will have the ability to use it as a result of their assimilation. In the process of learning, students use different forms of assimilation, that is, they rely on specific discrepancies in the perception, processing and application of the assimilated information. In the educational process, issues of interaction of teachers and students at the time of classes, independent performance of students, education and upbringing in the form of extracurricular work are solved. Against this background, the application of keys technology in the initial classes has its place in increasing the efficiency of the FEED process.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES IN LESSONS

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Annotation. ***In this article, the use of interactive techniques in the lessons expressed an opinion on the achievements and disadvantages of the effectiveness of interactive techniques, as well as the use of interactive methods in the course of the lesson.***
Keywords. ***educational process, didactics, curriculum, curriculum, content, method, technology.***

Each education should focus on the individual of the reader, his or her desire, his or her interest, needs and the development of the cretative abilities in it. The quality, productivity in education and training depends on the activity of independent-creative thinking and contemplation, effectively engaged in educational activities and independent thinking, aimed at mastering the educational material and content of the pupil's personality.

On the basis of the theories created as a result of the observations and research of thinkers, scientists and educators, according to the conclusions drawn from the scientific, experienced teachers of the Republic of Uzbekistan conduct a course process on the basis of interactive methods and achieve a number of achievements. Truly interactive methods create criteria for improving the quality of training of students and creating creative, creative ideas.

In particular, it is possible to indicate the development of the following characteristics in the reader's personality:

- The pupil is not trained, he is taught to work independently, to increase the productivity of Education. In this, students are encouraged to independently master the analysis itself, to think freely on the basis of personal conclusions.

It is clear that the skills of thinking against foreign ideas, the formation of active civil positions in students are formed.

- In the process of education to the students, knowledge is assimilated, ready-made without giving the knowledge from the internet, textbooks, electronic sources izlash through its education konikma and qualifications are formed. Through the acquired knowledge, an opportunity for creative observation is created. It teaches the student to master the skills of independent mastering using electronic hands, working with textbooks, reading, studying, additional literature.

- The level of knowledge of all students in the Gurh is guaranteed to necessarily master their abilities. This is determined by the fact that the education and knowledge acquired by the pupil's personality can be used in life, in practical activities.

If the course process is organized on the basis of intefault techniques:

- The mutual activity of the student increases, cretivity and skills of business performance are formed;

- Skills of working with the curriculum, program, standard meyor, textbook, manuals, subject content are formed;

- Independent reading, processing, mastering of educational content, text becomes everyday personal work;

- Didactic motives in the process of training come to vijud. That is, the need, desire of the reader is satisfied. In the process of learning, the student's motivation increases. This position elevates the

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student to a higher level in achieving the learning objectives, leads to better mastering of the content of teaching.

As a result, in the process of education, in due time, there will be established student-teacher educational relationship between the students.

In lessons taught in an interactive way, the reader not only assimilates the content of education, but also develops his own critical and logical thinking.

Of course, there are also drawbacks to the organization of interactive circuits:

- The learning process requires a lot of time to be spent.
- There will not be an opportunity to control all the students at the same time in the interactive sessions as necessary.
- When very complex materials are studied, the students are not able to complete, clear the problem, there are cases of low teacher's role in such conditions.
- Strong students are also observed to get a low score or score due to the participation of weak students while going through the learning process in the groups.

In overcoming such shortcomings, the teacher must first have a highly developed thinking skills, be able to observe the problems, be able to cope with the problems in a timely manner. The most important thing is to start the development of the personality of the reader in the organization of the lesson in interactive methods, creating a self-Foundation.

Hence the reader:

- Self-independent reading, acquiring knowledge on the basis of reading;
- Self-awareness, self-awareness training;
- To be confident in their strength and capabilities;
- To look at the activities of the teaching staff with a sense of responsibility;
- To be able to independently organize their own consciousness, to use each minute in a fertile way;
- To awaken self-desire for training labor;
- To be active in any situation should mean the development of skills and skills.

In particular, it is necessary to learn from the present time talabi to make effective use of fast information sources as the main and prime target.

Therefore, now the creation of the technology of self-development of the pupil is one of the pressing problems that awaits its solution before the science of pedagogy, didactics. These problems are also finding their solution. In particular, every pedagogical employee working in the system of continuous education has a new material base of education in the Centers of retraining and professional development of pedagogical personnel within the specified period:

- state educational standard;
- training plans;
- training program;
- textbooks;

-training on the basis of manuals, especially the teachers of higher education are given a qualification certificate.

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At present, the formation of creative and creative abilities in the students of the talabi period consists in educating a harmonious person in all respects.

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REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHERS IN ENSURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Annotation. ***This article is based on the comprehensive in-depth pedagogical and psychological preparation of educators in ensuring the effectiveness of pre-school education, the requirement of each educator to have a clear knowledge of the specific aspects. It also covers the issues of the formation of the necessary skills and imagination in the students about what requirements each educator must comply with when drawing up his personal plan.***

Keywords. ***the effectiveness of Education, pedagogical-psychological preparation, pedagogical problems, skills , imagination, pedagogical process, merit, pedagogical influence.***

Ensuring the quality of education and its convenience is one of the important tasks of modernizing it. This issue constitutes the main essence of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on education”.

In the process of modernization of preschool education, an active restructuring of the personal style of management personnel and educators is required. To do this, it is necessary to improve the structural structure of preschool education programs on the basis of the requirements laid down in this section of education of the state.

Pedagogical approaches and theories based on innovative activity demand the transformation of creation, implementation and use of innovations into a holistic, goal-oriented activity. The innovative activity of teachers should serve to increase the independence, interest of children, develop creative thinking in them, form the skills of searching for an opportunity to get out of difficult situations. It is only then that educators, believing in their own strength, help children to be able to perform certain activities in changing situations. At the same time, they attract the parents of children to take an active part in the life of a preschool institution.

In order to provide children with quality education in preschool organizations, modernization of the educational process is incredibly necessary. This requires the harmonization and mutual incarnation of all pedagogical technologies that serve to prepare the child for social life.

The quality of pre-school education guarantees the quality of children's knowledge in the later stages of education. To this end, the development of uniform requirements for the modernization of preschool education institutions, these requirements include the creation of quality education and basic skills. Educating students based on these requirements begins in early childhood and continues uninterrupted.

The process of pre-school education, which is based on the principles of democracy and humanity, is important not only for the external situation of the child, but also for his inner world, inclinations and aspirations. In this process, the main task of the heads of institutions and educators is to find the means, methods, techniques and ways to realize the personal potential of students, to ensure their intellectual development. To do this, they must first understand the problems of children, not to force them to follow the rules that they have introduced. This is because the idea of developing a growing and developing person on the basis of full support has been put forward by many educators and psychologists. In particular, the works of E. Goziev, A. Davletshin, RG

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Safarova, IP Ivanov, Sh.A. Amonashvili, AV Mudrik and others are examples of this. Their didactic theories are based on the idea of protecting children's interests.

Leading group activities in preschools has its own characteristics. Educators not only instill in children basic skills in the environment, nature, speech, and arithmetic, but also instill in us our national traditions that serve their integrated development. From an early age, they strive to instill in children such qualities as honesty, tolerance, solidarity, and mutual assistance.

As a result of the rapid development of educators in the sphere of family, environment, media influence, educators are obliged to have in-depth knowledge and broad outlook of educators. Because they should be able to strengthen what the children know and teach what they do not know.

In the organization of pre-school education, educators are required to pay attention to the unity of education, knowledge, understanding, unity of information and communication. The inadequacy of educators in this process is such an expression that it is difficult to concentrate their attention on children who are playful, have little attention to the remaining children, which often causes such educators to be excluded from the pedagogical impact. Such an approach leads to the fact that from a pedagogical-psychological point of view, children are neglected, irritable, indifferent. As a result, between educators and educators there are small-small contradictions, contradictions. To eliminate such a situation, educators should establish the educational work that everyone will be able to do with the educator, which will facilitate the correct formation of children.

Of particular importance is the regular monitoring of the socio-political reality of the teachers of the upcoming preschool organization, their relationship to it. Students should have the experience of being in a conscious attitude to the intensity of the current flow of information, what is happening today. It is extre mely important in them the formation of skills of sorting out information, the object attitude to events. Pedagogical educators of the upcoming preschool organization should be able to adequately assess them on the basis of an analysis of everyday socio-political realities, on this basis, have a critical attitude to the behavior of the surrounding people.

In the formation of professional skills of Educators of the future Organization of preschool education, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the principle of ensuring the harmony of education with social life. On this basis, the development of the content, forms, tools and techniques of educational work of future teachers is achieved. Future educators should also master the methods of involving children in social activities. All this serves as the basis for the content of spiritual qualities in educators.

Organization of pre-school education educators in addition to the content of positive qualities in children, they should have the experience of preventing, eliminating negative features of behavior. Often there are such cases as shyness, capriciousness, inability to adapt to group life in children who are new to the organization of preschool education. Elimination of such situations, adaptation of children to community life, bringing them into communication situations, ensuring their mental well-being are among the important tasks of educators. Assistance in eliminating negative aspects of the character of children, teaching them correctness and fairness, strengthening of willpower are important tasks of educators. Bunda educators should use the method of collective influence. Educators should familiarize children with the surrounding realities, prepare them for their participation in this process.

Management of pedagogical processes of pre-school educational organizations is a complex pedagogical task. It is important to take into account the age characteristics and individual Differences of children in the process of preschool education. The content, methods and techniques of organizing

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the process of preschool education are determined by the characteristics of each group of educators. These signs vary depending on the age characteristics of the child.

Teachers of pre-school educational organizations should take into account the age characteristics of children when choosing the content of educational and educational activities. Depending on the age groups of educators, the forms and methods of Education also vary. Educators of pre-school educational institutions require a wider interpretation of concepts and information. Children are told, first of all, that it is necessary to follow the norms of behavior. Therefore, starting from the pre-school education process, the necessary norms are integrated into the behavior of the child. In the process of socialization of children in pre-school educational organizations, pedagogical influence is shown to them with the help of methods of play, persuasion, prohibition.

In pre-school educational organizations, educators are represented as direct organizers and managers of daily activities of educators. Ensuring the proportionality between the requirements for educators and their opportunities constitutes an important aspect of the activities of educators.

The observance of the norms of pedagogical etiquette of future teachers of pre-school educational organizations, their external image, their easy finding of a language with children ensure the effectiveness of pedagogical activity.

The etiquette of the educator is the basis for the formation of the right behavior in the educators, since it can be a vivid example for those who are brought up with their own manners. Therefore, future educators should have studied the secrets of spiritual high, pedagogical etiquette in depth. Educator-educator should not be too lazy to give children, but should be able to give a positive effect. It is important that they identify with tolerance the causes of the origin of their shortcomings in the behavior of educators and seek ways to eliminate them. As a result of not knowing the cause of the shortcomings in the behavior of the child, educators, in most cases, give a superficial, biased assessment and unreasonably be in a cold attitude.

Educators approach children through a sincere relationship, dialogue, conquer their hearts. Some educators believe that it is necessary to be strict in relation to educators. Pedagogical experiments have shown that treating children with calm, kindness gives a more positive effect.

To love, respect children, to be demanding towards them, to bring into being a pedagogical situation based on mutual respect. Children often love demanding and just educators, they appreciate the knowledge in them.

When teaching children, it is important to first prepare them for social life, a working relationship with those around them. Therefore, one of the most important requirements for educators is the availability of organizational skills and qualifications in them. Such skills will be included in future teachers in higher educational institutions. This will facilitate the organization of the educational process, the jipsification of the community of educators. Future educators with organizational skills, as a rule, do not all work on their own. He is a skillful group Activist depending on the opportunity and will have the skills of locating all the children. He will attract assistants from parents. As a result, its effectiveness increases.

It is not expedient to apply some kind of permanent, variable methods and techniques in teaching and learning of children in preschool organizations. Educators need to regularly master new pedagogical technologies. They should always take initiative in the team, seriously solve the pedagogical problems they have put forward. If educators are not enthusiastic, their pedagogical activity will not be productive. It is important to look for new methods and technologies, apply them in their place. Educators enter into pedagogical cooperation with educators, who are different

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according to their behavior, inclinations, aspirations. If his pedagogical activity is characteristic of formality and superficality, such activity will not give the expected result. If educators seek new methods, methods and technologies of ready-made education and apply them regularly in their activities, they will be able to ensure the effectiveness of the educational process.

When conducting educational work, educators should take into account not only the age characteristics of educators, but also their individuality. Children are distinguished by their behavior, character, inclinations. It is also worth noting that some children are given the effect of adults quickly, in some this process is much more complicated. Some educators express confidence and when applying with a request, do the assigned work diligently, attentively, others will be affected more quickly by the tone of the command.

The same behavior among children can result in different causes and consequences. This leads to the fact that in some children there is a random violation of order, in others there is a constant occurrence of indiscipline. In such processes, future teachers are required to have a thorough pedagogical and psychological knowledge, as well as professional skills and qualifications. The rational organization of training by future educators opens wide way to the formation of positive qualities in educators.

The study of the system of preparation of future teachers for the management of the pre-school education process, the analysis and generalization of literature in this direction, the study of the situation in practice showed the need to develop the professional qualities of future teachers.

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PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF RENE DEKART IN THE WORK "THE FIRST PHILOSOPHY"

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Annotation. ***He was also instrumental in the development of philosophical thought. Descartes was dualistic in his philosophical views. According to him, the basis of the universe is intangible and material substance. Both were created by a higher substance, God. However, the human mind thought it was incapable of knowing. Descartes is a philosopher who has left a special place in the history of philosophy.***

Keywords: ***RENE Descartes, philosophy, mathematics, mind, matter, fashion, attribute, doubt, thinking, imagination.***

INTRODUCTION

Rene Descartes (1596-1650) was a French philosopher, mathematician and naturalist. Works: "Reflections on the method", "Metphysical reflections",

"Early Philosophy", "Rules of Management of the Mind". Teaching: He made a number of discoveries in mathematics (analytical geometry) and natural sciences. In particular, the right-angled coordinate system, the law of refraction in optics, and the law of inertia in mechanics are named after Descartes. He used the method of mathematics in his research. We find in many philosophers the ideological foundations of Descartes' philosophy and its influence on later teachings.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

In the process of research, the objectivity of scientific knowledge, the ideas in the works of Rene Descartes were revealed objectively. Historiography is analyzed from the historical point of view of Rene Descartes. Logic,, Rene Descartes' philosophical views were studied in terms of logical consistency. Systematic, The First Philosophy was systematically analyzed.

DISCUSSION

Descartes was a dualist philosopher. According to him, the basis of the whole universe is intangible and material (consciousness and Matter) substance. Both are created by a higher substance, God. But the human mind is incapable of knowing it. He emphasized that both substances have their own characteristics and differ from each other according to these properties: Consciousness is a direct and integral property of man, it has no scale, indivisible parts and form. Matter, on the other hand, is revealed indirectly through emotion and imagination, with the attribute (length, height, and width in three dimensions). It is divisible, has a definite shape, and exists only when it moves in place.

And when it comes to knowledge, Descartes always puts doubt first. Doubts arise first, and then the rest of the process. Doubt was seen as an important and necessary stage in the attainment of truth.

He believed in the existence of God, the truth must be accepted by faith, the human soul does not disappear with the body, and it exists because God exists, but the unbelievers can never be convinced. In this life there are more rewards for evil than moral virtues. People probably always prefer to work for profit, such people are not limited to fearing God or waiting for other people;

In The First Philosophy, we see the following points: Descartes, taking into account these feelings, determined that matter, which is expanded or has a space, is the objective perception of objects, that is, they do not exist objectively. The implication is that the matter of the world (space) is infinite, has no homogeneous divisions, and is infinite. Reduces all the diversity of nature. It is said that events, matter, in its originality, come into being through space and its actions, and that God is the first to cause it.

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Method problem. Descartes is looking for an unconditionally reliable first thesis for all knowledge, and a way to build an equally reliable building of science based on this thesis. At first glance, he is skeptical of generally accepted knowledge (because he does not test such a thesis in scholasticism). Doubt is just a pioneer Man can doubt everything, but doubt is still there. Doubt is one of the actions of thinking. I doubt it as I thought. If in doubt. In fact, it's just that, as I thought, it's just that I'm a thinker. (I think about the tracks. I'm like that.)

This position is a reliable basis for the knowledge required. And now I close my eyes, close my ears, distract myself from all my senses, and completely exclude images of things from my whole body from my thinking, or I consider them empty and false because it is difficult to achieve, no ma ' I don't have any. I just talk to myself, take a deeper look at myself, and gradually try to make myself clearer and closer. I am something I think about, that is, I am skeptical, affirming, denying, understanding little, not knowing much, wanting, not wanting, as well as being able to feel and form ideas. However, as I have been able to perceive before, although everything I perceive and imagine may not be anything, I do ways of thinking (modes) that I call sensation and imagination (imagination), because they are ways of thinking alone and nothing else, I can confidently consider my inner qualities. So, I came up with ideas, and to see them flush it out, it's really fun. Now, I'll take a closer look - maybe there's something else I haven't noticed yet. I think that's exactly what I'm thinking. But doesn't that mean I know everything to make sure something exists?

Indeed, in this first awareness there is nothing but a clear and definite conception of what I affirm; and this is not enough to convince me that what I think is true is true if I realize that some things which I clearly and unequivocally accept are in fact false: based on what has been said, it can be established as a general rule: everything is true, I I accept it very clearly and precisely. However, before that, I accepted clearly and convincingly what I had denied as dubious. What were these? The Earth, the sky, the stars and everything else that my senses feel. So what exactly do I understand here? And I think there are ideas or opinions about things like that. But I still don't deny what I have. these assumptions, however, had one more thing, I argued and, out of habit of believing, I accepted it clearly, even though in fact I did not realize it at all: but the things I was outside, the above-mentioned g There were things that came from the verses. It seems to me that I made a mistake in this regard, or, if I judge correctly, it was not due to my perceptiveness. What's next? When I look at some simple propositions in the field of arithmetic or geometry - for example, two plus three equals five, etc., I see this to prove that all of this is true, isn't it relatively clear? After all, then the thought came to me that this is the only thing that can be doubted: God allows me to deceive myself no matter what, even if it gives me nature in the most obvious things, and every time God allows me to deceive myself. when the first thought of his supreme power came to my heart, I couldn't help but admit that he had easily regulated it, so that I could still make the mistakes I thought I would.

I can see it clearly with my mind. On the contrary, when I refer to things that I always think I understand with such clarity, I believe them so completely that I involuntarily say: no matter who deceives me, he will never be able to achieve my conversion. to nothing, when I think of myself as something; He can't make it a reality that I've never been, because my existence has already been determined, and it also adds to me that two plus three adds more or less than five, as well as other similar things, in which I have a clear contradiction. I see resistance.

Of course, I have no reason to believe that any God is a liar, and I do not yet know for sure whether God exists, so the basis for doubt is based solely on the idea that the weak and, in other words, , metaphysics. But in order to destroy it, too, when the opportunity arises, I must examine whether God exists and, if He exists, that He may be a liar: in fact, we if we don't know, it's impossible, I think it's definitely nothing else.

RESULTS

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Descartes writes, "It is better not to dream of anything than to dream of achieving a truth without any style." He is like a blind man who seeks to know without the right style, even though he has the ability to see. According to him, a person has innate ideas. These innate ideas have nothing to do with experience. For example: logic and. the basic rules of mathematics are innate in man. The basis and criterion of true knowledge is only simplicity, clarity and clarity.

CONCLUSION

It follows that Descartes believed that it belonged only to the intellect, that is, to direct thought. When a person is born, he is born with his own reasoning, he has an innate ability, and he points out that it is only necessary to be able to use the abilities correctly and to use them correctly and purposefully in practice.

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THE MAIN CRITERIA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONFLICT PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

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Annotation. ***In this article, a growing body of research proving the existence of positive functions of conflict is, in a certain sense, positive. Such a situation, firstly, draws the attention of society to issues that need to be addressed, and secondly, the positive resolution of conflicts serves development. For teenagers, this requires a special approach. Conflict requires new approaches to prevent and avoid situations. The emphasis now is not only on conflict resolution, but also on the transition to conflict management.***

Keywords: ***psychological training, personality disorder, theoretical norms, speech of strangers, reaction.***

Training programs include a wide range of coverage, a set of techniques that cover training that aims for active change. The possibilities of drawing up a program of socio-psychological training and applying it to practice will depend on the relevance of the chosen topic and the importance of the results expected from the training.

A person is a member of a certain society, psychologically developed, distinguished from others by personal characteristics and behavior, the formation of which takes place in the process of social relations . Therefore, by properly assessing the role of ospirin in the social environment, it will be possible to find the right position of his person in the relationship and increase his self-control images in various contentious situations. After all, it is important for ospirin to enter into communication with members of his society in order to find his place in society. At the time of rapid development of today's science, pedagogical and psychological developments are being created with the effective use of various technologies aimed at ensuring the social activity of ospyrins.

In the development of training programs, the sources of Psychological Science are not enough. These studies require theoretical and practical knowledge of pedagogy and its didactic field, sociology, etc.in the training programs, which aim to work with problems especially characteristic of the younger ages. Achieving efficiency in the implementation of the training program requires the use of various pedagogical technologies. In this respect, it is important to conduct social psychological training. However, conducting social psychological training requires skill and experience from the trainer. That is, the organizer (trainer) of the training session should ask himself the following questions:

1. What purpose do I have in training?
2. Who do I train in?
3. Why did I choose this goal?
4. What tools do I want to do this with?

In fact, in order to conduct social psychological training, first of all, the goal should be set correctly and the methods of its implementation should be determined. The trainer, who has chosen the right target, can use a variety of techniques, such as discussion, coercion to thinking, pinbord, evristical conversation, working in pairs, working in groups, and quick question and answer, to conduct the training. It depends on the skill of the trainer and the ability to correctly set the mode of work.

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Any person can not conduct training even if he has mastered the rules of training. To do this, it is necessary to meet special requirements. More precisely, the following requirements are imposed on the person of the trainer:

1. The trainer should first of all know very well the psychological characteristics inherent in the personality of the participants. During the training, pedagogical altruism, that is, the ability to prioritize the interests of other people above its own, should prevail.

2. It is necessary to have an excellent knowledge of his personal qualities and psychology and the ability to manage it during training.

3. It is not only possible to get out of any confused or contradictory situations, but also to prevent it, when the situation is right, it should be able to eliminate it and alleviate its complications, take participants in the right direction.

4. The presence of the ability to deeply feel the circumstances of the participants is considered important.

5. Having a changeable, flexible mind, it is necessary to prepare oneself in advance for unforeseen situations, not to lose oneself in the face of the majority.

6. He must have the ability to constantly catch his behavior in a certain rhythm and, if necessary, develop his own motor skills.

7. Must be able to clearly understand and listen to other people's speech, reactions, have the ability to correctly interpret and understand the essence of mimics and behavior.

8. Do not go against the needs and interests of the audience and participants in the training, as well as do not argue with them.

9. Having the ability to plan, to be able to make a clear plan, having imagined all the important and non-significant aspects of the process that is expected in advance, even if it is approximate in advance;

10. Self-confidence, the presence of empathy, the presence of real thought and will.

From the requirements for the personality of the trainer, it can be seen that in the process of training, there is a high probability that different situations will occur, and the manager, that is, to leave the trainer with professionalism, understanding of such situations, requires not only a strong knowledge, but also a certain sense of the psychology and worldview of the participants. Social psychological training should be achieved not only by conducting, but also by forming an effective communication process, if necessary. And this requires a sense of responsibility not only from the trainer, but also from the participants.

The correct distribution of tasks between the participants is achieved, which should be carried out only when both sides have a deep understanding of the essence of the training. In turn, it also depends on the level of relevance of the chosen topic for training. In other words, in order to achieve effective communication in social psychological training, it is worthwhile to take into account the following factors::

- to be clear of the goal, to be perceived and understood by the same by the beginner and the participants;
- to pay attention to the principles of the existence of bilateral communication, that is, the accuracy, openness and truthfulness of thoughts and emotional experiences;
- achievement of equal distribution of active participation and group leadership among members;
- the impact or mental repression is based on the knowledge, skills and competences of the participants, but this does not allow others to be humiliated;
- the use of the right of the presenter to take the initiative into his own hands, depending on the situation at the stages of decision-making and the completion of the discussions;

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- ability to always give a correct, rational, just, constructive tone to arguments and debates, this factor supports the initiatives of the participants and provides the basis for the strengthening of the qualities that are formed in them.

This means that in order to achieve the goal pursued in social psychological training, both sides must demonstrate their skills to the maximum. This allows to demonstrate the activity and individuality of the individual as a member of the group under any circumstances. Social psychological training is organized on the basis of established requirements, it will bring success to the trainer, but will also serve to form a sense of confidence in the participants in relation to themselves. At the same time, the direct introduction of new pedagogical and modern information technologies into the sphere of education, it is natural that the organization of Social Psychological trainings on various topics will serve to increase the activity of young people, the development of independent thinking and worldview.

The conclusion is that it is impossible to completely eliminate conflicts when talking about weight (it is natural that there is a conflict between different people of interest, and also absolutely the same purpose, there will not be people of interest). The increasing number of studies proving the existence of positive functions of conflicts plays a positive role in a certain sense. This situation first attracts the attention of the public to the issues in which disputes need to be resolved, and secondly, the positive resolution of disputes serves for progress. In ospirins, this requires a specific attitude. The need for new approaches to the prevention and avoidance of conflict situations arises. Emphasis now requires the transition to conflict management, without focusing solely on conflict resolution.

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METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS IN PREPARATION OF CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Annotation. ***This article analyzes the place and role of diagnostic methods in preparing children for preschool education.***

Keywords: ***preschool education, method, methodology, diagnosis, school age, preschool age.***

Each participant in the educational process perceives the identification of the readiness of first-graders for schooling as an objective necessity. After all, the teacher needs reliable information about the level of readiness of children for learning in order to be able to work effectively from the very beginning. And the school administration will use this information to evaluate the performance of teachers and help make informed decisions related to ensuring the quality of education. And here it is very important that the level of readiness of first-graders for learning be diagnosed according to the same positions, according to which their intermediate and final educational result will be determined in the future.

The State education standard for Primary General Education regulates three groups of results. It follows from them that, first of all, teachers and parents should have clear ideas about the level of subject and meta-subject readiness children came to school with and what personal qualities they differ in.

The materials developed by specialists in addition to the State education standards allow us to outline general approaches to the content of pedagogical diagnostics, which each teacher will need to conduct in September.

Diagnosis of readiness to study school subjects (subject diagnostics)

The subject readiness of children to study courses in mathematics, literacy (the list can be supplemented with other subjects) is based on indicators of the expected preparation of first-graders, identified on the basis of an analysis of exemplary subject programs (see p. 8).

Of course, a child's partial or even complete lack of certain subject knowledge and skills cannot be grounds for refusing to admit a child to school or any other discriminatory decisions. The results of subject diagnostics give the teacher, first of all, an idea of the general level of readiness of the whole class and each child individually to study one or another section of the course, and also indicate the need for individual corrective work with a particular child and set directions for this work.

Diagnostics of metasubject readiness

Under the meta-subject readiness of children of senior preschool age, which, in fact, remain first-graders at the beginning of the school year, we understand the prerequisites for the formation of universal educational activities.

While recognizing the significance of such diagnostics at the stage of a child's transition from preschool childhood to school life, it is necessary to take into account the complexity of selecting and compiling assignments that are adequate to the tasks of this diagnostic and take into account the age characteristics of children.

Diagnostics of personal readiness

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The personal qualities of a child at the stage of transition from preschool childhood to school life are defined in the "Federal State Requirements for the Structure of the Basic General Educational Program of Preschool Education". In this document, they are presented in the form of a list of integrative qualities of an older preschooler. According to him, the child must:

- be physically developed, possess basic cultural and hygienic skills. The child should have formed the basic physical qualities, the need for physical activity. He must independently perform age-appropriate hygiene procedures, follow the elementary rules of a healthy lifestyle;

Subject diagnostics

Mathematics

№	Chapter	Expected level of readiness of children for learning
1	Arithmetic. Numbers and Calculations: Counting	establish and simulate a numerical correspondence within 5–10, selecting the number of objects specified by the teacher orally.
2		count the number of objects using natural numbers within 10, counting in units and calling numbers from 1 to 10.
3		describe the position of an object in a sequence using ordinal numbers within 5 and beyond.
4		evaluate by eye and compare groups of objects.
5		count both forward and backward from 1 to 5–10.
6	Arithmetic. Numbers and Calculations: Numbers	recognize some numbers (from 1 to 10) in the immediate environment.
7		Write down the number you get when you count things.
8		simulate numerical relationships within 10 when performing actions with objects and/or cards with numbers.
9	Arithmetic. Quantities	identify, describe and compare real objects according to their characteristics: • dimensions, • weight and capacity, - • temperature.
10		establish temporal relationships first, then, before, after, earlier, later, during (sleep, lunch, classes) orally or in the form of a drawing.
11	Geometry. Geometric Shapes: Bodies and Shapes	compare different geometric shapes, comparing them with real objects.
12		without naming the geometric shape itself (cubes, parallelepipeds, polyhedra, balls, cylinders), group them according to a number of features (size, volume and shape).

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13	Geometry. Spatial Relations	establish and model spatial relationships above, below, to the side, to the right, to the left, next to, in front of, behind/behind, between, etc. orally when describing the position of an object relative to a given one or in the form of practical actions.
14		describe the directions of movement up/down, top down, bottom up, left/right, right/left, and follow the instructions of the teacher and/or a simple diagram.
15	Data processing. Statistics	group and sort real objects and explain which groups of objects and on what basis were identified.
16		read a simple pictogram and, answering questions, compare the data presented on it.
17	Data processing. Probabilit y	participate in discussions about what might happen; can never happen; will definitely happen.
	Literacy education	
№	Chapter	Expected level of readiness of children for learning
1	Language. Speech	be able to describe their needs, feelings and thoughts.
2		to experience and demonstrate curiosity and interest: - to printed text, signs, words, symbols; - to books, stories, diagrams, poems, songs; - - to visual products.
3		distinguish speech sounds from other sounds (musical, natural, noise, etc.).
4		distinguish sounds at the beginning and end of words, recognize the first and last sounds in familiar words.
5		try to speak clearly in order to be understood, experiment with the pronunciation of words.
6		recognize symbols, numbers, letters and words
7		write letters and give them meaning.
8		"read" familiar printed signs (for example, road signs, labels, signs, etc.).
9		demonstrate partial knowledge of the letters of the alphabet.
10		demonstrate an understanding of the direction of writing (from left to right) and make attempts to form letters clearly and in accordance with accepted rules for writing them.
11		recognize written words from a basic list of common words, proper names, and other familiar names.
12		experiment with labeling words.
13		demonstrate sufficient vocabulary and experience of speech activity in order to adequately respond to greetings,

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		requests, questions, simple instructions and explanations.
14		use in oral speech simple common and non-common sentences with the correct word order, build sentences, observing grammatical norms.
15		talk about their own stories, writings, paintings and models.
16		listen carefully to continue the retelling and describe the events that happened.
17		keep up the conversation.
18		retell the text using the support.
19		ask questions and give correct answers.
20		follow simple instructions.

Meta-subject diagnostics

Universal learning activities (ULA)	**Manifestations of the prerequisites for the formation of UUD**	**Value for learning**
General cognitive	Overcoming egocentrism. Decentration in thinking and interpersonal interaction.	cognitive motivation. Self-determination of the child. Willingness to solve intellectual and personal tasks (problems) appropriate for age, with the help of acquired knowledge and methods of action.
Regulatory	Arbitrariness of behavior is action according to a pattern and a rule.	Focus on mastering the standards of generalized methods of action.
Communicative	Communication as communication, cooperation, a way of interaction.	Readiness for educational cooperation with the teacher and peers.

- Be curious and active. The child is interested in the new, unknown in the surrounding world (the world of objects and things, the world of relationships and his own inner world). He asks questions to an adult and likes to experiment. Able to act independently (in everyday life, in various types of children's activities), and in difficult situations to seek help from an adult. Takes a lively, interested part in the educational process;

- be emotionally responsive. The child responds to the emotions of loved ones and friends. Empathizes with the characters of fairy tales, stories, stories. Emotionally reacts to works of fine art, musical and artistic works, the natural world;

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own the means of communication and ways of interacting with adults and peers. The child adequately uses verbal and non-verbal means of communication, owns dialogical speech and constructive ways of interacting with other children and adults (negotiates, exchanges objects, distributes actions in cooperation). Able, depending on the situation, to change the style of communication with an adult or a peer;

- be able to manage their behavior, plan their actions on the basis of primary value ideas, observe elementary generally accepted norms. The child's behavior is mainly determined not by momentary desires and needs, but by the requirements of adults and primary value ideas about "what is good and what is bad." He is able to plan his actions aimed at achieving a specific goal. Complies with the rules of conduct on the street (traffic rules) and in public places (transport, shop, clinic, theater, etc.);

– to be able to solve intellectual and personal tasks (problems), adequate to age. The child can apply independently acquired knowledge and methods of action to solve new tasks (problems) set both by adults and by himself. Depending on the situation, the child can transform the ways of solving problems (problems). He is able to offer his own idea and translate it into a drawing, building, story, etc.;

- Possess the necessary skills and abilities. The child must have the skills necessary to carry out various types of children's activities.

It is obvious that in this list of integrative qualities, along with personal qualities (curious, active, emotionally responsive, observing elementary generally accepted norms and rules of behavior, etc.), there are also indicators of the subject and meta-subject readiness of an older preschooler to study at school.

In conclusion, it should be noted that we have outlined only general approaches to the target orientation and content of pedagogical diagnostics necessary in the context of the introduction of the State education standard. The next stage of work is filling them with specific tasks, choosing the forms and methods of diagnosing. It is unlikely that it will be fair to shift this work to the educator, the teacher, the administration of schools and kindergartens.

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GENERAL RULES OF ETIQUETTE OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Annotation. ***In this article, students will learn about the general rules of schoolchildren's morality and the impact of low-level "mass culture" on the younger generation, ideas that are completely alien to our national identity, worldview and thinking, artificial "values". and traditions", in a word, spiritual threats. the need to preserve and form our national traditions in the minds of schoolchildren.***

Key words: ***community, students, etiquette, spirituality, principle.***

Problems in the relationship between teachers and the public. It is no secret that until recently in the activities of teachers there were a number of problems that prevented the conduct of lessons in a high quality and engaged in pedagogical activity. Today, Information and communication technologies are rapidly entering the life of society and are increasingly showing their impact. In turn, along with modern education to the younger generation, it is necessary to educate them in the spirit of universal and national values, high human qualities, to protect their minds and hearts from ideological, moral and informational threats, to pay special attention to the issues of formation of ideological immunity in them[1]. It is necessary to protect the younger generation from the effects of low-level "mass culture", ideas that are absolutely alien to our national originality, worldview and thinking, artificial "values and traditions", in a word, spiritual threats. Work in this regard should first of all begin with the improvement of the rules of conduct of educational institutions. In the formation of the spirituality of the reader, along with pedagogical aspects such as the educational process, propaganda work and the demonstration of a lesson, the issues of the essence, decoration, quality of the educational weapons used by the students also play an important role.

In particular: most of the notebooks that are consumed by various printing houses, especially those that come from foreign countries, do not have educational merits. Also, the need for the user of the mobile communication service to know and follow the rules of its proper use is increasing[2]. The next problem in the relationship between society and teachers is the attitude of parents towards teachers. TODAY, Parents are more inclined to blame the teachers themselves on all the difficulties, to protect their children even if they are wrong.

General rules of etiquette of community members in schoolchildren

Harmony, mutual trust, respect, care for each other and harmony in secondary schools of general education are important conditions in the interaction of community members.The basic principle of interaction in secondary schools of general education – the right of one person should not violate the right of another person[3]. Including:

• the word husband of a member of the team-does not give him the right to slander, insult, use indecent words, which are expressed in gross disregard of the generally accepted rules of conduct in relations;

• e'tiqod erkinligi - praying in educational institutions does not give the right to go to mosques during lessons;

* dress-the husband does not give the right to come to educational institutions in open and thick clothes, which have a negative impact on the head of clothing, religious ceremony clothes, etc., not specified in his Charter.

Members of the team are in the midst of a general secondary school and must come to him in a harmonic dress. It is forbidden for them to come to the educational institution in an excessively

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narrow dress or religious prayer dress, with metal chains, brooches, various beads on the body, or in sports clothes and shoes, in which the attention of people is attracted, the shoulders, chest and abdomen, as well as the upper parts of the knees remain open[4].

In an educational institution, it is customary for every member of the team to be respected among themselves, that members of the team should refer to him as "you" in the relationship. It is strictly forbidden for them to disrespect each other, to use indecent words in their relations.

When team members walk on the territory of secondary schools in general, they should respect each other, walk on the right side of the corridor or corridor, when they encounter each other, of course, greet. Bunda students are advised to greet teachers, Boys Girls, and young adults first (in these cases, hand-to-hand asking is an exception, and older individuals or women may receive hand-to-hand transmission in response to them only after the first hand-to-hand transmission) [5] .In case of traffic jams at the entrance to the premises of educational institutions, students should give way to teachers and employees, Boys-Girls, High-grade pupils-primary schoolchildren. It is forbidden to place on the Internet or use it for various purposes related to the internal relations of the secondary school, which are not inherent in national and universal values or which are related to the internal relations of the secondary school. It is strictly forbidden to prepare, store, distribute and promote information that does not belong to the educational institution in computers, as well as any material that promotes various film productions, illegal religious information, indecent, national, racial, ethnic, religious Justice.

In conclusion, teachers and students should be able to arrive at work and the lesson on time on the basis of the approved schedule of classes, make productive use of the working day and the course process.It is strictly forbidden to commit any offenses in an educational institution, including slandering, insulting, injuring the body, playing drugs, psychotropic drugs, alcohol and other games based on tobacco consumption, quarrels, gambling and tavakalism.

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FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Annotation. ***The article is about the peculiarities of the organization and conduct of educational practice, which is an integral part of the higher education program, and the first, second and third courses of The Bachelor's degree in primary education are considered educational practice.***

Keywords: ***qualification practice, pedagogical practice, educational practice, pedagogical activity, Methodist, organization.***

The organization and conduct of educational practice on a scientific basis has been an object of controversy among scientists and methodologists of pedagogical universities for many years and remains a problem that awaits its solution and needs scientific analysis. Although the reforms carried out in the higher education system are aimed at training highly qualified, competitive personnel, the problem of adapting the content of the educational practice to the requirements of the present day and organizing its components on a scientific basis is poorly studied and attracts the attention of methodologists and educators. Especially characteristic of the organization of the educational practice of teachers of the future primary classes is that the greater the number of subjects passed in the primary classes than in other specialties, the greater the complexity of some of the difficulties that practitioners face when entering pedagogical activity. The proposed innovations in the organization and conduct of educational practice have resulted in the analysis of a number of practice documents, practice programs, methodological manuals.

One of the existing shortcomings in the organization and conduct of educational practice is that each of the stylists attached to it from the OT should prioritize the fact that their science is fundamental and require the application of the theoretical knowledge gained in the audience in practice. The various visible assignments given by the Methodists attached to the subjects and the need for reports on the pedagogical activity of the practitioners will undoubtedly hinder the full understanding by the students of the essence of the educational practice and negatively affect the integrity of the practice in professional activity. In some cases, the leadership (in particular, the teaching methodology) involved in the organization of the practice also prioritizes the requirements for their own science, which in the course of the practice “puts the head of State”. One way at once to find solutions to such shortcomings can be to integrate the holistic pedagogical activity of various science stylists in the teaching practice into one system and coordinate their performance.

Some stylists who do not fully understand the purpose, function, content and essence of the teaching practice in each of the sections of the courses, understand the passage of a qualitative lesson only on subjects, when they say practice. As a result, from the first day of school the practitioner is assigned the task of observing and analyzing the lessons. Due to such errors, the student, who made the first step in pedagogical activity, begins to understand that the pedagogical process is the observation, analysis of lessons, the passage of lessons and practical assistance to the head of the class, as a result of which he does not pay enough attention to the classroom and extracurricular activities, self-study and control of his activities. In particular, the lack of hours allocated to Methodist psychologists for the period of pedagogical practice in the curriculum, the passage of psychology in only the 1st course, in a certain sense, creates the need for this science in the teaching practice of

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Higher courses by the student, and in the preparation of software materials for practitioners, mainly because of the preparation In some foreign countries, we can see that future teachers have access to psychological practice in a certain part of the academic year [4, b. 4,8].

It should be noted that the role of educational practice in professional pedagogical activity, its formation as a subject of pedagogical activity, the importance of the development of student abilities; the fact that the events that may occur during the internship are not thoroughly analyzed with all its central problems has a negative impact on the student’s performance during the internship.

Some educators, however, argue for the need to “pedagogicalize” the practice, arguing that the organization of the educational process at school is left out, focusing primarily on the student’s learning process at the university. According to them, the internship should be the main tool for comprehensive training of future professionals. In order to achieve this goal, in determining the content of practice, it is expedient to introduce the principle from theory to practice, from system to practice.

While the above points are of fundamental importance, it is important to understand the place, role, and importance of pedagogical practice, as well as its essence. Only then will he be able to achieve his goal. It should be noted that any specific educational task, the purpose of teaching in the process of pedagogical practice, any specific form, method of working with students, if we understand the essence of the activities of students and teachers we can achieve the expected result only if we fully understand what psychological mechanisms are implemented in educational practice, what conditions provide a favorable developmental effect.

In the existing pedagogical literature, one can still find one-sided views on the content of students' educational activities. A. A. Verbiskaya The basic educational activity of students is divided into three forms (theoretical knowledge that the student receives during the academic year at the university (lectures and seminars, practical classes), forms related to educational and professional activities (business education) games and didactic games, etc., educational and professional activities). [2, p. 54,55]. According to the analysis of the qualification practice in modern pedagogical education by V.M. In addition to the unit, it is a type of educational technology. According to V.M. At the same time higher education y The fact that the theoretical “depth” of education differs from school practice causes practitioners to face problems [6, p. 46, 47]. O.A. Abdullina and N.N. According to Zagryazkin, the practical work of students is exactly the same as the professional activity of a teacher, similar in content, structure, versatility of attitudes and tasks. Although the student tries to get acquainted with the multifaceted and complex aspects of the integrated educational work during the internship, because this activity is a study of professional activity for the student, science teachers, methodologists systematically train students. 'naltiring, organizing and controlling. The student's multifaceted work preserves the integrity of his or her core business - teaching and learning.

According to the analysis of the results of the research work devoted to practice, it is possible to recognize a number of its functions.

First, practice allows students to test their theoretical knowledge in practice. Difficulties encountered when applying the knowledge gained at the University in the process of practice are considered as the main problems in the activities of new teachers who took the first step into pedagogical activity. Practice serves as a link between theoretical knowledge and practical activity.

Secondly, practice is regarded as a space in which integration of different classifications and different knowledge takes place in the future teacher activities. The study of the pedagogical process takes the leading place in the educational process, in contrast to the practices passed in the previous (college) stages, with its sequence, division into parts, and in practice acts as a holistic, integral phenomenon. Taking into account the similarity of the practice with some production processes, we can say that in educational practice, separate “blocks” and “parts”of psychological and pedagogical

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knowledge are "assembled" in a holistic structure that serves professional activity. It is worth noting that the “construction” of Serial and individually mastered knowledge can be carried out only in pedagogical activity. During the internship, the subject of the student's view of new independent pedagogical activity is formed, a relatively new subject of relations between the students and the pedagogical community arises. The school's pedagogical team provides practical assistance and support to practitioners in mastering and adopting a new perspective.

During the internship period, the student is given the opportunity to test himself at the maximum in his activities as a teacher. The practice will be the basis for future educators to strengthen their knowledge in the chosen profession and to determine the limit of their opportunities and develop their ability to overcome difficulties. Qualitative Organization of educational practice – this allows for the development of future pedagogical professional knowledge.

Recognizing the continuity of practice in relation to the previous stages of education, it is necessary to diagnose its course, to study the results of monitoring by experts and to spend on improving the content of practice. The exact, incomplete mastering of the skills and skills acquired in the universities arises in the professional activity of the practitioner, as a result of its elimination, the mistakes that have been made are diagnosed and it is understood at what stage of professional activity this acquired knowledge corresponds. Having analyzed the metaphor “practice as a stage of accumulation of knowledge”, we can say that practice determines which parts are missing in the student's knowledge, which ones are imperfect, which ones are not suitable at all.

On the analysis of the results of the practice by expert opinions, it is expedient to make recommendations to the teachers on how to eliminate the shortcomings that each student may have in the future. The data collected during the educational practice and the conclusions drawn up on its basis will provide the basis for the design of the next stage of education, as well as the improvement of its purpose, content and implementation technologies. This is a task not only for the teachers of higher education institutions, but also for the students themselves, which implies that they determine the directions and forms of independent acquisition of knowledge in the rest period of Education.

Pedagogical practice, especially educational practice, allows the student to "shorten" the period of adaptation to pedagogical activity, and not to imitate, but to test himself in professional activity, to identify and eliminate difficulties, at the same time not to leave pedagogical activity, when faced with problems, the student learns not to be alone with himself, together with his colleagues, stylists, to redesign all the issues

Thus, recognizing the leading position of educational practice in the system of training students for professional activities, the practice is the basis for the development and socialization of the professional skills of future teachers, and its effective organization dictates the perfect development of educational tools organizational and pedagogical. The fundamental reforms that are taking place in the society, especially in the field of Education, constitute the task of developing an innovative integrated pedagogical practice project and modern program in the universities, abandoning the existing established, old system that does not meet the development goals.

In the analyzed practice programs, one can see the similarity of the form of organization, mainly: the conference in which the initial practice was taken; the observation of the lessons by the practitioners, the analysis or the analysis of the lessons by the methodologists; the activities conducted by the students, the analysis of extracurricular activities; the seminar-training conducted by the school stylists for practitioners.

Consider the contents of the main ones: the conference in which the internship took place – the main purpose of this form of work is to acquaint the students with the purpose, objectives, duration and duration of the teaching practice; to attach the kafedra stylists who will ensure the successful passage of the internship to the educational institutions where the internship will take place; to; explaining the rules of procedure of the educational institution where the students are going to practice

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and the responsibility of the practitioners, traffic rules, subordination to the Charter of the educational institution will be explained. Students are provided with the program of the educational practice its purpose and means of implementation, forms of the content of the work used in the generalization. The purpose of such a form of work is aimed at providing students with a dream about the essence, values of their chosen profession and supporting initiatives. The stylists who spoke at the conference should speak not only as a supervising teacher, but also about the fact that they are a mature specialist in this field, a consultant (didakshonos, Methodist, educator, psychologist) and can solve problems together with practitioners during the period of training practice. Stylists are advised to talk not about the analysis of the content of activity, but about the means and methods of influence. Stylists in sciences (mathematicians, linguists, technologists, educators, psychologists) understand each of the criteria for assessing his science (how many points can be obtained for which form of work) in specific dimensions. During the internship, each student performs the following types of activities specified in the internship program, improves his / her pedagogical knowledge, skills and monitors the content of his / her work activity. As a result, before the completion of the educational practice, the student will be able to adapt his / her personal work plan to the content of the activity:

- drawing up a brief description of the educational institution;
- acquaintance with the content of the activity of the psychologist of the educational institution;
- to learn the main functions of his professional activity;
- to have information about the categories of students who need help;
- to get information about the problems of the educational institution;
- analysis of problem solving technologies;
- having their own views on professional duties;
- to compare the theoretical knowledge gained in the process of lectures and practical activities in life situations, practical activities;
- monitor achievements and shortcomings in working with a specific age group, A category of students with problems in a particular personal area.

The student's activities in practice are monitored by the above-mentioned types of work and evaluated taking into account the extent to which it is performed [3, 20].

In conclusion, the ultimate goal of all types of practice should be the formation of professional competence specialists and the professional competence of the future teacher should be considered as the source of training of teachers.

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Features of the pharmaceutical market of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: ***This article focuses on the protection of public health in our country, providing our compatriots with cheap and high-quality medicines, modern medical equipment,rules for the organization of production of medicines and medical devices and their quality control.***

Keywords: ***Economy, market, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceuticals, global, trend, analysis.***

The complex impact of various factors of the modern world economy on the global pharmaceutical market complicates the study and analysis of its development prospects. This market is constantly dependent on health care reforms, incomes and living standards in different countries, the demographic and epidemiological situation in the modern world. The increase in disease, the intensification of various epidemics in different regions of the world, the emergence of many new diseases in recent years, as well as the acute socio-political situation increase the relevance of studying trends and prospects in the global pharmaceutical market.

During the years of independence, significant work has been done in our country to protect the health of the population, to provide our compatriots with cheap and high-quality medicines, modern medical equipment. Especially in this regard, significant results have been achieved in the last five years within the framework of the Action Strategy. In particular, in order to support pharmaceutical companies and organizations, they were exempted from paying all taxes for 5 years.

In addition, budget allocations for medicines have been significantly increased. In particular, in 2017, 0.4 trillion soums were allocated from the national budget for medicines and medical supplies, in 4 years this figure has more than tripled, and in 2020 - 1.4 trillion soums.

Due to the high social significance of drugs produced in the pharmaceutical industry, the scientific intensity of pharmaceutical production, strict state regulation of the industry and its investment attractiveness, it occupies a special place in the national economy. Nevertheless, the current state of the pharmaceutical industry in our country indicates the instability of the process of development, production and promotion of medicines and insufficient development of national health.

Currently, the global pharmaceutical market is dominated by developing countries, but the competition and position of developed countries remains much higher.

At the current stage of the Uzbek pharmaceutical market, there is still a significant surplus of imported drugs in total sales. Therefore, the problem of import substitution is so acute and important that about 50 normative documents adopted by the government in recent years, both in the field of drug safety and in developing a strategy to increase the competitiveness of local companies in the global pharmaceutical market.

Uzbekistan's pharmaceutical market is the third largest in the CIS after Russia and Ukraine. It is one of the fastest growing markets in the CIS region in terms of growth dynamics (8-10% per year).

Today, the Uzbek pharmaceutical market consumes 9,000 types of medicines, 1,684 types of medical devices and 1,529 types of medical equipment.

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The pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan in 2019 amounted to 1.0 billion dollars, and the share of imports decreased to 79.5%

The pharmaceutical market in 2019 amounted to 1.0 billion dollars (109%), (in 2018 - 954.2 million dollars) and the share of imports decreased to 79.5% (81.3% in 2018), mainly obstetrics and gynecology (99%) , gastroenterology (80%), immunology (95%), cardiology (95%), neurology (87%), dentistry (98%), endocrinology (94%) and others.

In January-May 2020, domestically produced drugs amounted to 179.4 mln. packaging, with a total value of 825.9 billion. soums, an increase of 102% (value) and 105% (quantity) compared to January-May 2019 (in January-May 2019 - 171.2 million packages of medicines worth 812.7 billion soums were produced). In January-May this year, domestic production was fulfilled by 101% (by value) and 103% (by volume) compared to the forecast.

The Uzbek pharmaceutical market will average 1.4 billion soums by the end of 2020. dollars.

The number of pharmaceutical companies in Uzbekistan was 2 in 1994, 68 in 2002 and 130 in 2012. By the end of 2020, 220 local pharmaceutical companies produced 1,271.8 million pharmaceutical companies. packaging, valued at $ 2.47 trillion. soums worth of pharmaceutical products. The number of employees in the network reaches 8,000 people.

Table 1

The share of the pharmaceutical industry in the formation of the country's GDP

Years	**GDP (billion soums)**	**Volume of pharmaceutical production (billion soums)**	**Share in GDP,%**
2016	242 496	1 144	0.47
2018	406 649	1 440	0.35
2020	580 203	2 470	0.43

Of the local enterprises, 102 specialize in the production of medicines, 30 in medical equipment, 80 in medical devices and 8 in medicines and medical supplies.

At present, the number of products registered by local pharmaceutical companies exceeds 3,524 (3,147 drugs, 280 medical devices, 97 medical devices).

In the first quarter of 2021, 352.2 mln. The value of the package is 670.5 billion. UZS (including 109.1 million packages of medicines, 521.7 billion soums), which is 111.1% (amount) and 109.7% (value) more than in the same period last year. drugs decreased by 14.65 percent (quantity) and 0.62 percent (value).

In January-March 2021, the volume of drug imports into the country amounted to 283 million. USD, which is 100 mln. dollars or 54 percent.

In January-March 2021, the export volume of pharmaceutical companies amounted to 12.9 million. The plan was fulfilled by 144.0 percent and amounted to 5.0 million US dollars compared to the same period last year. dollars or 68 percent.

In the first quarter of 2021, 23 pharmaceutical companies exported medicines and medical devices to a total of 16 foreign countries.

Production of medicines and medical devices consists of serial production in accordance with the rules of organization of their production and their quality control, which includes production on a complete technological cycle or on its individual stages.

During the first quarter of 2021, a total of 261 applications were received for the provision of public services for licensing, and these applications were considered in the prescribed manner, on which 25 decisions of the licensing authority were made. A total of 142 applications were approved, including:

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the number of licenses issued - 92, the number of extended licenses - 6, the number of re-issued licenses - 20, the number of new license agreements - 22, the number of expired licenses - 2. A total of -136 applications were rejected.

In January-April 2021, the number of licenses issued to pharmaceutical companies for the production of drugs was 9, the number of licenses for the wholesale sale of drugs was 64, the number of licenses for the manufacture of drugs was 28.

Currently, there are 220 local pharmaceutical companies operating in Uzbekistan. From them:

- 101 medicines
- 29 medical equipment;
- 82 medical items;
- 8 of them specialize in the production of medicines and medical devices.

Wholesale sale of medicines and medical devices in accordance with the requirements of the law sales and storage.

It is also recognized that the retail sale of medicines and medical supplies is carried out only by pharmacies and their branches.

The pharmaceutical market has 669 wholesale organizations and 13,957 pharmacies and their branches engaged in the retail sale of medicines and medical devices.

The use of drugs, medical devices and medical equipment in medical practice, as a rule, is allowed after their state registration, and their state registration is carried out by the Pharmaceutical Industry Development Agency under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

By the end of the first quarter of 2021, the number of products registered by 220 pharmaceutical companies will be 220, including:

- 200 types of medicines,
- 13 items of medical supplies,
- 7 types of medical equipment are produced.

Out of 220 pharmaceutical enterprises, 55 (25%) have introduced international and national standards, including 34 enterprises ISO 9001: 2008, 7 enterprises ISO 13485 international standard, 12 enterprises Uzbek state standard and 4 enterprises other countries “GMP - Necessary development extraction practice” standard was introduced.

Until April 2021, 2 pharmaceutical companies have been issued GMP certificates. 10 pharmaceutical companies and 1 wholesale company are in the process of certification.

By the end of the first quarter of 2021, 85 standards on “Good Distribution Practice-GDP”, 40 standards “Good Production Practice-GMP”, “Basic Principles of Risk Management in Quality Assurance and their Application by Manufacturers” (USAID) will be adopted. improved the skills of 43 specialists in the field.[1]

Free economic zones “Zaamin-farm”, “Kosonsoy-farm”, “Syrdarya-farm”, “Bostanliq-farm” and “Parkent-farm” have been established in a number of regions of the country. As a result, the dynamics of growth in the pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan is 8-10% per year, making the pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan the third largest market in the CIS after Russia and Ukraine. By the end of 2021, the Uzbek pharmaceutical market will produce 9,000 types of drugs, 1,684 types of medical devices and 1,529 types of medical equipment.

As a result of the implementation of the 100 goals set for the next five years of development of the country by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", the indicators in this area will rise to a new level.

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[1] https://uzpharmagency.uz/uz/news/uzumiston-respublikasini-farmatsevtika-soasini-2021-jil-i- quarter-davri-natishalari-turisida-malumot

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In particular, as a result of the gradual implementation of the tasks set out in Goal 57, a system of maintenance of medical equipment and facilities in public medical institutions will be created, a separate enterprise for maintenance of medical equipment and its 13 regional branches will be established. .

At the same time, in accordance with Goal 58, the regulation of the circulation of medicines and medical supplies and the improvement of the system of supply of cheap and high-quality products to the population will be continued. transmission is set up.

In particular, paragraph 228 of the State Program for the implementation of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 in 2022 - "Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood" also provides the population with cheap and quality medicines, unreasonably high prices. In order to prevent illegal pharmaceutical activities and violations of the order of sale of over-the-counter drugs, including strong drugs, mechanisms are being established to improve inspection procedures conducted by the Pharmaceutical Industry Development Agency and the Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance and Public Health Service.

In short, over the next five years, thousands of people will be able to restore their health in a timely manner in foreign countries and provide cheap and quality medicines that are not harmful to their health. will be able to make timely purchases.[2]

It is expedient and very important to further improve the provision of the population with quality, effective and safe pharmaceutical products, increase the production volumes, scientific and technical and export potential of local manufacturers, as well as attract foreign direct investment.

- In 2019, 36 projects worth $ 120.3 million were launched (including $ 40.9 million in foreign investment) and 1,760 new jobs were created.

- In 2020, 34 projects worth $ 92.8 million were launched (including $ 14.214 million in foreign investment) and 1,622 new jobs were created.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 28, 2020 No PP-4937 "On measures to implement the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021-2023" with a total value of 282.2 million soums in the pharmaceutical industry. There are 25 investment projects worth $ 2021-2024. Of this, 98.0 mln. USD investments, including 22.4 mln. USD of foreign direct investment and loans and 10.0 mln. dollars of state-guaranteed foreign loans. By the end of 2021, the total cost will be 59.0 million. It is planned to launch 14 projects worth $ 1 billion and create 655 new jobs.

According to the investment program, the Agency has allocated 279.5 million soums. As part of 25 investment projects worth $ 96.9 million in 2021. USD investments, including 21.3 mln. USD of foreign direct investment and loans and 10.0 mln. dollars of state-guaranteed foreign loans. In the framework of these projects in January-March 2021, a total of 13.2 mln. USD (including $ 4.4 mln. of foreign investments and loans) were disbursed and the plan for the reporting period was fulfilled by 157.5%.

Today, 28 local pharmaceutical companies export to 28 foreign countries. In 2020, compared to 2016, the volume of exports increased almost 5 times and amounted to 11.2 million. dollars.

In 2020, Kyrgyzstan ($ 6.3 million), Kazakhstan ($ 6.7 million), Afghanistan ($ 2.4 million), Turkmenistan ($ 3.7 million) and Tajikistan ($ 0.7 million) will account for the largest share of exports. $ 72 million).

The bulk of exports of pharmaceutical products account for medicines and gauze, medical cotton.

According to the State Statistics Committee, in 2021 Uzbekistan will receive about 1.6 billion soums from 63 countries. US dollars worth of pharmaceutical products were imported.

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The volume of imports of pharmaceutical products compared to 2020 amounted to 437 mln. Increased to USD.

In 2021, Uzbekistan will be the largest importer of pharmaceutical products:

- India - 300.8 mln
- China - 290.6 million
- Russia - 145 mln
- Ukraine - 86 mln
- Germany - 78 million
- Hungary - 74 mln
- Latvia - 68.5 million
- Turkey - 66 million US dollars

In 2021, local enterprises produced pharmaceutical products worth 3.6 trillion soums, which is 29% more than in 2020. As of January 1, 2021, a total of 221 enterprises producing pharmaceutical products are operating in the country. Of them, 91 specialize in the production of medicines, 32 in medical equipment, 90 in medical devices, 8 in the production of medicines and medical supplies, 140 pharmacies in the manufacture of medicines.

At the same time, there are 616 organizations engaged in wholesale sales and 15,790 pharmacies and their branches engaged in the retail sale of medicines and medical devices. As can be seen from the picture, the retail chain has expanded significantly with the number of wholesale drug dealers declining over the past period.

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Periods of the educational process and the technology of teaching based on them

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Annotation: *This article analyzes didactic phenomena in the field of the educational process - the activities of a teacher and a student during the formation of an act, phases, cycles and stages of studying the material "Frage Sätze" in a German lesson in grade 5.*

Keywords: *education, didactic events, methods, learning activities, learning materials, educational process, educational stages.*

Didactic activities in the context of the educational process - an act, a stage, the formation of periods to further clarify the activities of the teacher and the student, as well as the temporary intersection of educational materials, we will analyze the process of studying the Frage Sätze (Interrogative sentences) topic in a German lesson in the 5th grade.

In order for a 5th grader to master the correct use of an interrogative sentence in speech, it is necessary to know the definition of the interrogative sentence (1), a decrease in the number of votes at the end (2), and a question mark at the end of the interrogation (3) at the end of the interrogation, are the State Education Standards (SES) in this context. There are a number of ways to teach this topic. Verbal interpretation of interrogative knowledge. This is a traditional way of conducting the educational process, in which children's learning activities shift from knowledge to practice. in other words, the rule, the definition, the specifics are studied and put into practice. It involves the reproductive nature of students' learning (teacher comments, acting on what they have learned from the book). We refer to verbal learning as a pure deductive method. Inductive-deductive teaching of questioning. Such training is designed for both students' thinking and memory. Students analyze the facts on the topic according to the teacher's assignment, and the teacher explains the new knowledge based on the analyzed facts. Students' learning activities range from practical activities to knowledge-based activities. Today, advanced school teachers have adopted inductive-deductive learning management technologies. Inductive path. When education is organized in this way, students' learning activities go from practice to theoretical knowledge. Subject students will publish it themselves.

Below we compare the next two methods. When the study of the topic of questioning is organized in an inductive-deductive way, the members of the educational process - teaching activities, learning activities, the interconnection of educational materials to the changing elements of the educational process (according to the teaching method, tool, etc.). The following facts can be traced back to this incident. Invite students to observe the facts on the topic and observe them. In this case, the temporal intersection is based on the facts within the topic (1), the separation of sentences marked with a question mark at the end of the text is the next intersection, students focus only on the facts of the interrogative sentences (2), interrogation at the end of the sentence they realize the decrease in volume through the tone. This is the third time intersection (3). The children's attention is drawn to the punctuation mark at the end of the question. This is the fourth time intersection (4). The teacher comments on the facts presented by the student. This is the next time intersection (5). The definition of the interrogative sentence is read from the textbook. This leads to the next time intersection. (6). What is the question? Any student can answer this question. So, there is another temporary intersection. (7). Use key words to reinforce knowledge of the interrogative sentence (8). Separate the interrogative sentence from the text (9). Completion of the textbook (10).

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As an example, it can be distinguished from the temporary intersections that 10 acts of education were followed. At the heart of all these acts is the intersection of teacher activity, teacher activity, and teaching material. Each time interval corresponds to a set of learning tasks that reflect specific intellectual, intellectual, and practical actions. If we acknowledge that in the process of education, based on the acts of education, reflect the educational tasks related to them, then we are forced to recognize that the acts of education end with a certain result, acting on certain objective means. Thus, educational acts and related learning tasks have a genetic function that reflects all aspects of the educational process. Educational acts are not rigid, they are changeable. (Lerner. N. Ya.)

Inductively move from this speech practice (1) to the knowledge of the interrogative speech (2) from it to the speech practice. In this way, the study of the relationship of knowledge and skills to the experience of creative activity is inductive. remains.

The following system of children's goals is followed in the process of learning materials in an inductive way. The main goal is to use the interrogative sentence correctly in speech, the intermediate goal is to study the DTS independently, the goal equal to the action is to find the interrogative sentences in the text (1), to observe the isolated sentences (2), Comparing interrogative sentences with adverbs (3), comparing interrogative sentences in German with interrogative sentences in Uzbek (4), composing sentences using base words (5), what words in composed sentences –Determination of the use of interrogative words or non-interrogative words (6), intonation at the end of the interrogative sentence (7), repetition of the use of question marks in interrogative sentences (8), searched and composing sentences using key words (9), drawing conclusions based on composed sentences (10), comparing the conclusion to the textbook tariff (11), listening to the teacher's explanation of the interrogative sentence (12), given the basic sentence Create a link text with z (13), extract interrogative sentences from the text (14), along the selected sentences work on question-reading techniques (15).

Inductive-deductive teaching of the subject of the question is followed by 10 acts. Inductive-deductive teaching is followed by 15 acts. The fact that the acts of the educational process are intertwined and lead to a single goal - the full mastery of knowledge on the subject - this is common to both ways. 'is represented by a secret. No matter how the educational acts are formed, they follow a single logic - the logic of full mastery of educational materials. Inheritance between educational acts is based on the fact that the main features that have not been fully mastered, not thoroughly analyzed, go to the activity, incomplete knowledge, specific knowledge that is fully perceived basic and secondary features are perceived. and requires the logic of reading activity. The stages of education are formed from the complementary acts that require each other.

The stages of education are larger and more integrated than the acts of education and include two or more acts. The purpose of education is also decided at the educational stage. In the educational stages, the study of knowledge continues to stimulate the motivation of emotional resources, the formation of skills and the development of memory, the internal resources of the cognitive process.

Questionnaire Inductive-deductive learning acts are summarized in the educational stages as follows. Act 1 observes the facts of the interrogative sentence and Act 2 separates the interrogative sentences at the end of the text. Both of these factors ensure that the perception of the facts in question interrupts the process of activating them in one's speech. When the topic is passed inductively, Act 1 observes the topic, searches for the interrogative sentence, and Act 2 observes the selected sentences and compares the 3rd act sentences to the adjectives and adverbs. 'he said. When the learning process is organized in both inductive-deductive and deductive ways, the stages of learning are formed from the combination of interrelated acts.

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The stages of education are not a mechanical sum of the acts of education, but rather a product of the development of the acts of education. They reflect the logic of the educational process, the psychology of the teaching material, and the interaction between teaching and learning activities. In the objective course of the educational process, educational acts become the stages of education, developing the perception of the relevant facts, their activation.

We have already mentioned that the stages of education are a larger, more integrated unit than the acts of education. The formation of the stages of education from the development of educational acts can be understood by continuing to analyze the facts on the subject of the question. According to the inductive-deductive approach to the study of the topic, the fact that the 3rd act reduces the sound at the end of the interrogative sentence and the 4th act puts a question mark at the end of the interrogative sentence ensures understanding of two other features of the interrogative sentence. In the objective course of education, the interaction of teaching and learning activities under this act, combined with the previous two acts on the basis of a single goal, leads to the formation of educational acts in the form of educational stages. The development of the four acts of education ensures that the impact of teaching and learning activities is implemented in the form of a larger holistic unit - the educational stage that is the intermediate goal is achieved.

In the movement of the learning process, the transition from acts to stages of learning is not mechanical, but rather the development of acts into stages of learning - hence the spiral movement of acts and stages. We see the difference between the act of learning and the stage of learning - in the first case, the psychological nature prevails, and in the second - the didactic nature. In other words, the act of education is more psychological, the educator is more didactic.

The development of the stages of education is their transformation into a more comprehensive and meaningful unit, that is, the transition to the stages of the educational process. To clarify our point, let's turn to the practice of teaching the topic of questioning. In this case, we will re-group the educational acts related to the inductive teaching of the questionnaire. Acts 1-7 are a preparatory step for students to independently describe the interrogative sentence, to actively acquire knowledge about it, and to draw conclusions based on the structured sentences. Comparing the conclusions drawn in Acts 8-14 with the knowledge in the textbooks, students perceive their knowledge of the interrogative sentence, first the independent conclusion, then the examples in the lessons, and finally the teacher's speech. Through these acts and steps, the students' perceptions of the question are formed in the mind as a representation of the subject being studied. It serves to reinforce the image of each stage of the educational process. The stages of the educational process develop and eventually the stages of the educational process are formed, that is, they lead to the final result. What are the stages of the learning process? There are four periods in the educational process. The act of education is the smallest unit of the educational process. The act of education is the smallest unit that can be organized and analyzed in the context of the category of the educational process. In this case, the act of education loses its didactic nature and becomes a phenomenon studied in psychology and physiology. The act of education is part of the educational phase. Given this feature of the act of education, we distinguish it as a genetic cell of the educational process. As we distinguish the act of the learning process as a genetic cell of the cognitive process, we use it to interpret the stages of the learning process, and then the stages of the learning process. The stages of education are one unit in relation to the acts of education. that is, the stage of education is formed by a set of vertical and more educational acts. The stages of the educational process also determine the purpose of education. The stages of the learning process continue to study knowledge, develop skills and develop memory, stimulate the internal resources of the cognitive process of motives, emotions, interests. We see the beginning of the educational process in the acts of education, its duration in the stages of the educational process, and its completion in the stages of the

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educational process. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the educational process is a movement of interrelated, complementary and demanding acts in the form of stages, cycles. The cycle of the educational process is the sum of two or more stages of the educational process. We see the difference between the act of the educational process and the stage of the educational process - in the first of them the predominance of the psychological essence, and in the second the predominance of the didactic essence.

Learning and teaching goals are based on the interconnected manifestations of the act, the stages of education, the coordination of the teaching and learning medium, the results achieved through the implementation of didactic events. The stages of the learning process can be distinguished.

The first stage of the learning process, the first stage, is characterized by the collection of information on a given topic. Through the collection of information, a representation of the object (subject) being studied in the mind emerges. In the first stage of the learning process, problem-solving, independent work, creative work and creative learning patterns are used.

In the second stage of the educational process, the knowledge learned in the previous lesson, conscious recall of methods of activity, the applied knowledge is applied in the material. In the second stage of the educational process - repetition of knowledge, creative and creative exercises, training, programmed materials.

One of the central stages of the educational process is the generalization of knowledge within the topics studied. At the level of generalization of knowledge are used programmed materials, training assignments, discussion questions that correspond to the content of the topics covered.

The third stage of the learning process is based on two or more topics. In essence, the result of the third period corresponds to the concept.

In the third stage of the educational process in the process of generalization of knowledge and skills to compare concepts within two or more topics and thus draw general conclusions, apply the conclusions to the stated or given learning situations, check the learning outcomes. According to these goals, four main stages will be followed in the third period.

Stage 4 - the final control identifies weak, deficient, problematic areas of knowledge and skills, provides additional information to children on topics or sections. The stages of the educational process are formed by the development of two or more stages of education. Furthermore, the unit of completion is the means of achieving macro results, the synthesis (magnification) of the result.

To conclude, we have seen the beginning of the educational process in the act of education, the duration in the educational phase, and the end in the educational period. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the process of education is an interdependent, complementary and demanding act in the form of a stage, a period. This is reflected in the above interpretation of “Interrogative sentence”.

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THE SIGNIGIFCANCE OF THE MEANS OF LITERARY EXPRESSIONS IN THE CHILDRENS GAME FOLKLORE OF THE OASIS OF SURKHAN

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Abstract. *In the following article the new ideas on the manifestation of the significance of the means of literary expressions in the children's game folklore of the oasis of Surkhan is presented. The identical and differences are described based on the diverse sources of ethnical games, eposes and songs.*

Introduction. In 2017-2021, in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted in the early years of the investiture of the President of Uzbekistan, the improvement of the state policy of young people in the field of Health, spiritually and spiritually developed, independent thinking, has a strict point of view-education of young people loyal to the motherland, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the process of development of civil society, , their wide involvement in physical education and sports is determined[1].

Poetics is a section of the science of literature about the form, structure of poetic (poetic) works, poetical y forms, methods of poetic art.

Main part. Many poetic systems in games are playful and with enthusiasm, children's attention is constantly drawn to themselves. Because the games flow in a playful and playful way, harmoniously falling into harmony with the characters. They, along with the development of children's mental thinking, also cultivate the spirituality of speech.

Expeditions were organized throughout the regions of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara, Khorezm, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Fergana Valley, where ancient folklore and traditional performance of Uzbekistan was preserved. During the expedition in Fergana Valley on April 9-18, 2012, in order to gather and deliver monuments of intangible cultural heritage on a wide scale, the Uzbek people's oral artistic creativity “olan”, “lapar”, “yor-yor”, “alla”, “bride hello”, “let the bride sit”, “national song”, “singing”, “bayt-Gazal”, “songs of cry-extinction”, “narration”, “afsona”, “puzzle”, “proverb”, “prayer-applause”, “Yo Ramadan”, “aytishuv”, “kinna sayings”, “zikr sayings”, “askiya”, “interest (laughter-story)”, “anecdote”, folk views related to natural phenomena, mythological images, materials related to the people's calendar, interpretations of weather changes were collected.The traditional folk folklore called "arguvan guli" and “Sumbula sayli”, which are associated with the ancient peasant culture of our people, formed in the period of ceremonies, glorifying the idea of fertility and the harmony of the greenery of nature, were recorded[2].

“From Khorezm to Namangan, from Tashkent to Denav were examples of rich children's folklore materials, which were collected from urban, rural and urban due to the exhibition” deb insists. Unfortunately, there is no definite opinion on the folklore of children in Surkhandarya region.

It is impossible to look at the game from folklore, folklore to distinguish it from the game. Proximity in them is the harmony of tone and or melody with physical movement, due to the appropriateness of the rhythm to the movement, the rhythm of its movement.

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[1]2017- 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947 сонли Фармони.

[2] Mamatqul Jurayev Doctor of sciences in philology. Derived from the newspaper “O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati” of Issue 32 from year 2013.

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In the oral creativity of the Uzbek people poetry passes from generation to generation in the form of children's play. The game “The Elder” is also three in the 15th century in the work of the great thinker Alisher Navoi “Mahbub ul-qulub”. In many places it was used in the style of “whitewash”, “whitewash”. Currently, children are also playing the game “Oqsuyak” on the basis of a rule of the same style. Their subject coverage is extensive. For example, children in the game “White bone” sing poetry as follows:

Kechalari otdim oq suyak,
Qoronguda kesildi tuyoq,
Ko’zlar bo’ldi oq boyoq’,
Qidirdim u yoq bu yoq.
Bu oyinlarim o’saldiri(p),
Qoronguda ko’ring kasaldi(ni)[3]

Qiziqmachoq–search details related to the game “White bone” found its expression in this interesting.

The qiziqmachoqsinterested children grow from Ermak to serious, from simple to complex by age. The above is an interesting poem about the game “White bone”, too, as it coincides with a certain growing age of children, in which the images are darker. But there is a sense of humor, curiosity-specific avoidance, the strength of casual connections.

Poems, which are sung in children’ kegli games, are also rich in humor, full of dreams, incomparable escapes that increase interest, pleasure.

The type of lover “sat down” or “sleep” also has its own specific requirements. In it, lovers of all players are thrown. Which of the players gets the opportunity to fall in love with the first of the same child, while the matchmaker is standing. Who "ate"all the remaining Chick lovers, while the mistress stood on the cherry. If a child's lover" dies", then he" eats " all the lovers no matter how they stand, that is, the owner of the deceased lover will swallow all the other fallen lovers. Therefore, the player pays special attention to the fall of the spine in love and expresses enthusiasm. A curious poem about it is also created as follows.

Umma turgin oshig’im,
Umarib bergin oshigim.
Umarib bersang oshigim
Tilla bolur qoshigim

Such poems are often woven according to the light weights of folk songs.

They take a specific tone, rhythm. The above poem is also the seven syllable type of finger weight, standing in the form of 4-3 ryme.

There is also a form of “hur” in the game of children's love. An interesting song is sung from the language of the boy, who fell in love with Bunda a lot. Here is one of them:

Oshigimni tashladim-aОшиғимни ташладим-а,
Ko’zginangni bogladim-a,
Oshiq tashlashda o’zdim men,
Oshiqlaringni yutdim men,

Such an uplifting poem in the soul will add mood to the children's game. Expresses the tantamount of the winner. At the same time there is a smile from the state of the swallowed, a tone of interest to him.

Such poems are accustomed to children's Chechnya, skillfully portraying the situation.

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[3]Written from the Hakimboy Dolliyev living in Bandikhan district.

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In the poems of interest, which are said in the games of love, as we have already noted above, it was also expressed that the winning player will be able to express the kotarinki mood, the defeated player Uyal, and the lovers will stand in different situations (cherry, Taha, Chick, pukka, Umma).

Oshiqning bo'lur podsho, vaziri,
Har elning bo'lur alp zo'ri.
Yoshlikda o'ynaganlarning,
Bo'lur shunday shunday huzuri.

In fact, bone is more of the game's type. One of them is the game "king – minister", in which children fall in love in turn. Depending on the fall of the lover, they get a "career". For example, his lover is a king with a cherry, Taha sitting is a minister, pukka is a "Sufi", and a thief is a "career".

A series of interesting poems related to the children's game "chillik" is woven. (The poems of this game are written from the Khakim Dalliev from Bandikhan). There is a tradition of buzzing in it. Whoever buzzes a lot, he will be the winning side in the game. One of such interesting poems is as follows:

Chillik oynadim qiziqirid,
Zuvillatib ichagingni uzdirib.
Elatimda bordir chapag'on,
Akang qayqang chiilkni otag'an.

Even in the curious poems, which are sung in the children's game "kes-kes" (this game is a children's game played at night), the situation, mood, interaction find an interesting expression. In this game there are lead, back, attackers. thanks to the "kes-kes", the attackers sing songs from the guard to unity, caress. For example:

Hammmiz ham bir tus,
O'yinimiz "kes-kes".
Urishmang do'stlar, tani,
Bo'laylik bir jonu do'st.

In the first of these humorous poems there is a desire to participate in the game with a halal, with full observance of the rules of unung. In the second four, the situation with the child in the role of "taka", standing on one leg and running, trying to reach the opponent, is described. Especially interesting is described the state of the player in places where they say "where I rest in the brine". In the third place, the execution of the escaping role was given an interesting poem, which was told from the language of the child (chi-bich). In it, the failure of the opponent, the opponent-the herd, the second leg, on which it is necessary to raise the end, press to the ground, and the landing will mean that he has won. With this, the image of the winner and proud of him, the uplifting mood is noticeable.

The curious poem, which children say after the end of the game, also creates a cheerful mood. For example,

Hamma uqy-uyiga,
Kappa kuyiga,
Bir xo'rozim bor,
Uning to'yiga.

Surkhon Oasis children's games children's participation in the "Navruz" election, various ceremonies, Ramazan singing and relationship with the singing, poetry, lapars, also interesting poems are many.

He is educated about the development of these skills and shows his creative impact on the development of these games. In children's folklore, curiosities are also common, and they are divorced as a genre. There is a certain theoretical analysis of interests in children's folklore.

According to views of professor O.Safarov's reprimand is that the folklore genre, which is neither interesting nor interesting in Uzbek children's folklore, is still unknown.

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According to researchers in this field, curiosities arose according to the moral need for the child after the end of the resting period. As soon as the function of Allas, moods begins to be completed, interests in the spiritual connection between parents and children come to the leading place.

The essence of this process N.P.Melnikov explains: “at the end of the resting period, the importance of the game increases, it squeezes the palms and the child begins to determine physical development”. Ovutmachoqs touch the soul, the spiritual perfection of the child begins to demand new food. The brain of the child begins to system all that he sees and hears, he goes to discover for himself every day a novelty.

Since the actions of the child are still living inside the walls of the house in which he lives, they are born until the connection with the outside world comes out, and in connection with his relatives, the child is not yet integrated into the community of his peers and does not create his own world of “life-game”, his external impressions will be Fantasy comes to the aid of overcoming the intellectual restriction in it. Folk very rich fantasy from time immemorial suggested that the child is the main indicator of the growth of intelligence, and began to invent works-curiosities, which serve to develop the child's fantasy. They are convenient for children to understand, fit the need.

Writing and publishing samples of interest in Uzbek folklore began in the 30-ies of the 20th century. But during this period it is observed that they are called by the common name “children’s song”. In particular, the collection “children's song”, published by Elbek collected, contains 4 interesting samples.6 o in 1984.Safarov has written and published 13 interesting samples consisting of 532 lines in the collection “Boychechak”. Y.Sultanov wrote and published 8 interesting texts consisting of 161 lines from Fergana Valley and 4 135 lines from the Turkic Khorezm oasis of Sabir Ehsan[4].

Little work has been done in Uzbek folklore in teaching, collecting qiziqmachoqs, determining the nature of the genre. In the surkhandarya region, such interests as children's games and folk oral creativity have been living since ancient times. However, their collection, study, analysis from the scientific point of view have not yet been carried out. Poetic tones associated with the development of child fantasy, bringing it to the latitudes, the upbringing of observation of vital processes, acquire their originality in the following curious poem, written from the denoted Elderman Normurod. Attention is paid to the fact that in this poem receives evolutionary development on the basis of coincidence, especially rhymes serve as the main tool for the occurrence of a system of events, the formation of a plot line. The game-qiziqmachoq is initially associated with a household-moral theme. The fact that the grandfather slaughtered the cock and did not give it to the granddaughter formed a peculiar capricious landscape. However, coincidence, persistence in harakter, allows you to get out of the oxygenated state. The fact that the narrator does not mind this helps to get out of the situation. The phrase “Holim-holim away” creates a random turn in the plot. Drinking from the waters of the fountain, getting drunk on the drinking, making friends with the tulip and finally the resulting births serve to grow a child's fantasy, creating bright landscapes in his memory. In children of such qiziqmachoqs-curiosities, light laughter provokes, mutual friendly communication-strengthens relations, shyness loses, adamovilikni, brings them closer to each other, makes them grow in humor, aesthetic feelings. In children of such interest, light laughter provokes, mutual friendly

[4] Chittigul. Collecters and editors: Yuldash Sultonov, Nasimkhon Sultonov, Nasimkhon Rakhmonov, Shomirza Turdimov. – T.: Uqituvchi, 1992. – P.12-24; Khorzam khazinasi. Compiler Sobir Ehson Turk, editor Komil Nurjonov. –Urganch: “Khorzam” publishing house, 1996. –P.43-47.

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communication-strengthens relations, shyness loses, adamovilikni, brings them closer to each other, makes them grow in humor, aesthetic feelings.

In the final part of the game, attention is paid to the musical instruments associated with the entertainment, life of the girls. It also serves as a means of growing aesthetic feelings in children, strengthening their understanding of musical instruments.

Here, in the imagination of the child, the landscape of eating Quail, as well as the preparation of pita bread, as soon as someone comes, does not come, does not come, and in it the feeling of pleasure from poetry increases. So, so far, a total of 920 lines of 29 pieces of interesting have been written and published. As O.Safarov noted: “despite the fact that there are still few, this material also allows us to imagine some features of Uzbek interests and to leave some comments on this basis.”

In the poem below is also a list of interesting games in which children sing in a row or round.

-Chiy-chiy-chiy, g‘a-g‘a,

-Sizlar kimningbolasi?

-Zokirvoyning bolasi.

-Zokirvoy qayoqqa ketdi?

-Tilla kovushga ketdi.

-Tilla kovush kiymayman,

Shopillatib yurmayman.

Uyim oldi sirpanchiq,

Kelinoyim qizg‘anchiq.

Conclusion. This qiziqmachoq poem is in a way of saying, it has certain tools in terms of arousing interest and pleasure. The words chiy-chiy, imitating g’a-g’a remind us of the meaning of native geese and chicks in the game “geese-geese”. When asked who of them are children, the answer to the question “Zakirvoy's Child”, new characterization in the game, which creates a random twist of meaning.

Zokirvoy's departure from tillakovush takes also detail of coincidence, rhythm of interest and pleasurable increases the sentiment. Thoughts of not wearing Tillakovush, not smacking, increase interest in the game, give a new direction to the plot. This leads to a greater interest in the Etherium. Suddenly, the conversation took home a new twist in the line of the plot, while the bride's turn towards the girlhood updated the coincidence, making a new turn in the line of the plot and providing a new level of excitement in the game.

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THE IMPACT OF THE SUFI VIEWS ON THE WELTANSCHAUUNG OF THE WESTERN SCHOLARS

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Abstract. *In the following article the recent analysis and the insights over the religious, scientific and literary views of the Hoja Ismat Bukhari is analysed based on his divans.*
Keywords: *Tariqat, divine love, devotion, naqshbandiyya, zahid, virtuous, ghazals. Torism*

Introduction. Ismat is expressed in the steam heritage as ontological "divine love". This is certainly one of the features inherent in the philosophy of mysticism. Because, in the formation and development of sufi literature in the East, this topic has acquired in its own way an irfani essence. The questions of the creation of the universe, the love of man for the right and the love of Man for the right are connected precisely with the concept of "divine love" dialectics. The essence of man is manifested in the way of purification of the womb, in the way of worship, purification of the soul and the attainment of the true will. Khoja Ismat Bukhari was in close relations with the people of the tariqat, orifs, scholars, whose theoretical works had a high position in society, along with being a thinker who made a worthy contribution to the cultural rise of the Timurid period. Of these, the sect etiquette emphasizes that it has studied the mysteries of Tawhid, especially to representatives of Naqshbandiyya devotion is very high. We also have a philosophical analysis of Khoja Ismat Bukharis love ghazals, the following bayts attract our attention:

Methods. The science of enlightenment was of great importance as a result of the tariqats of sufism and as a direct follower. Sufism is literally a source of knowledge of the truth and love of the divine being on this basis. Sufism is a science in which enlightenment stands high above the dimensions of reason, and the human soul is likened to the cellar of lore. Therefore, this doctrine stands in the opinion that through the soul a person can know the truth, which is his own, and to mysticism is regarded as the truth in essence. Khoja Ismat says that the true boyfriend will be enlightened, that is, the original truth will be evident to him. With this embodiment of the attributes of humanity, the people of mysticism eran, says that the brave man who says mard also brings into being Ismet ishq. He writes that the soil on which the feet of such lovers are touched is also Kimiyoi Bliss, making a person prestigious on the day of resurrection. In essence, the wise poet glorifies the qualities of humility, pious, honesty, poverty and insults in his ruboi. The love that is inherent in human perfection becomes a real free and free person. Looking at the work of Allah as a quality of divinity in man, he highly appreciates love as a source of power, power, power, which makes it exist.

In each society there were representatives of the peshqadam, a consultant-politician who correctly conveys public opinion and directs it, lives with the people's grief. In front of them there are difficult tasks such as awareness of the people's grief, compassion for officials, protection of Public Order and public policy at the right time, advising a leader who takes public opinion into account in the best interests of the nation, as well as giving them the right scientific-based guidance and instructions. Considering these aspects, we can say that Khoja Ismat Bukhari was a suitable person for the specified requirements. He was truly a wise and virtuous man who had his place in the palace.

Because he was a mature aspiring poet of his time, a wide range of thinking "the grand of Movarounnahr". Writing a rhyme, especially a rhyme, is a very complex and delicate matter. After all, if no creator had received permission or required it, he would not have dared himself to write a anthem at the death of Amir Temur and to end his oath in the name of the Sultans. Khoja Ismet also achieved this because he was a worthy person of respect and glory in the Palace of Temurids, and only he was assured to write marsiya in the death of Amir Temur. Devlatshah Samarkand:

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“Mawlonoyi muazzam Aloiddin Shamshi, one of his time in scientific wisdom, mashoidin Khoja Hasan Attor ... and shuarodin Khoja Ismat Bukhari and Kamil Badakhshiy Mirzo Ulugbek, scientists who came out in the glorious period of tariqat, mashayihs of the sect and those who are from this sum “he meant that the poet's skill in revenge was high. Because Khoja Ismats’ qasida knew the science perfectly and made a huge contribution to it.

The works of Persian poets such as odas of Rudaki, Unsuri, Farrukh, Khoja Abdullahi Ansari, Nasir Khusrav, Sanayi, Haqani, Anvariy, Jalaliddin Rumi, sa'di, Salman Sovaji, Sakkaki, Lutfi, Atoyi, Gadoi, Navoi are three works of Uzbek poets. However, it would not be a mistake to describe Khoja Ismat as the “Sultan of the odas”. After all, the Avenger who is enough for him is not the one who was in the Palace of the Timurids.

In the spirit of the national anthem dedicated to the rulers of the kingdom of Timurids Mirzo Ulugbek, Khalil Sultan, Boysungur Mirzo, Shahrukh Mirza, Abdulqasim Babur, Hussein International, Shah Malik and others, the qasids served in the formation of a dialogue between the people and Kings. It is possible to conditionally divide the philosophical-irfani views of Khoja Isma into two periods:

first, the socio-political period associated with the palace, these are examples of direct revenge and Tasavufiy-orifona Gazals;

second, the period of old age and fortitude. It can be noted that during this period he wrote lyrical works in the spirit of more asceticism.

The work of Khoja Ismat in both periods is remarkable. In the beautiful vassals, gazelles and musammats associated with the palace of the creator, the spiritual vigor and enthusiasm is observed in the mood of the virtuous man. Friendship, beauty, the attribute of yor, nature and spring landscapes, the subtle qualities of mamduh (yor)are glorified by asceticism. Such topics as the hymn of the divine work of Zahid in old age, the firms of a unlucky person who drowned in the whirlpool of social problems, are reflected in the thirteen genres of poetry.

The period of the Timurids in the palace literary environment, writing odas and singing odas became the center of enlightenment, spiritual and political propaganda. The guardianship and guardianship laid the groundwork for spiritual and spiritual nourishment and socio-political observation of the palace arches and state figures.

Analysis of the spiritual heritage of Khoja Ismat Bukhari shows that the scientist reveals the essence of his socio-philosophical ideas, the elegy he wrote on the occasion of the death of Amir Temur, a great statesman, an indomitable commander, the founder of one of the largest states in the Middle Ages, and his granddaughter Mirzo Ulugbek.

The fact that Khoja Ismet Sahibkiran Amir was eager to write an exclamation note to Temur is quoted in the sources. Salahiddin Tashkandiy in his work “Temurnoma” said that Khoja Ismat was ordered by Sahibkiran’s wife Bibikhanim to write this anthem. Marsiya was told at the funeral. This work consists of 18 lines, that is, 9 bayts. His writing by Khoja Ismat can be explained by the fact that the poet's prestige was high in the palace, Sultan Khalil Mirzoga mudarris and sirdash were masters.

Salahiddin Tashkandi writes in “Temurnoma”: In their mourning, all the scribes and princes wept blood instead of tears. Hoja Ismat recited this lament and the Akhis wept.

In addition to being the owner of a secular kingdom, the figures who deserve to be masters must also be the possessors of worldly spirituality, a perfect person, and a well-rounded person. Similarly, the number of deserving ones, according to historical sources, was not large, but only a handful of figures were able to achieve this title. In historical and artistic works, information about five (six in some sources) Jahangir sultans and their dynasty is given as the owner of the master. In the works on the history of Amir Temur and his successors, for example, Salohiddin Tashkendi in his work "Temurnoma" commented on the rulers, noting that there were three masters in the world.

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He gave a special explanation of the origin of the word “Sahibkiran”: “Sahibkiran” means the nickname of Amir Temur; the word is formed from the combination of the words “sahib” and “qiron”; the Persian-Tajik part “sahib” means “owner” in Turkish-Uzbek; The Arabic word for “qiran" is scientifically considered to be the “qiran constellation” and the sign of happiness when two honorable planets, Venus (Venus) and Jupiter (Jupiter) approach each other in their motion. The fate of a child born in the "Qiron constellation" is a happy person or a great ruler. In general, Sahibkiran means a happy ruler or king born when these two planets come close to each other.

The son born during the time of the rapprochement of Zuhal and Mushtari (Allah created the universe at that time) would be the owner. This pattern of stellar motion is repeated every eight hundred years. Two dynasties passed before Amir Temur. These are Alexander Dhu'l-Qarnayn and the Prophet Muhammad. Amir Temur was born the third master eight hundred years after the Prophet Muhammad.”[1,3-352].

The oda writers are not intended to praise the officials. The poems cover contemporary political and social issues, advice, necessary and useful information.

At the fifth session of the Majlis un-nafais, Navoi said of Hussein Ali Jalayir, known by the pseudonym Tufayli and whose poems are mostly hymns2, 61]. So, during this period, poetry became a separate genre.

Most of the poems of Khoja Ismat are dedicated to the hymns of the Temurids Khalil Mirzo, Shohruh and Ulugbek. In the main ideological content of the poems, the example of the person is sung. Before that, “Allah, the Prophet Muhammad, the kings, the kings, the princes, etc., are praised”[3, 184]

Hoja Ismat, on the other hand, went beyond the scope of the subject and drew the attention of the kings to socio-political, cultural and spiritual issues. During the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek (1409-1449) science, art and literature, astrology developed in Movarounnahr. Khoja Ismat says in his poem:

In Movarounnahr, science, art and literature, astrology flourished. Khoja Ismat says in his poem:

In general, first of all, Khoja Ismat Bukhari wrote his poems dedicated to Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, Mirza Ulugbek. and can be observed to be familiar with the teachings and ideas of other thinkers.

Secondly, Khoja Ismat Bukhari's “Who is Suleiman in the state”, “Luqman was in wisdom”, “Hotam in charity”, “Jam (shid) in mercy”, “Rustam in violence”, “Righteous as Noshirovon”, “Lion in zeal”, In the steppe or in the tiger”,“ the head of the Islamic nation (ng), the justice of the religion, the speech of the Shari'a, the prestige of the nation”,“perfect in everything ” are descriptive descriptions of Amir Temur's qualities. Epithets such as Mohi tobon, yoron, burkhan, alim, fozil, farzon, pahlavon are a worthy positive assessment of the virtues, power and intellect of Amir Temur.

Thirdly, Firdavsi's famous work “Shahnama” served as a source of inspiration for Khoja Ismat Bukhari, and it is noteworthy that Ulugbek was equated with King Jamshid, Greek philosophers Socrates and Hippocrates, our compatriot Ibn Sina and described their work in science in poems.

Fourth, Khoja Ismat Bukhari encouraged Ulugbek to be blessed. He was a political adviser at the Ulugbek Mirzo Palace and an active participant in the historical process.

Fifth, the main idea and goal in the poems of Hoja Ismat is not only to praise the king, but also to raise socio-political problems as much as possible and to solve them positively.

Result. First of all, knowing the world is different, even in terms of understanding the universe. there are teachings that deny each other. The attitude of man to the universe is determined by his own measure of knowledge. In whose eyes the flame is polished in color, for whom it is manifested in white and black tones. Khoja Ismat correctly understood this truth and mentioned it in his Egypt.

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secondly, in the religious-cosmological teachings, it is pointed out that the scientist was created by supernatural power (divine power). It is said that there are eighteen thousand worlds in the views of the religion of Islam and other independent worlds that do not depend on it, other than the physical world in which humanity lives, based on this view, which means that the scientist is limited in time. This religious-irfanistic view is also characteristic of the Islamic worldview.

Conclusion. Khoja Ismat Bukhari universe and his study focused on the harmony and dialectical relevance of religious and secular sciences in the matter. This can be said by Thomas Aquinas in Western philosophy in the Middle Ages the in the oriental view of the tendency of Thomism. According to the doctrine of Thomism, the question of unity of Science and belief in the study of reality is put forward. This issue can be considered as its own specific theory of “spiritual purification”. In the 16th chapter of the Imam Bukhari Hadith Sharif titled “To Dream of wisdom ilmu it is permissible to envy other than two things, one of which is to give Allah the honest goods of the world, while the other is to give Allah the honest wisdom If he teaches people what he knows, by virtue of which he achieves the highest status.

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SIMPLE ALCOHOL DRIVING TEST DEVICE AUTOMATION SCHEME

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Annotation: *Efficient use of the proposed device in the laboratory, including the technology of alcohol production in the chemical and food industries, automatic control devices are of great importance in reducing the amount of heat consumed by polyethylene columns, speeding up the process of energy saving and quality products.*

Keywords: *energy costs, column, capacity container, heat energy, pressure, level, consumption, steam.*

Achievements in the field of chemistry, food industry technology and other technologies are one of the main directions of technical development of the national economy, improving the welfare of the population, as well as automation of production processes, improving production efficiency, improving product quality. increase, reduce energy costs, improve working conditions, ensure safety in production and automation of production equipment in the service of environmental protection. ladi. As a result of research by several scientists, these simple alcohol distillers have been developed and patented in a variety of ways and designs. It is used in the laboratories of the chemical and food industries to produce high-quality alcohol raw materials. As a result of research with young talented students, a simple alcohol production test device was developed. By comparing similar devices and studying their operating conditions, it is more convenient to reduce the consumption of thermal energy in the environment through a series of experiments aimed at accelerating the process. Can be used in training laboratories. The container part of the device is provided with raw materials for alcohol production (can be wheat, barley or various vegetables), the heater is transferred to the container through the shell. heat is given, the vapor released from the raw material as a result of boiling is converted into alcohol during the passage through the columns. You can get alcohol from tap water. An additional pipe connecting the column and the container balances the process. This device was selected as the closest analog (prototype).

The difference from the closest analogue of the proposed utility model is that the columns in the device are made of polyethylene material. This increases the energy saving level and process speed of the device. The column and the tank are equipped with additional tubes connected to the tap, which helps to control the process of alcohol separation. consists of.

Function: The container part of the device is supplied with raw materials for alcohol production (can be wheat, barley or various vegetables) (1), heat is transferred to the container through the heating shell (2), as a result of boiling of the raw material, the vapor released from it is converted into alcohol during the passage through the column (3). Alcohol can be obtained from the tap (4). The process is controlled by an additional pipe (5) connected to the column and the tank. The modernization and creation of new enterprises in the chemical, food and other industries involves a large amount of work to address various issues of automation of production processes. The development and automation of automation systems is a multi-step process. Scientific research, design and installation work, as well as ensuring the reliable operation of automation systems in operation. Problems of automation of modern production processes. , in addition to work in the field of automation of technological processes, it also requires the acquisition of a common technical

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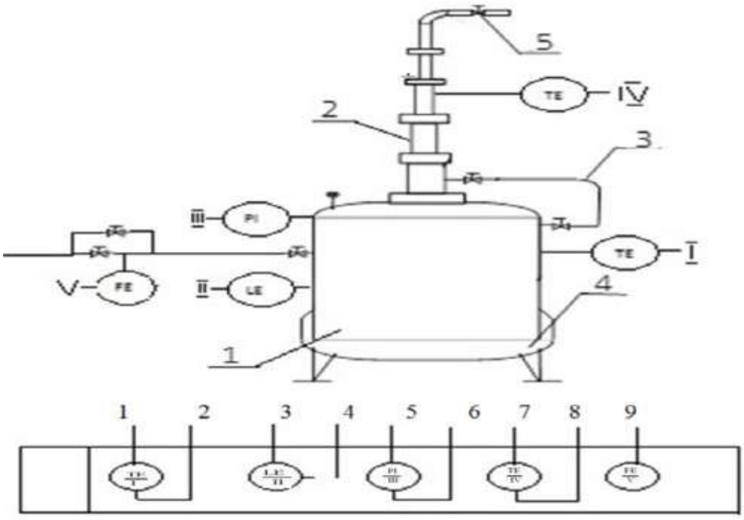
language in which a clear and valuable exchange is possible. At the same time, all specialists should have a common understanding in the field of instrumentation of the automation system, implementation of the given laws of adjustment, methods of installation of instruments and automation tools, transmission of pulse and command lines. The proposed experimental device automation scheme consists of basic adjustable parameters.



TYe-I tank temperature, RI-III pressure, LE-II level, FE-consumption, TYe-IY column temperature control. is provided by changing the current consumption at the input. The scheme provides automatic adjustment of the ambient temperature by changing the consumption of the heating agent.

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ISSUES TO INCREASE MEDIA LITERACY AT YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotation: In *the information age, young people need knowledge and experience to prevent the spread of "dirty and inaccurate" information, to find and use the best information, in particular, to protect themselves from unhealthy information, to use the means of communication correctly. . If the Internet culture is started by adults, parents and, if necessary , educators themselves, it will be possible to achieve even better results.*

Keywords: *Information age, unhealthy information, communication, knowledge and experience, Internet culture, educators.*

Introduction: Today, we are witnessing an ever-expanding audience and sphere of influence among young people. In the world of information, many new information technologies, such as the Internet, Internet television, Internet radio, online video, e-mail, are developing rapidly, taking into account the fact that young people are very interested in and widely use such media. In fact, it is possible to understand how important these issues are.

media plays an important role in shaping the minds of the younger generation about the events and news happening in the world, in the world and around us. Therefore, today the modern education system has another important task - to teach children to correctly receive various information from various sources, primarily from television, the Internet and mobile phones. For example, it is necessary to develop the ability to use gadgets in a useful way, not for light purposes . That is, our children need to be able to evaluate the quality and reliability of any information , be able to use information correctly, be able to choose, and learn to be critical of each piece of information. At the same time, the rapid development of communication and information transmission media, such as the Internet, television, cinema, radio, video, mobile phones, slides and pictures with various information, has changed our lives in terms of quality and content, many new problems, such as the formation of an information culture and information security of the younger generation.

Methodology: Media education teaches students to think independently, to develop creative activities, to receive information, to process it, to generalize, to draw conclusions, and it contributes to the development and maturity of the worldview, intellectual potential of young people . Information culture of our youth based on the ability to work with information, search for information, not to be deceived by various false information, to distinguish the necessary information, process, organize, understand the content of information, pass on objective sources to friends, learn to think logically formed. It is important to understand who the information is for and for what purpose. Each student should have an overview of what technical tools are used in the field of communication .

In the process of globalization, the ability of young people to analyze information, to distinguish the main message in the information, to correctly understand the direction of communication, its hidden meaning, in short, to develop the skills of analyzing any information is important at all stages of education. attention should be paid. Although the concept of media education occupies one of the main places in the pedagogy of developed foreign countries, there is no clear description of media education. Today, media education resources are widely used around the world. Resolutions and recommendations of the UNESCO conferences held in 1982 in Grunwald, Germany, in 1997 in Paris, and in 2002 in Seville, Spain, focused on the issues of media education.

is taught as a separate subject in the humanities in the UK and Australia, while in Finland it has been included in secondary school curricula since 1970 and in higher education since 1977. In the

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1990s, media literacy in the country was replaced by the concept of media education. In Sweden, it has been taught as a separate subject in educational institutions since the 1980s. In the 1990s, research on media education was conducted in Russia. In 2002, a specialization in media education was opened for pedagogical higher education institutions . In 2005, under the auspices of UNESCO, the textbook "Media Education" was created and a website of film education and media pedagogy was launched in Russia. Although media literacy is not included as a separate subject, the elements of media education in the secondary schools of the Republic are also "Literature", "History", "Sense of Homeland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality". "Informatics" and "Music" are taught as part of the discipline.

One of the priorities of the education system is to provide the younger generation with modern knowledge, to educate them as independent thinkers, respectful of universal and national values, patriotic people with high human qualities, and to protect young people from various ideological threats and information attacks. consists in the formation of immunity. In today's globalization process, it is important to increase the knowledge and skills of young people in the use of modern information and communication networks, in particular, the Internet, information analysis . According to the data, each user spends a lot of time per day using the Internet. However, according to today's demand , there is a need to distinguish the necessary information and data from unnecessary and invalid, fake, that is, to have media literacy. First of all, it is necessary to find answers to the questions of what media literacy is and why it is in growing demand around the world today. Because the rapid acceleration of the flow of information in recent years, along with positive information, the increase in information of a negative nature has necessitated the acquisition of media literacy. Traditionally, media literacy consisted of an individual being able to analyze works and create quality texts.

“Media literacy today means knowing why and why information is being transmitted. A media literate person - who created this information and for what purpose? Is this message necessary for me? - be able to ask questions and draw the right conclusions, to be critical of it. These questions should be asked not only when watching TV with the family, listening to the radio in the car or watching the news on the Internet, but also when receiving and evaluating any information, ”said journalist Nargis Kasimova in her book Media Literacy and Media Education. : Essence.

According to the data, the medialologists studied the media and media technologies and conditionally divided them into 5 types :
1. Primary media - writing; 2. Print media - printed publications, lithography, photography; 3. Electrical media - telegraph, telephone, voice recording; 4. Mass media - cinematography, television; 5. Digital media - computer, internet.

"Media" is derived from the Latin word "media", which means "media", more precisely, "media". Media serves to enrich the process of continuing education with visual materials, the quality of the lesson and increase the effectiveness of mastering by students. At the same time, modem, photo, video, computer technology, Internet friendship, expand knowledge. “But the media is capable of serving evil as well as good. "Today, there are children who are jealous of the 'spider-man', who believe in all the information in the advertisements, and who follow strange ideas," he said.

Media literacy plays an important role in understanding today's information environment. First of all, young people have the skills to sort out the daily information transmitted and received by the media, to make the right decision in any situation after receiving various information, where, by whom and for what purpose the information is transmitted, whose interests are reflected. it is necessary to form the notion that Unexplained, false news and information will inevitably change our lives. The above article reads: “As a result of accepting information without analyzing it, young people in different parts of the world are committing crimes, and those who feel like movie heroes

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are getting their hands on repeating‘ hero ’behavior. They are taking up arms and killing innocent people. So, it is the need of the hour to prevent this, to approach information consciously.

As we have noted, in the context of globalization, the formation of a global information society, information and communication technologies, first of all, the Internet is becoming an important factor influencing the development of children and adolescents. At the same time, the large-scale introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres of society has strengthened the urgency of protecting young people from information threats, ideological attacks from abroad, the impact of destructive minds. There are cases when users of social networks, computer games, video and film products are exposed to information that negatively affects their physical and spiritual-moral development. In this regard, the experience of developed democracies is particularly noteworthy, in which these issues are addressed through the following tasks:

- development of national legislation aimed at protecting youth and children in the information space;
- media literacy, improving communication skills in the network;
- Creation of technical mechanisms to support safe operation on the Internet;
- these issues, etc.

on Youth Protection, state agreements on protection of human dignity and protection of youth in the field of broadcasting and telemedicine services. A number of legal mechanisms have been created in the world to protect young people from unhealthy information flows. In particular, in international practice, the Convention on Cybercrime, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Union "On the introduction of safe Internet and online resources for minors", the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Germany's Law on the Protection of Youth, Lithuania's Law on the Protection of Minors from the Negative Media, and Russia's Law on the Protection of Children from Information Harmful to Their Health and Development can be mentioned.

Results: It is known that our national legislation also has mechanisms to protect young people from unhealthy information. In particular, the Law “On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan” stipulates that The Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child stipulates that “pornography, cruelty and violence, insult to human dignity, harmful effects on children and the commission of offenses shall be prohibited”. Prohibition of the use of mass media, distribution of literature and screening of films ”.

The majority of users of information received via high-speed Internet are young people. Fakhriddin Soliev, a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said in an article entitled “Culture of Internet use” : More than 9,000 sites that promote easy ways to commit suicide, more than 4,000 sites that contain immoral content, computer games, violence and evil, information that is affected by interests, conflicts and contradictions. the presence of websites in a highly militant spirit (brutal wars, killings, shootings, etc.), is an intrusion into our national information space.

According to the report of the International Telecommunication Union at the UN International Forum on Information Society in Geneva at the end of May 2015, today there are 3.2 billion people in the world. people use Internet services, of which 2 billion. one lives in developing countries. Young people are the main beneficiaries. According to Internet world stats, as of November 15, 2015, the number of users of this social network in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 450,000 . Most notably, 8.7 percent of the pages on this network are fake, the article says. The world's largest social networking service and website receives $ 1.59 billion a month. the user walks in and out. According to sources, the number of daily users of Odnoklassniki in 2015 reached 51 million. The total number of registered users on January 1, 2013 exceeded 205 million. Indeed, according to Gazeta.uz and Daryo.uz , the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 13 million. It is a pity that the number of people

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registered on Ziyonet.uz , vsetut.uz , suhbat.uz and other similar sites, which are the only educational portal in Uzbekistan , is not equal to the number of visitors to a single social network.

These figures urge us to pay serious attention to the issue of creating our national sites to be attractive, meaningful, high-quality, interesting, attractive for young people. If our national sites do not lead, but expand the scope of "attraction" as in other foreign sites, our young people will be the first to apply to national sites. At a time when the information industry is liberalizing , various political, ideological and other forces in far and near countries, including about 120 countries, are working to organize information attacks, abusing the freedom of information through the media in the pursuit of their own selfish interests. It is no secret that by exposing the younger generation to information threats, it distracts young people who have not yet formed their minds and views of life, and strengthens their aspirations to capture their minds and hearts.

ability of young people to use the Internet wisely , to strengthen their ideological immunity, to increase national information resources in the global network, to provide material and moral support to young web inventors, various competitions, contests by sites in this regard. holding, encouraging young people, etc. can be an effective solution to this problem. In order to increase the level of media literacy, the following suggestions should be made:

- Development of current proposals and recommendations to comprehensively meet the growing information and intellectual needs of local Internet users, to encourage the creation of modern, interactive Internet resources aimed at broadening the worldview and strengthening the spiritual values of the population, especially youth, ZiyoNET Further improvement of the educational information network, enrichment of the national segment, placement of resources that can attract more students, development of its organizational, technical and interactive capabilities, modern Internet resources integrated into the curricula of educational institutions creation, development and introduction of modern, popular social services among young people and national game applications that further develop mental intelligence;
- protection of the rights and legitimate interests of man, society and the state in the field of information, encouragement of development of electronic interactive services to the population and ideological-enlightenment and spiritual-moral oriented national Internet resources, web services , improving the regulatory framework for the development of the national segment of the Internet, aimed at the development of social networks, and so on.

Conclusion: In short, in the information age, young people need knowledge and experience to prevent the spread of "dirty and inaccurate" information, to find and use the best information, in particular, to protect themselves from unhealthy information, to use the means of communication. 'ladi. If the Internet culture is started by adults, parents and, if necessary , educators themselves, it will be possible to achieve even better results. It is in this regard that children need the spiritual support of adults, especially parents and educators. It is also time for experts to develop and implement concrete proposals to improve the media literacy and Internet culture of the younger generation , the development of the national segment of the Internet. Indeed, as long as there are threats in the information space, there can be no limit to our national information space . One of our main tasks is to create a healthy information environment for young people and protect the integrity of their spiritual world. explanation in the form of yins allows the younger generation to select what is necessary in the intense flow of information and evaluate it critically. This, in turn, can serve as a basis for further strengthening the future civic position of young people, the ability to objectively assess what is happening in the world and make the right decisions, and build skills.

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PROCESSES OF BLEACHING AND DISCOLOURING OF WOOL FIBERS

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Annotation: *The main part of local wool fibers grown in the country is coarse and semi-coarse. It is advisable to produce high-quality yarn, textiles and non-woven products from wool from local sheep, goats and camels. At the same time, improving the surface appearance of products will lead to an increase in demand, the technology of bleaching, discoloring of wool fiber on the basis of local raw materials has been developed and the technology of production of non-woven fabrics of different thicknesses has been expanded.*

Keywords: *Wool, fabrics, bleaching, discolouring, sheep's coarse wool, durable, white wool, coding, solution, surfactant, black, dark brown, industryl, agricultural products, cotton fiber, flat, dyed, wool fabrics for suits and shirts***.**

It is known that usually black and dark brown wool fibers are not bleached, they are discolored when used in the textile industry, and light-colored or white wool is bleached when necessary. Usually fine fine wool and semi-coarse wool are almost colorless, from which it is possible to make assortments of fabrics of different colors. Such wool does not contain natural pigments, ie fiber, or has a very small amount of fiber. Coarse wool can be light yellow-brown to dark brown, or even black.

Since the pigments that color the fibers are chemically bound to keratin, it is necessary to take into account the preservation of keratin not to damage it in the organization of the processes of their removal from the fiber. Pigments are resistant to weak solutions of alkalis or acids, but are resistant to oxidizing and reducing agents. Using these properties of pigments, studies have used oxidizing, i.e. hydrogen peroxide, to bleach wool fibers.

In the study, white, yellow, cream, blue and brown coarse wool fibers of the local breed were obtained as the object. The color intensity and whiteness of the primary processed wool fiber were determined on the Minolta spectrocolorimeter. The washing quality is assessed by maintaining the fiber length and increasing its moisture content and water absorption. Anionactive SAM - sulfanol NP-1, ionogenic SAM - prevotsel V-OF were used as surfactants in the experiments.
The effect of the nature of the surfactant on the color intensity and whiteness level of the wool fiber is given in Table 1.

Table 1.

The effect of the composition of the solution on the color intensity and whiteness level of the wool fiber

SAM type	Properties of sheep wool			
	Colour intensity, K / S	Whiteness level, W,%	K / S change, %	W change, %

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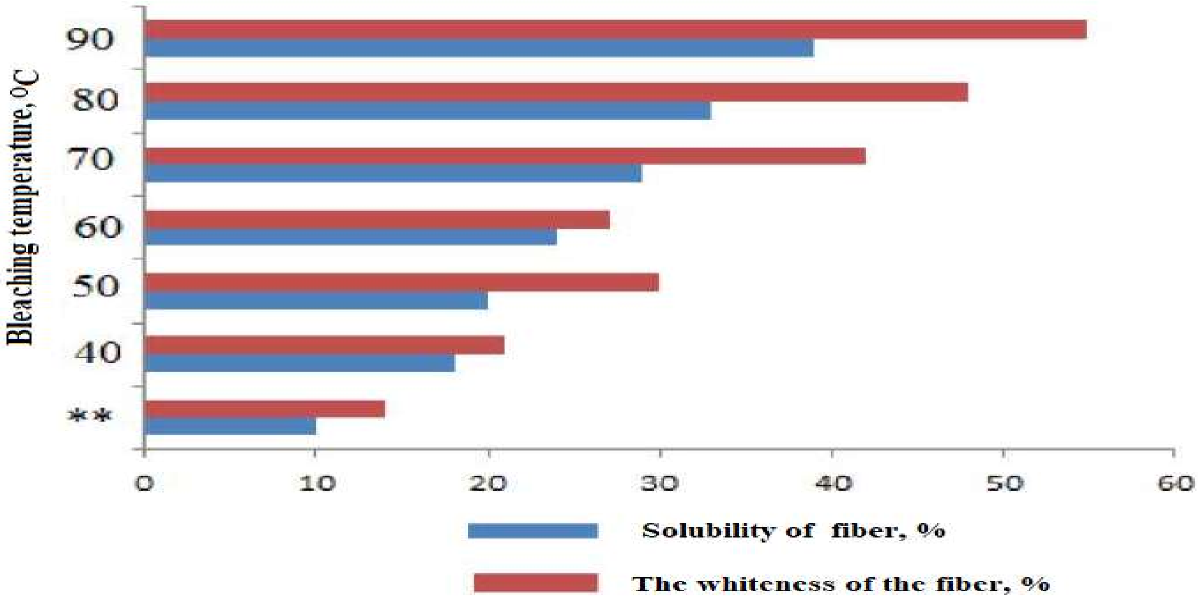
	before the process	after the process	before the process	after the process		
Sulphonyl NP-1	27	14	14,21	29,91	- 48	+ 110,5
Prevocel V-OF	26	14	14,88	30,46	- 46	+ 104,7

Note: t =50°C



Bleaching and discolouring processes of washed white, yellow, cream, blue and brown wool fibers were carried out. The composition of the solution consists of hydrogen peroxide as a bleach, sodium silicate as a stabilizer and SAMs of various activities.

From the data presented in the table, it was found that the nature of SAM in the bleaching process has almost no effect on the whiteness level and color intensity of the fiber.

Hydrogen peroxide decomposes to form a per hydroxide-ion . Since this ion is not stable, it forms atomic oxygen. It is known that in alkaline environments and at high temperatures, hydrogen peroxide decomposes to water and atoms to oxygen. Solid decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by a radical-chain mechanism leads to the inefficient consumption of hydrogen peroxide and the destruction of keratin by cystine and peptide bonds, which are severe under the influence of certain metals (iron, manganese, etc.) and their compounds. The sodium silicate included in the solution prevents the catalytic decomposition of hydrogen peroxide and ensures the alkalinity of the solution.

Taking the above into account, and because the whiteness level of the wool fiber did not meet the requirement, the effect of the process temperature on the fiber quality was studied (Fig. 1).

Figure 1. The solubility of the fiber and the degree of whiteness depend on the duration of the

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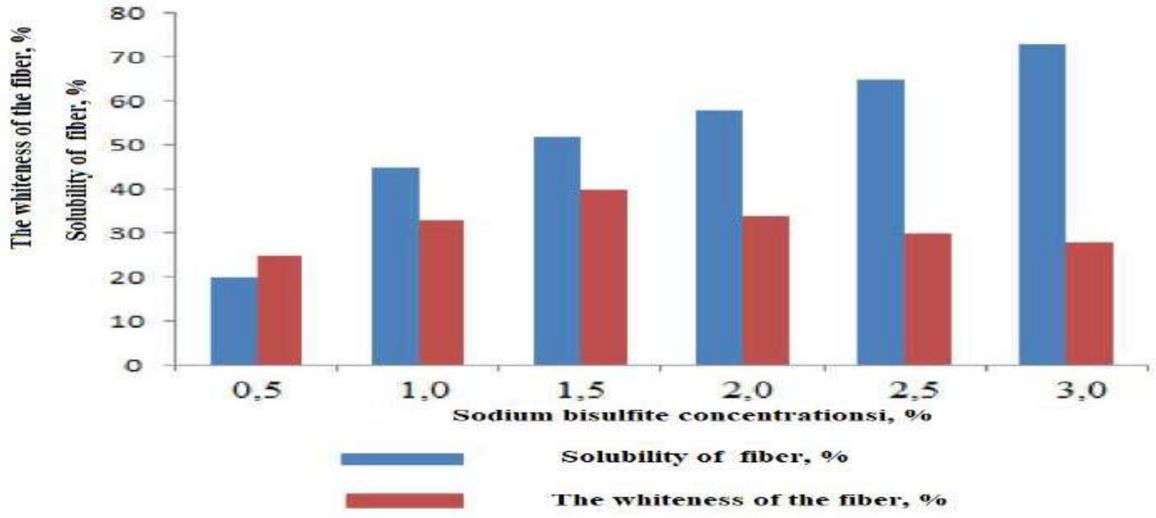
bleaching process.

The quality of the bleaching process is assessed by the degree of whiteness of the wool and the destruction of keratin. As can be seen from the diagram, the dissolved fraction of wool that has not undergone bleaching is 10-12%. In bleached fiber, this value ranges from 18% to 40%. In this diagram, it is shown that as the temperature of the bleaching process increases, the degree of whiteness of the fiber increases in direct proportion to it. However, if the destructive value of the wool is 30%, it means that the wool has been deeply destroyed. This can be explained by the rupture of transverse covalent bonds in the wool macromolecule and the formation of coimolecular peptides. In view of the above, a temperature of 500C was found to be the most optimal for the bleaching process.

The results of the present study did not achieve a high degree of bleaching of wool fibers, so in subsequent studies, bleaching under the influence of fiber repellents was studied. Sodium bisulfite is



used as the main reagent in the solution when bleaching wool fibers with the help of reducing agents. Bleaching in bisulfite solution was carried out at room temperature for one day in 0.5-3.0% sodium bisulfite solution with a modulus of 20. The fibers were then compressed and treated with a solution of sulfuric acid (5% by mass) for 15 minutes, then washed with water. The results of a study on bleaching of wool fiber under the influence of reductants are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Effect of sodium bisulfite concentration on wool fiber quality

From the data given in the diagram, we can see that an increase in the concentration of the reducing agent in the bleaching solution to 1.5% leads to an increase in the whiteness of the fiber and then to the yellowing of the fiber. As the reflector concentration increases, the mass loss of the fiber increases. In addition, bleaching of wool fibers with reflectors was found to be ineffective because the whiteness of the fibers bleached with reflectors was not stable.

Under the proposed conditions, wool fibers of different colors were bleached. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Whiteness levels of wool fibers of different colors bleached using hydrogen peroxide

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Wool fibers of different colours	Whiteness of raw wool, W,%	Whiteness of washed wool, W,%	Whiteness of wool bleached with hydrogen peroxide, W,%
White colour	14.9	24.7	30,0
Cream colour	10.3	11.6	20,7
Yellow colour	8,9	10.3	17.7
Grey colour	5,3	7,2	13.9
Brown colour	0.3	0.5	1.8

Therefore, the following technology for bleaching local wool fibers with hydrogen peroxide was proposed: Wool fiber containing 30% hydrogen peroxide solution (2% by weight of wool), sodium silicate (2% by weight of wool), SAM (1 g / l) the solution is treated at a temperature not exceeding 500C for 1 hour. Then the solution is stopped heating and bleached while stirring in a cold solution.

CONCLUSION

Optimal conditions for the process of cleaning the local coarse wool fiber from various contaminants have been developed to obtain the desired product by softening the wool fiber during the washing process.

The technology of bleaching and discolouring of wool fibers on the basis of local raw materials has been developed, and the technology of production of fabrics of different thicknesses from the obtained wool fibers has been developed;

Wool fabrics are available in a wide range, with woven and non-woven fabrics. Its uniqueness is its heat-retaining properties, which requires that these fabrics be used in the national economy for warm and winter clothing.

Given the classification and coding of woolen fabrics, they play an important role and allow automated processing of product information in all areas of activity, the study of consumer properties and quality of the product, the organization of rational accounting in stores and racks.

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INCREASE EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE OF RURAL DWELLERS

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the organizational and economic indicators of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the service sector. In addition, the subsequent adopted legal and regulatory documents on the development of the industry, their content and essence, and scientific recommendations are presented.*
Keywords: *unemployed population,unemployment, minimum number of jobs, state regulation of labor resources, support, theory of economic sentiment.*

The enormous challenges in the Labor world, including persistent inequalities and exclusions, make creating a clear picture of global employment and social trends more important than ever. In order to solve today's policy problems, it requires critical thinking about the appropriateness of our methods and conceptions, together with innovation, when necessary. In recent years, seven out of 11 submintagas of the world have increased protests in 2019, which is evidenced by dissatisfaction with the social, economic or political situation. The overall content of this report is that the objectives of full employment and standard of living worldwide today are as important as ever[1].

The ultimate goal of the reforms implemented in our country in recent years is to reliably protect the interests of the people and improve their living standards and quality of life through the employment of able-bodied people.

Naturally, in order to achieve such a goal, new jobs will be restored and employment will be provided by the development of production and service sectors. In 2019-2021, we have taken the first steps towards the implementation of new meaningful and effective reforms that meet the modern requirements in the field of economy.

A number of laws, decrees and decisions on the organization and further liberalization of our economy on a completely new basis, improvement of its legal foundations, modernization and diversification of production have been adopted and are being implemented consistently.

The priority direction of the state policy is to provide attention and care to the young people of, who are our main base in order to achieve the glory of the country as the restoration of the new Uzbekistan, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for them to fully demonstrate their achievements and potential in all spheres.

In particular, a wide range of measures are being implemented aimed at providing decent work and a source of income for young men and girls who have graduated from general secondary, professional and higher educational institutions and are stepping into independent life, bringing them up to modern professions, teaching IT technologies, wide involvement in entrepreneurship, meaningful Organization of free time for young people.

On the basis of the "youth book" and "youth programs", which was considered an absolutely new system of working with young people in the last period of the year 2021, 300 billion soums were allocated for solving the life problems of 430 thousand young men and girls, 2,3 trillion soums of preferential loans for entrepreneurial projects of over 92 thousand young people,

[1] https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_734479.pdf

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Comprehensive assistance in increasing employment and income, introduction of new effective mechanisms for employment of the unemployed, especially youth and women, graduates entering the labor market for the first time, creation of favorable conditions for employment of the needy, as well as new In order to further stimulate the activities of business entities that have created jobs, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Resolution No. PP-5094[2] on the state program for the creation of new jobs and employment in 2021.

Throughout the year, the issue of creating new jobs, which is very important for us, has always been in the center of our attention. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has signed a resolution “On the state order on employment and creation of new jobs in 2019”. In 2019, more than 370,000 new jobs were created due to the construction of new industrial enterprises[3], commissioning of service facilities, development of small business and private entrepreneurship. In addition, in order to introduce effective mechanisms of the labor market, increase business activity, train poor and unemployed people in modern professions and entrepreneurial skills, attracting them to work and entrepreneurship that bring them a steady income, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. PQ-4804 "On additional measures aimed at attracting citizens to entrepreneurship, increasing their labor activity and vocational training, as well as employment[4]."

The provision of employment of the population in the Republic, the development and increasing the role of small business and private entrepreneurship, especially work-at-home, is one of the pressing issues of the present day.

According to the unified state register of enterprises and organizations, 42762 small enterprises and micro firms operate in the state of April 1, 2022. The main part of the enterprises and organizations registered by types of economic activity falls into the sphere of trade 1572 units (38.1 percent), industry 516 units (19.1 percent), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 372 units (9.2 percent), construction 113 units (7.9 percent), services on living and nutrition 288 units (9.4 percent).[5]

Conclusion and proposal

The study of ways of improving the well-being and employment of the population in rural areas in the Samarkand region in the conditions of deepening economic reforms in our country gave an opportunity to make the following conclusions:

To formulate accurate statistics and carry out appropriate research in terms of demographic grouping in order to determine the level of welfare of the population.

Measures to be considered in the short term:

- reduction of consumption of the population, emergency termination of the monopoly of the state and "individual" entrepreneurs;
- implementation of uninterrupted power supply, accelerating the use of alternative energy;
- cost reduction, the introduction of the principle of economy in society in a low-income environment;
- creation of conditions for the operation of venture funds;
- reduction of the informal economy.

Based on the analysis of the factors affecting the employment of the population, we believe that in order to increase the level of employment of labor resources in the labor market of the country, the following activities are required:

1. Increasing the number of new jobs by organizing the activities of new business entities and expanding the activities of existing ones by increasing the volume of investments in fixed assets attracted to the economy by sectors and industries, as well as the regional approach.

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[2] https://lex.uz/docs/-5394867
[3] https://qalampir.uz/news/2019-yilda-370-mingdan-ortik-yangi-ish-urinlari-yaratiladi-prezident-k-arori-1236
[4] https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-4945748
[5] https://samstat.uz/uploads/Press-relizlar/2022/kichik%20biznes/Mart.pdf

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2. Plan to bring the amount that is added to the working age population each year due to natural population growth to the optimal level by changing the direction of demographic policies implemented at the regional and national levels.

3. An enterprise operating in sectors and industries of the economy

(organizations, institutions) the volume of production (services)

increase the number of enterprises, the number of employees has been optimized due to the optimization based on the economic situation.

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CLASSIFICATION OF INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Annotation. *In this article the classification of innovative strategies of industrial enterprises is considered in detail. It is substantiated that there is a need for a systematic study of existing approaches, a comprehensive classification of innovative strategies has been developed. It is argued that the innovation strategy is the basis of the overall strategy and, at the same time, the main condition for the competitive development of the enterprise. The formation of a corporate competitive strategy by using the achievements of innovative management is based on the interaction between the external environment, a functioning system (organization), which strives for stability, and the management system, which ensures the adaptation of the organization to the operating conditions (to the external environment). Large companies that use the system of strategic innovation planning have the opportunity to constantly implement innovative activities according to a certain scheme (or strategy). According to modern international standards, innovations are permanent when they are implemented at least once every 1 to 3 years. In addition, it is common for large companies to use a combination of several strategic lines, which ensures high mobility and innovation efficiency.*

Keywords: *industry, innovation strategy, technology leadership strategy, imitation strategy, company behavior model, strategic planning, strategic management*

In modern local and foreign literature, various definitions of strategy are widespread. Each author in his own way determines the need to form a strategy. In our opinion, the most complete is the interpretation of the strategy as a time-ordered system of priority areas, forms, methods, means, rules, methods of using the resource, scientific, technical, production and marketing potential of an enterprise in order to cost-effectively solve the tasks and maintain a competitive advantage [7]. In this interpretation, the author defines not only the target orientation, but also the whole range of tools to achieve it.

The innovation strategy is the leading functional strategy of a high-tech industrial enterprise. It involves the formation of a whole range of measures for the technological improvement of production, changes in the organizational structure of the enterprise, the introduction of modern management technologies. In other words, a strategy is a detailed multilateral plan for the comprehensive achievement of the company's goals.

The strategy involves consistent behavior that allows the company to position itself in the environment, and changes in the strategy are a response to changes in external conditions

Understanding an innovation strategy as a particular model of an enterprise's behavior under new market conditions, two groups of strategies can be distinguished: active and passive.

The first type of strategy is also called technological, which is a response to changes in the external environment through the constant introduction of technological innovations [4]. The enterprise, choosing active strategies, relies on the use of a new technological idea. Among active innovation strategies, two types of strategies can be distinguished: leadership and imitation. Their fundamental difference lies in the fact that if the technology that is embodied in a new product or service is absolutely new to the market, then in this case the company implements a technology

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leadership strategy. With an imitation strategy, an enterprise is among the first to use a technological idea that is already known on the market.

Passive or marketing innovation strategies are continuous innovations in marketing. In this case, the enterprise often chooses an innovative strategy in the field of product differentiation, while it highlights its completely new competitive advantages. The segmentation strategy is based on the continuous search for new segments or entire markets, as well as the use of new market and / or enterprise methods to attract buyers of these groups. When an enterprise chooses passive innovation strategies, constant innovations in the form and method of marketing products reflect the reaction to changes in external conditions.

When an enterprise chooses a “leadership” strategy, a policy of continuous entry of completely new products on the market is implemented. Therefore, the entire range of research and development, as well as production and marketing systems, is aimed at creating a product that would have no analogues. Enterprises that have chosen the strategy of "leadership" direct the bulk of their investments to R&D (Research & Development - research and development), and these studies are not only applied, but also of a fundamental nature. The consequence of this is the need to create strategic alliances in the field of R&D with other scientific and technical organizations, the creation of venture funds and divisions within the company [3].

Having chosen the “follow the leader” strategy, the company is waiting for a competitive company to launch new products on the market, and after that it begins to produce and sell similar products. One of the main reasons for the success of the "follow the leader" strategy is the recognition and reputation of the enterprise as a brand, since this allows the novelty to become commercially successful in a short time.

Strategies in general, including innovative ones, are aimed at developing and realizing the potential of an enterprise and are considered as a reaction to a change in the external environment. Therefore, the variety of innovative strategies is associated with the existing components of the internal environment of the enterprise.

Innovation strategies can focus on:

• obtaining new products, technologies and services;

• use of new methods in research and development, production, marketing and management;

• transition to new organizational structures;

• use of new types of resources and new approaches to the use of traditional resources.

Innovative strategies of industrial enterprises significantly complicate the conditions for managing an enterprise and projects, in particular, such conditions include:

• Increasing the level of uncertainty of the results - manifested in the addition of complexities that may be associated with a sharp increase in the level of uncertainty of the results in terms of timing, costs, quality and efficiency, which leads to the development of innovation risk management;

• An increase in the investment risks of projects occurs due to the novelty of the tasks being solved, namely, when an innovative component is added.

In solving the tasks set, a significant role is to be played by the theoretical developments of economists, which lay the scientific and methodological foundations for designing competitive industrial structures. This is based on the so-called biological approach to the classification of competitive behavior, proposed by the Russian scientist L.G. Ramensky. His biological classification was taken as the basis for the scheme of the competitive strategy of enterprises by the Moscow economist A.Yu. Yudanov and many of his followers. They correlated the mechanisms of adaptation of biological species to the environment with the strategies of enterprises in economic markets. According to this approach, strategic behavior can be divided into 4 types:

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1. Violent is mainly characteristic of large enterprises that carry out mass production and enter the mass market if they have their own or purchased new products. Such enterprises are ahead of competitors by serial production and economies of scale.

2. Patent is based on the adaptation of the enterprise to narrow market segments through the specialized release of improved or completely new products with unique characteristics.

3. Explerent means that an enterprise enters the market with a completely new innovative product, capturing a part of the market.

4. Commutative is based on adapting to the level of demand of a given market, filling niches that are not occupied by “violents” and “patients”. The enterprise in this situation is developing new types of services that have arisen as a result of the emergence of new products, technologies, imitation of new products and their introduction to the widest segment of customers.

The well-known economist B. Twiss considers the following types of innovation strategy as the main ones: offensive, defensive, licensed, intermediate, robbery, the strategy of creating a new market [8]

On the basis of already existing classifications, author's types of innovative strategies were developed, which included four types of innovative strategies: aggressive-offensive, combat, defensive and licensed. These types of strategies can be combined into one group, since they characterize the process of their implementation.

An aggressive-attack strategy is typical for industrial enterprises seeking leadership in the implementation of innovations in a certain market segment.

A prerequisite in this situation is the availability of the necessary resources, which allows you to surpass potential competitors in the innovation and production areas. In most cases, this strategy is used in enterprises that operate in a rather narrow sector of the production range.

A large number of innovative products proposed for implementation are typical for combat strategy. This strategy is typical for a manufacturer that is focused on a wide range of consumers and is confident enough in a high level of superiority over future competitors. However, in conditions when competitors are strong and successfully implement an aggressive-attack strategy, the probability of losing the won position increases. This is characteristic of enterprises that implement significant technological advances and use a combat strategy.

The defensive strategy is chosen by the enterprise in the case of a small number of competitors in the market. This strategy is aimed at maintaining its position in the market. The enterprise in this case has the need to develop a system of measures for long-term and short-term competition. Combat.

If the company's enterprise is stronger in marketing than in R&D, then it is logical for it to choose a combat strategy. At the same time, one should not forget about the development of the level of scientific and technical potential, since this contributes to a timely response to the innovations of competitors.

In a borrowing strategy, an enterprise acquires a new technology or product from other enterprises, an example in this case is the purchase of a license.

In addition to all of the above, in the literature on strategic and innovation management there are various variations in the classification of innovation strategies. In a sense, they correspond to the methods we have listed. It is worth noting that quite often in different sources all kinds of innovative strategies can have the same names, or similar types of innovative strategies differ only in names, which makes it difficult to classify them. The above circumstances indicate the need for a systematic study of existing approaches and the creation of an integral integrated classifier of innovative strategies for industrial enterprises.

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REPRODUCTIVE CROPS IN MULTIFECTED FARMS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FARM ECONOMY

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Annotation: *Food security is one of the most important factors in the development of a market economy, solving the problems of social protection and strengthening social stability. Ensuring food security largely depends on the level of development of the agricultural sector, the volume of production, processing conditions, quality of products, storage, agro-technological processes, as well as the level of product stability in the markets.*

Keywords: *market, food, economy, product, tax, labor resource, agriculture, improve, requirements, government.*

In order to adapt agriculture to the requirements of a market economy, the forms of management have been changed and updated by our Government. At the same time, implementation and deepening of economic reforms in agriculture, modernization of activities, investment, use of innovations, credit system, insurance, taxes and its benefits, implementation of leasing relations, liberalization of activities, organization of diversified farming, agricultural clusters activities and other similar opportunities. In order to improve agricultural production, the work on the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements, new equipment and advanced technologies, foreign experience and international standards is accelerating year by year. This, in turn, creates opportunities for efficient use of limited natural, material, financial and labor resources.

The purpose of the agrarian policy pursued by the state is to fully meet the demand of the population and relevant industries for agricultural products, ensure food security, improve the economic power and welfare of the population through the effective use of available agricultural resources.

In this regard, the measures outlined in the "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" set such tasks as sustainable development of the agricultural sector, strengthening food security, increasing export potential and improving the quality of life and welfare of our people. was given. These tasks are important for the establishment and development of diversified farms in the agricultural economy, as well as effective management mechanisms.

Great attention is paid to increasing the volume of agricultural production, which is the mainstay of food security in our country. In particular, in the process of production on farms, large-scale, well-thought-out work is being carried out on the introduction of new and advanced technologies, new varieties.

It should be noted that the increase in the volume of agricultural production makes a significant contribution not only to the sowing of spring crops, but also to secondary crops.

✓ In the dehkan branch of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the areas free of fairy-tale vegetables and wheat from secondary grain crops - corn, rice;

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- ✓ from vegetable crops - cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, greens ...,
- ✓ from melons - watermelon;
- ✓ From fodder crops - corn silage, oats.

In the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, only 30-40% of the vacant lands of early vegetables and wheat are used for replanting.

There are, of course, objective and subjective reasons for this. In any case, it is desirable to further improve the use of secondary crops in order to prevent food insecurity in the world and in our country.

Efficient use of natural and climatic conditions and location of the farm, additional investment and creation of additional sources of income at the expense of secondary crops grown in the agricultural sector, additional food for the population, and additional fodder for the livestock sector. is achieved. In addition, it will be possible to meet the demand for food products and fodder crops at a moderate level throughout the year. At the same time, due to the re-cultivation of crops in agriculture - the improvement of economic indicators of land use (rate and rate of use of arable land), efficient use of existing means of production, employment of labor resources, additional sources of income for farm members.

We can define the subjects growing secondary crops on farms as follows;

- ✓ he can plant the farm himself;
- ✓ planting by members of the farm (providing members with the opportunity to plant crops at the expense of wages);
- ✓ transfer to farms specializing in animal husbandry (in order to improve crop rotation, on a contractual basis);
- ✓ transfer to individuals operating on a contractual basis;
- ✓ it is necessary to solve the following problems in the interests of growers of secondary crops;
- ✓ state support for secondary crops;
- ✓ timely evacuation of areas occupied by autumn and early crops and creation of conditions for replanting;
- ✓ water supply.

If enough attention is paid to the above on farms, the economic performance of arable land will improve, income and profits will increase, and the material interests of members will increase.

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