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THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION ON THE BASIS OF MODERN EDUCATION IS A GUARANTEE OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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Abstract. ***In the recent past, the terms "Innovative Education", "Innovative Activity" and "Innovative Processes" were rarely observed in the pedagogical literature of the republic. At the heart of the word innovative education is a complex activity, such as the organization of innovation, the acquisition of innovation, the use of innovation, the demonstration of innovation.***

Keywords: ***innovative education, teacher, learner, education, innovative process.***

Innovative education - education that allows the learner to create new ideas, norms, rules, advanced ideas, norms, qualities of natural acceptance of rules, skills formed by others. The concept of "innovative education" was first used in 1979 at the Club of Rome. The technologies used in the process of innovative education are called innovative educational technologies or educational innovations. Educational innovations are forms, methods and technologies that can be used to solve a problem in the field of education or the learning process on the basis of a new approach and guarantee a more effective result than before. An innovative process in education is an innovation and change in the concept of education, curricula, methods and techniques, methods of teaching and learning. At the heart of the word innovative processes in education are two important problems of pedagogy - the study, generalization and popularization of best pedagogical practices, and the problem of applying the achievements of pedagogical sciences in practice. Therefore, the subject of innovation and the structure of innovation processes, the mechanism must be part of a set of interrelated processes. It is the innovative activity that not only creates the basis for competitiveness between higher education institutions in the service market, but also reveals the growth of professional skills, creative research, practical application of professors and teachers. Therefore, innovative activity is inextricably linked with the scientific and methodological activity of teachers and the creative activity of students in the learning process.

Innovative activity is an activity aimed at solving complex problems that arise as a result of non-compliance of new social requirements with traditional norms or the rejection of existing ideas by newly formed ideas. There are different approaches to the analysis of the structure of innovative activity of the educator in education. For example, according to A. Nikolskaya, the renewal of activities will be carried out in 3 stages: preparation, planning and implementation. Analyzing the concept of "innovative activity": G.A. Mkrtchyan's opinion is noteworthy: - "There are 3 main forms of pedagogical experimental activity: personal experience, experimental work, innovative activity of the teacher. The more innovations in pedagogical activity, the better the teacher understands the private experiment. ”

Innovative activity is an important part of practice and theory, a system of action of social actors aimed at improving the quality of the socio-cultural object, which is not only the ability to solve a certain range of problems, but also motivational readiness to solve problems in any situation. The central issue of innovative teacher activity is the effective organization of the educational process.

Innovative activity is explained by the following main functions:

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- conscious analysis of professional activity;
- critical approach to norms;
- readiness for professional news;
- have a creative attitude to the world;
- realize their potential, integrate their lifestyle and aspirations into their professional activities.

In order to organize the innovative activity of the teacher in the educational institution, "Innovative environment" must be formed, that is, the pedagogical team in general has a creative, friendly atmosphere in the educational institution, where the teacher can feel free and the team has a high level of material and spiritual interest. In this environment, the teacher-teacher is focused on creative thinking, aspiration. As a result, the innovation process is the introduction of innovations and changes in the conditions that ensure the successful transition of the system to the new conditions.

Types of approaches to pedagogical activity:

Acmeology (Greek: acme - "high point", "mature, the best period") is a field of study of the level of maturity of a developing person's creativity, aspiration to discovery, professional activity. The acmeological approach in the analysis of the structure of innovative activity allows the educator to reveal the laws of his personal development in reaching the peaks of professionalism.

Creativity (Latin, "create" - to create, "creative" - creator, creator) - the creative ability of the individual, which characterizes the readiness to produce new ideas and is part of the talent as an independent factor.

It has not been long since the concept of "creative pedagogy" began to be used in modern pedagogy. However, the need to decide on innovative and creative approaches to the teaching process has ensured the formation of "Creative Pedagogy" as an independent subject among the pedagogical disciplines. The basis of this subject are the methodological ideas of such disciplines as the history of pedagogy, general and professional pedagogy and psychology, methods of teaching special subjects, educational technology and professional ethics.

"Creative pedagogy" should be able to guarantee the following two conditions:

1) to attract the attention of teachers to the mastery of the basics of science by students who have a low level of mastery of academic subjects and find it boring to study them;

2) to create opportunities for students to use them effectively in the classroom by recommending strategies and tools that serve to stimulate creative thinking and the results of creative activities.

The creativity of a teacher is reflected in his creative approach to the organization of professional activities. In recent years, this situation is characterized by the concept of "pedagogical creativity". Pedagogical creativity - the ability of the teacher to create new ideas that serve to ensure the effectiveness of the educational process, as opposed to traditional pedagogical thinking, as well as to describe the readiness to positively address existing pedagogical problems

The concept of “creativity” reflects cultural diversity. For Westerners, creativity is a novelty in general. They focus on non-traditionalism, curiosity, imagination, a sense of humor and freedom based on creativity, while Orientalists, on the other hand, see creativity as a process of rebirth of goodness.

Reflection - (Latin reflixio- return) means not only the self-knowledge and understanding of the subject, but also the ability of others to know and understand his personal qualities, feelings and cognitive (cognitive) perceptions

Reflexive innovative practice is aimed at developing the creative potential of the teacher, which means not only the ability to innovate in pedagogical science, but also a unique creative approach to themselves, their work, children, solving any problem situation and life in general.

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Reflexive innovative practice the updating of previous experience allows its re-understanding to identify new problems and relationships of the future educational institution. This means that the teacher-teacher is the author, developer, researcher, user and promoter of new pedagogical technologies, theories and concepts.

V.A. Slasten's research identifies key attributes of a teacher's ability to innovate. It has the following qualities:

- The person is creatively motivated. It is curiosity, creative interest; striving for creative achievement; striving for leadership; striving for self-perfection, etc .;
- Creativity. This is fantasy; freedom from stereotypes, risk-taking, critical thinking, ability to evaluate, self-observation, reflection;
- Professional performance appraisal. This is the ability to master the methodology of creative activity; ability to master pedagogical research methods; the concept of authorship is the ability to create technology of activity, the ability to creatively overcome conflict; ability to collaborate and assist each other in creative activities, etc.;

The individual ability of the teacher. This is the pace of creative activity; ability of the person to work in creative activity; perseverance, self-confidence; responsibility, honesty, truthfulness, self-control and so on.

The organization of innovative activities of higher education institutions and changes in its content, the training of teachers in innovative areas are inextricably linked with methodological and technological changes. However, this process remains spontaneous due to the lack of recommendations for improving the preparation of teachers for innovative activities. The process of preparing a teacher for innovation is as follows: to predict the success of the intended innovation as a whole and its individual stages, to compare the innovation with other innovations, to select their effectiveness, to determine their most important and accurate, to check the success of innovation and assess the organization’s ability to adopt innovation.

In innovative activity, the teacher must be an advanced, productive creative person, with a wide range of interests, a rich inner world, revenge for pedagogical innovation. Innovative activity consists of motivational, technological and reflective parts. In the organization of innovative activities, the cognitive activity of students and its management is of particular importance. Scientific and methodological research in various fields is, of course, necessary and important, but the question of how to organize and manage the preparation of future teachers for innovative activities remains one of the main problems facing all pedagogical scientists.

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Solving economic issues in MATHCAD

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Anatation. ***This article provides information about the MATHCAD program, which provides methods, methods and formulas for solving economic problems using this program.***

Keywords. ***MATHCAD, linear programming, mathematical modeling, maximization, minimization, given.***

The problem of linear programming is one of the problems of optimization, and the form of its generalized mathematical model is as follows.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j \le b_i, \quad (i = \overline{1, m})$$

$$x_j \ge 0 \qquad (j = \overline{1, n})$$

$$Z = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_i x_i \to \max(\min)$$

The first formula of the mathematical model represents the constraints on the quantities sought in the economic sense, which arise from the amount of resources, the need to meet certain requirements, technological conditions and other economic and technical factors. The second condition is that the variables, ie the quantities sought, are not negative. The third is called the objective function and represents a relation of the quantity sought. Consider the following problem related to linear programming. The factory produces two types of A and B sewing products. It uses three different types of materials N1, N2, N3 in the production of products. 15 m from N1 material, 16 m from N2 material, 18 m from N3 material. there is.

2 m from N1, 1 m from N2, 3 m from N3 for the production of M1-product. uses.

M2- 3 m from N1, 4 m from N2, 0 m from N3 to produce the product. uses.

M1 - profit per unit of product is 10 soums, M2 - profit per unit of product is 5 soums.

It is necessary to make a production plan so that the factory gets the maximum benefit.

Let's create a mathematical model of the problem: $2x_1+3x_2\le15$

$x_1+4x_2\le16$ $3x_1\le18$ $x_1\ge0$, $x_2\ge0$

$Z=10x_1+5x_2 \to$ max

In MATHCAD, maximize and minimize functions can be used to solve a linear programming problem. These functions are generally written as follows:

Maximize (F, <list of variables>)

Minimize (F, <list of variables>)

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The solution of the linear programming problem in MATHCAD is as follows (Figure 1):

1. After starting MATHCAD, write the objective function, for example, f (x, y) = <function view> and enter the initial value of the variable.

2. The keyword Hiven is written.

3. A system of inequalities and constraints is introduced.

4. The function maximize or inimize is sent to a variable.

5. Write this variable and enter the equation. The result is in the form of a vector.

6. To calculate the value of the objective function, write an example (p0, p1) and enter the sign of equality

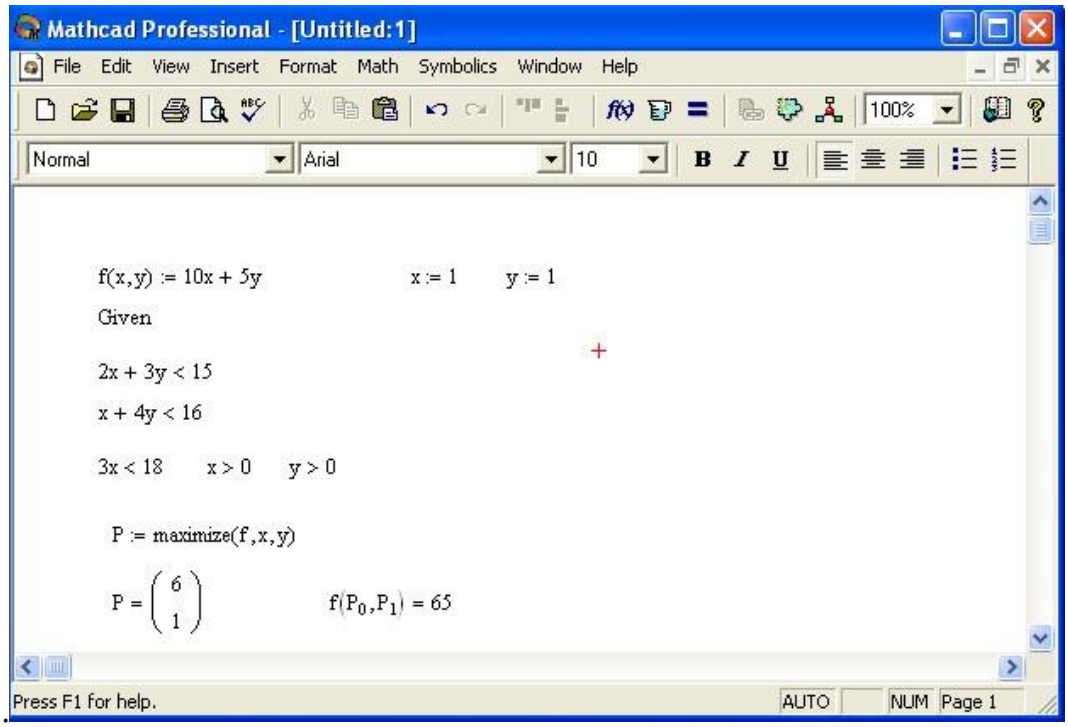

Figure 1. Solve the linear programming problem.

1) To make an item, you need 80 sticks with a length of 120 cm, 120 sticks with a length of 100 cm, and 102 sticks with a length of 70 cm. How much does a 220cm long metal rod need to cut them?

Solution. There are 5 rational ways to make the necessary pieces from the given material:

Cutting method	Number of parts			The amount of waste, cm
	120sm	100sm	70 sm	
1	1	1	0	0

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2	1	0	1	30
3	0	2	0	20
4	0	1	1	50
5	0	0	3	10

We construct a mathematical model. To do this, we use the following table

The length of the rod	1-method	2-method	3-method	4-method	5-method	Total required sterjen issui
120sm	1	1	0	0	0	80
100sm	1	0	2	1	0	120
70sm	0	1	0	1	3	102
Number of materials	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	

Mathematical model.

1) Target function (minimum material consumption):
x1+x2+x3+x4+x5→min
1) Boundary conditions (cut the required number of sternum pieces):
x1+x2≥80 x1+2x3+x4≥120 x2+x4+3x5≥102

1) Non-negative conditions of unknowns x1≥0 x2≥0 x3≥0 x4≥0 x5≥0

Write the model in the MathCAD window as follows:

x1:=1 x2:=0 x3:=0 x4:=0 x5:=0

F(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5):= x1+x2+x3+x4+x5

Given

x1+x2≥80

x1+2x3+x4≥120

x2+x4+3x5≥102

x1≥0 x2≥0 x3≥0 x4≥0 x5≥0

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P:=Minimize(F, x1,x2,x3,x4,x5)

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 80 \\ 0 \\ 20 \\ 0 \\ 34 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4) = 134$$

This result shows that for the minimum consumption of material with a length of 220 cm, it is necessary to cut 80 in method 1, 20 in method 3, 34 in method 5. A total of 134 materials will be used.

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METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION)

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Annotation. ***The physical education program provides a daily routine for each group. There are a variety of exercises available for children to perform the basic content of physical education on a regular basis. These are basic movements (walking, running, jumping, throwing, catching, crawling, sliding); general developmental exercises for the legs and body (with and without various objects) include dance exercises, purification and re-purification, movement games, mastering the essential features of various sports, sports exercises, roller skating, cycling, swimming, etc. finds.***

Keywords: ***actions, exercises, roller skates, walks.***

It is very important to bring up children in the spirit of the greatest traditions of our people. The Uzbek people, like other nations, have their own ancient traditional games. They have been shaped and polished over the centuries and have survived to the present day. The program includes such modern Uzbek national games as modern action games. At the same time, the program recommends special exercises that develop the qualities of movement, the correct formation of the body and the prevention of flat feet. Proper planning and conduct of physical education is critical to its effectiveness. Combining a variety of activities throughout the day with exercise and movement games can help ensure a child is moving properly. The recommended fitness program will be the basis for independent exercise and play. The basis of the educational task, in physical education, educational and health-improving tasks are carried out by developing physical qualities, improving the working capacity of the child's body, increasing his ability to work. Exercise can only be effective if it is organized properly, if it is fun and instructive, and if children are given time to rest. The most important thing in training is the correct distribution of exercises and games. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish the main task of the training, taking into account the purpose of its content, to have a comprehensive impact on certain parts of the child's body. In particular, it is important to combine different exercises in order to increase the efficiency of training. The planning of the lesson should take into account the order and repetition of actions, the correct distribution of tasks and the most accurate and rational ways of organizing children. This should be achieved, first of all, by ensuring adequate physical activity and intensity of training. The planning of the training will take into account the conditions of the group, the availability of equipment for the training. The content of the outdoor activities is selected according to the seasons and the weather. There are a variety of ways to plan and conduct a session, ranging from basic movement and play exercises to a variety of activities, such as movement games, folk games, relay races, and outdoor activities. 'includes training sessions. It is important to coordinate morning physical activity, field trips, and games with the training material. Taking into account the physical activity of children at different times of the day, different methods of exercises that develop motor skills are recommended to improve motor skills and abilities. Children's independent activities are supervised by a tutor. She makes sure that each child is free to choose the games and exercises.

The educator helps the children to develop organizational skills by choosing the appropriate equipment for the activity. The educator (in the preschool and in the family) pays special attention to the sequence and continuity of the physical education process. When planning this work, the child's

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characteristics, development, health, physical growth, interests and abilities are taken into account. The physical education program outlines daily activities in each group. Helps to develop movement, helps the child to get used to the environment, to teach the body to stand upright. Help children manage and create conditions for physical activity in independent play. Create a need to play action games.

Teach children to understand movement, to act together, to compare their actions with the actions of others, following the instructions of the educator. Change the direction of movement, link the nature of the movement to the signal while walking and running. Teach children to jump, jump away, and land on soft ground with both feet. Practice crawling, climbing, and moving the ball. When doing this exercise, make sure that the children are upright and that the heel is firm. Stimulate a positive emotional response in children to physical education, as well as morning gymnastics. Educator-organized play exercises, active participation in movement games.

Training to increase physical activity in games organized independently of the prepared objects and toys. Exercises on basic movements Walking exercises. Follow the tutor in groups of directions, change direction, go through the subject, walk in pairs in a circle, holding hands. Go from walking to running, from running to walking. Walking forward and sideways. Exercises for running. Running after the tutor, avoiding him, running in all directions without pushing each other. Chase a rolling object, run between two lines without pressing them, run non-stop for 30-40 seconds. Slow running up to 80 meters.

Exercises for jumping. Jumping on two legs, slowly pushing forward, trying to touch an object hanging above the child's arm. Drawing from a line or rope (20-25 cm wide) laid in two rows parallel to the floor. On both feet in a standing position, jump as far as possible, 20-30 cm. jumping from a high object.

Rolling, throwing and hanging exercises. Collect items, put them in a certain place. The ball is pushed behind the rolling object with one hand and with both hands towards the tutor, tilting and facing each other.

focusing Throw the ball forward with both hands from below, in front of the chest, over the head. Throw the ball to the educator with both hands, 50-100 cm from the educator. trying to catch the ball in between. Shooting a ball from a tape that is pulled parallel to the child's chest. Throwing objects (balls, sandbags, etc.) to the horizontal target (at a distance of 100-120 cm) with both hands, right and left hands; longitudinally with the left hand to the right throw

Exercises for crawling and climbing. 3-4 m. crawling, 25-30 cm. crossing a barrier, lying on the floor. Climb the ladder, climb up and down the gymnastic wall in a child-friendly way. Exercises to maintain balance. Straight walk, snake trail from the aisle, straight, snake trail, rope thrown around the circle, one side of the board raised from the floor, on the gym chair walk

Walking on a polished board, crawling on a gym chair. Barriers 10-15 cm high: jump from ring to ring, from box to box, on a stool (25 cm high), climb on a chair, stand with arms outstretched. Climb on tiptoe and return to starting position. Slow rotation while standing.

General developmental exercises. Exercises for the arm and shoulder girdle muscles, lifting the arms up, bending and stretching the arms up and to the side, squatting and squatting in front of the chest, hiding the arms back, clapping, clapping on the head play, arms forward and swing back (arms down), up and down (arms sideways), arms up and down. Also, do the exercises in different situations with different objects (rattles, cubes, ribbons, handkerchiefs).

Exercises for the legs. Walk where you stand, step forward, sideways, backward. Climb on tiptoe, put your foot forward, stand on your heels, move your toes.

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THE NATURE AND THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONCEPT OF "ECONOMIC COMPETENCE"

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Abstract: ***The concept of "competence" has been studied by researchers for more than half a century. In the past, competencies in various fields of activity have been explored. In a market economy, it is important to study economic competence among them. The article discusses the essence of economic competence.***

Key words: ***competence, economic competence, description, theoretical description, theoretical description of economic competence.***

In the economy, as in the social sphere, the attitude of the individual to the relevant process is important. Family economics also requires that the people involved belong to it with certain knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies. Adequate understanding of the important competencies directly related to it and their cognitive description will help to effectively organize the family economy.

The concept of “economic competence” has also been extensively studied by researchers. In particular, T.S.Teryukova defines the concept of "economic competence" as "theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary for the establishment of the economic system" . In our opinion, the author is a bit mistaken in defining the concept. After all, a person lives in a society where there is an economic system, and he is forced to act on the basis of this system. If T.S.Teryukova thinks from the point of view of those responsible for creating the economic system or the state, then the explanation is correct. Because the creators of any system must have the theoretical knowledge and practical skills that will allow them to install it effectively. But in this case, the citizens of the community are meant.

Although the concept of "economic competence" was not correctly expressed by T.S.Teryukova, the author was able to correctly define the importance of economic competence for the individual. That is, the possession of economic competencies creates the following opportunities: to assess the economic situation and solve economic problems independently; ensuring social and economic adaptation of the individual; choice of field of economic activity; be able to assess their intellectual, organizational and financial capabilities; reasonable satisfaction of the most basic daily necessities (skills of selection, exchange, purchase); to achieve the set goal in accordance with economic interests; assessment of its economic activity; formation of rules and habits of behavior of an economic nature; mastering the "language of economics" and choosing the means of communication with it; mastering new economic skills and expanding its position in a highly competitive environment; determining the level of economic and financial security .

T.G.Oshirkova describes the economic competence that must be manifested in the person in terms of its interaction with the economic system established in society. That is, economic competencies are a set of interrelated qualities that allow a person to interact with the existing economic system in society by performing key socio-economic roles (consumer, employee, entrepreneur, etc.) . According to the author, the acquisition of economic competencies by learners

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determines their readiness to operate in various areas of economic activity (through consumption, production, distribution and exchange) and to make responsible decisions .

In his research V.A.Skopyuk examines the issue of targeted development of economic competencies on the example of direct training of students in the organization of business companies and their preparation for effective operation. According to the author, such behavior develops in students not only basic competencies, but also sectoral (special) competencies.

At this point, V.A.Skopyuk recognizes the four competencies (learning to understand, learning to do, learning to live together, learning to live together) as the basic competencies and recognizes them from an economic point of view (learning to live, learning to perform, learning to live together, learning to be responsible, learning to understand). These core competencies, in turn, provide the basis for learners to have competencies that enable them to succeed in the economy :

Basic competencies influencing the development of economic competencies (V.A. Skopyuk)

Types of competencies	**Their essence**	**Influential base competencies**
Subject competence	Assessment of the socio-economic conditions of a person's life	Learning to live
Methodical competence	To form the individual's ability to solve existing problems in the socio-economic environment	Learning to do
Communicative competence	Develop a person's ability to communicate with others	Learning to live together
Social competence	Forming a sense of social responsibility in the individual	Learn to be responsible
Educational competence	To develop a person's ability to independently acquire knowledge, skills, search for the necessary information	Learning to understand

In short, for more than half a century, the study of the concept of “competence” by researchers has allowed the identification of competencies in various fields of activity. Among them, the study of economic competence is of particular importance in a market economy. Having this competence allows an individual to effectively solve economic problems in market conditions. This is a topical issue today.

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LABOR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. ***The article deals with the actual problem of the modern economy - the problem of employment and the improvement of the labor market. And also, programs aimed at increasing the level of employment of the population.***

Key words: ***labor market, labor resources, employment, demography, quality of employment, dynamics of labor resources.***

The labor market occupies a special place in the socio-economic development of the country, the development and implementation of priority areas of development, as well as medium-term programs. A comprehensive analysis of the labor market makes it possible to identify imbalances, problems and reserves for increasing the level of employment. In addition, based on the analysis of this area, it becomes possible to determine priority areas for the development of the labor market, training personnel and, most importantly, solving the tasks set in the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026.

Seven priorities have been identified in the development strategy of Uzbekistan, one of which is the development of the social sphere, aimed at a gradual increase in wages, pensions and benefits, an effective solution to employment issues, providing citizens with affordable modern housing, modernizing housing and communal services and social infrastructure, improving systems of social protection of the population and healthcare, education and science, state youth policy .

Thanks to the implementation of a number of programs aimed at increasing the level of employment of the population, the number of employed people is growing steadily. Of course, this is an extremely positive trend, indicating a steady growth of the economy. However, even such an increase in employment of the population could not significantly improve the situation on the labor market, since over the past period, the growth rate of the labor force has outpaced the growth rate of employment. It is necessary to take additional measures to create high-quality and sustainable jobs through the development of economic sectors.

A steady growth in the labor force could lead to increased labor market imbalances if an adequate pace of growth in sustainable job creation is not ensured. As part of addressing this issue, the country annually implements the Program for Creating Jobs and Ensuring Employment of the Population, the purpose of which is to implement comprehensive and interrelated measures to create jobs and ensure employment of the population by tapping the potential of territories and sectors of the economy, promoting the development of effective forms of employment, taking into account demographic factors and labor market conditions.

One of the urgent problems that attracts the attention of scientists is improving the quality of employment, especially in a period of complex and rapid changes in the economic, socio-political and other spheres of activity.

The concept of "quality of employment" is associated with the concept of "employment" in general and is quite debatable. Smirnova N.A. notes that the quality of employment is considered from the standpoint of employment conditions and human development. Another group of researchers considers the quality of employment as a process interrelated with the level and quality of life, which

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is iterative, rather than one-time, mediated by property relations, manifested both in the standard of living of an individual or social group, and in the characteristics of employment .

The market model of employment is characterized by a change in subjects, objects, goals and objectives, as well as the principles of interaction of employment relations, which is also reflected in the quality of employment. The economic goal of employment is realized through the use of the entire spectrum of human abilities, which also includes the formation of a decent level of material security of the individual. The ultimate public goal of ensuring the quality of employment is the development and realization of the individual as a social phenomenon, which made it possible to put forward the socialization of the quality of employment - a trend inherent in a democratic civil society with its subjective system of regulation and management .

Indicators of labor resources and employment are important indicators for assessing the level of socio-economic development of the country.

At the end of 2020, the economically active population of Uzbekistan amounted to 14.8 million people, of which 13.2 million (89.5%) are employed, 1.55 million are unemployed. That is, the unemployment rate rose to 10.5%, follows from the preliminary data of the State Committee on Statistics.

The coronavirus hit in all directions, but already this year there has been an increase, which is unevenly distributed between industries and areas.

Profound and structural changes due to the pandemic have not bypassed the labor market. So long forgotten old is gaining momentum, and last year's trends are slowly losing relevance.

Now employers often have to adapt to the requirements of the staff - flexible hours, comfort in the workplace, increased wages.

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The usual work routine has acquired a “new reality” - for refusing to be vaccinated, they can be suspended from work.

Despite these difficulties, the upward trend in wages is encouraging - in the third quarter, the average wage in the market amounted to 5,406,832 soums, which is 6% more than in the second.

According to experts, the leading positions remain in the areas of information technology, marketing and sales. Forecasts assume the emergence of supply and demand in the energy and agricultural sectors.

What is still happening with the labor market, why trends are changing and what to be prepared for in the coming year.

This year, every industry has also been recovering from the effects of the pandemic. Many have managed to return to the state they were in before the crisis.

Positive changes began in the spring of this year - many business areas began to gain momentum, regaining their positions, and the level of wages began to grow again.

This is directly related to the development of business, the entry of new players into the market and the economic growth of the country as a whole.

Of course, pent-up demand has not been fully met, but we are counting on it in the coming year.

Some employees chose to work from home. In many ways, companies reacted positively to this, focusing not on formalities, but still on the final result .

Therefore, today you can encounter a “hybrid” work schedule, where an employee works from time to time either in the office or from home.

In fact, thanks to quarantine, we have received a new alternative type of employment. Such dynamics allowed companies to attract more staff and save on them - reducing the square footage of the rented premises and all the resulting costs saved the budget.

All this together not only had a positive impact on the quality of work and the return of employees, but also presented new challenges for managers who had to hone their skills in managing remote teams.

The difficulties this year were not the same as during the pandemic. For example, in 2020, stagnation was observed, due to which a large number of qualified personnel were released and wages decreased.

From the end of 2021, the picture is fundamentally different - there is a shortage of specialists, and the level of salaries is growing.

The new reality of remote work is as follows: an employee, having worked remotely for even a few months, may not know his manager by sight.

If we consider who was in demand this year, we can see that the leading positions were taken by the IT sector and the banking sector. In IT, the demand for Java, NET, Python, PHP developers has increased many times, and, of course, the demand for mobile IOS and Android developers has remained .

There was also a need for development stacks quite new to the market - React, Golang.

The second, for example, is in full swing the transformation of the entire industry. At the same time, we see here an increase in demand for business analysts, loan officers, marketers and risk management specialists.

As for the energy sector, according to our data, there was a certain slowdown during the pandemic - a significant number of personnel were released and the level of wages decreased.

But since the beginning of 2021, we have seen an increase in the number of vacancies and an increase in wages.

Fortunately, this year the balance was restored. The impetus was due to new market players.

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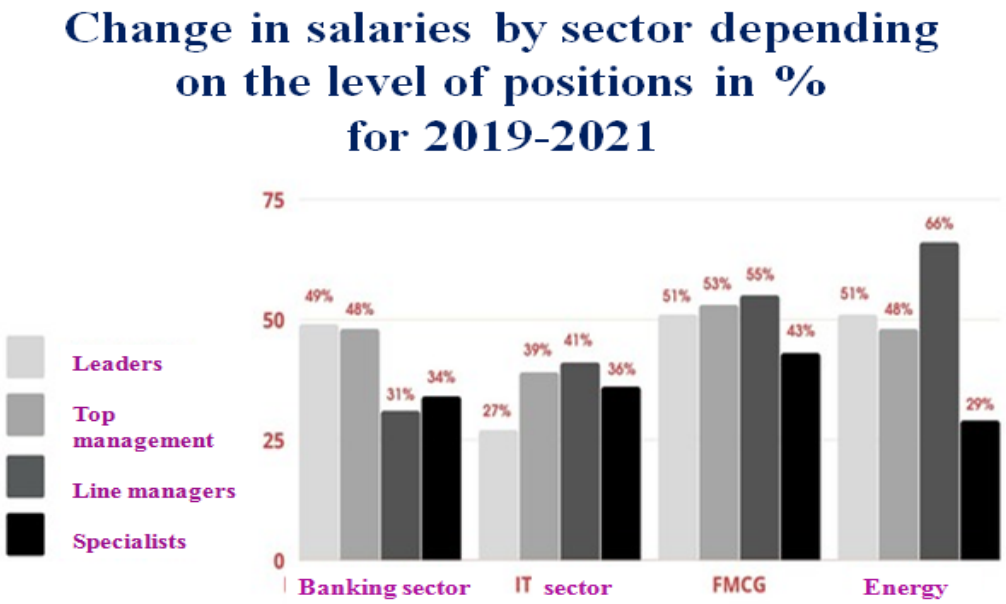
Compared to others, retail and pharmaceuticals were practically not affected, so now they are showing stable growth.

In the hotel and restaurant business, the picture this year is much better than last year. Their full restoration will soon take place next year, if the quarantine regime does not again take them by surprise.



Surprisingly, the need for applied professions has increased - electromechanics, welders with a certain specialization, for example, arc welding. They receive up to 10-15 million soums.

Over the past 25 years, we have lost a large number of qualified technical specialists and in the coming years we will have to restore this loss by attracting more and more personnel from neighboring countries.

There have also been changes in Gen Z behavior regarding job hunting. Young people continue to strive for new knowledge and work in the office. Generation Z was divided into two categories: the first faced the problem of finding themselves and their purpose. These guys need to be interested before they decide to work in your company.

But the latter, in their 20-25 years, are clearly aware of what they want from life and understand how to get there.

These are punchy and rather ambitious young people who devote almost all their time to work and self-development.

Based on the above considerations, we can make the following forecasts for the next year. IT-direction and banking will continue to grow. In pharmaceuticals, the emergence of new players is predicted, which will positively affect their entire market.

An increase in activity in the agro-industrial sector is expected. As it turned out, the market here is completely “bare”, so today it breaks into the top.

There are a lot of projects here that are being promoted by both the state itself and a considerable number of foreign investors from Russia and the UAE.

Over the past three years, we have been receiving more and more requests to attract expats from different countries.

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Basically, personnel are required for the positions of top managers or highly specialized technical specialists.

This need is explained by the fact that companies are at the stage of rapid development and transformation. And attracting these personnel will ensure accelerated business growth.

This trend will continue, according to our forecasts, for the next five years, until the entire internal resource is replenished.

At the same time, there are many applications from candidates from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and Russia. In these countries, the market is saturated and is at the stage of stagnation.

In our country, everything is just gaining momentum, so companies are ready to overpay for certain specialists from the outside, just to move the business off the ground and give a new impetus.

In general, the salary fund for expats, depending on the field, scope of work and position held, is on average in the region of 30-60 million soums.

Every year it becomes more and more difficult to find staff on the platforms familiar to many. Therefore, employers are doing their best to keep the employee in place - they offer additional "goodies", provide comfortable working conditions, and implement programs for the development and motivation of employees.

There are more and more requests and projects for the development of the employer brand - this is the trend that we will observe in the coming years.

The requirements for candidates remain the same - higher education, strategic thinking, communication skills and the ability to take responsibility.

I am glad that every year there are more and more guys who are fluent in English. But at the same time, a new difficulty should be noted - there are fewer and fewer people who would speak Russian.

This is frustrating, because many companies from the CIS countries still appear in the country. But at the same time, a large flow of labor migrants goes precisely to the Commonwealth states.

The average wage growth this year compared to the previous year is 41-45%. For example, wages in the engineering sector grew by 66%, in the energy sector by 48.5%, and in pharmaceuticals by 53.3%.

There was a slight growth in the banking sector and, taking into account inflation, we see not so strong changes. The most stable direction is FMCG — 50.5%. Next year, a jump is expected in IT, banking and energy .

In the future, trends in the behavior of the population in the labor market and changes in the structure of employment will depend on the functioning of various forms of ownership, sources and levels of income of the population, wages, income from capital and entrepreneurial activity. It is necessary to pay attention to the expansion of modern spheres of application of labor, increase of its productivity, anticipatory vocational training and retraining of personnel. Only in conditions of economic growth of the economy, the population can afford to improve the living environment, as well as increase the purchasing power of wages and incomes.

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METHODS OF SOLVING FINITE ISSUES OF APPLICATION OF NEWTON'S LAWS IN SCHOOL

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Annotation: ***This article is devoted to the peculiarities of solving different types of applied problems in Physics in the system of general secondary education in the teaching of physics.***
Keywords: ***quality problem, method, graph, scheme, table, experiment, polytechnic.***

There are theoretical and practical classes in the teaching of physics, and the importance of solving problems from physics in practical lessons is significant. In the process of solving the issue, along with providing knowledge to the students, important issues such as the development of students ' abilities, the teaching of students are resolved. In particular, mathematical literacy is required from students in the process of solving finite issues of application to Newton's laws.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 19, 2021 "On measures to improve the quality of education and development of scientific research in the field of physics" PQ-5032 a comprehensive program of measures to improve the quality of education and ensure the effectiveness of research in physics has been approved. Its main objectives are: to improve the quality of teaching physics in schools, to improve textbooks and manuals; to develop a system of training, retraining and advanced training of physics personnel, in particular, teachers of rural schools; wide introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process; increase the coverage of youth with physical education through the training of specialists in new and high-demand specialties in the education market, ensure the integration of research in the field of physics with production .

The main purpose of the integration of the course of physics with other disciplines is as follows:

- ensuring the system of knowledge;
- to form in the minds of students the idea of natural phenomena and their interrelation;
- develop students' ability to make connections between events, concepts and theories;
- strengthening the polytechnic direction of education;
- to give students an idea of the generality of the basic laws of nature and the importance of natural knowledge in various fields;

With all of the above in mind, in the process of solving problems in physics, students' logical thinking expands and their creative abilities develop. They have a broader understanding of the nature of physical phenomena, a deeper understanding of the practical application of the laws of physics. They will learn the functions, structure, and principles of operation of many physical measuring instruments, and will have the skills, competencies, and competencies to work with them. The issues also instill in students diligence, courage, will and character. According to an analysis of many methodological literatures, a problem that can be solved on the basis of logical conclusions, mathematical operations, and the laws and methods of physics, or by experiment, is usually called a physical problem. Solving a physical problem is solving a problem. Problems according to solutions; divided into qualitative, experimental, graphic and creative issues. This division is conditional because experimental problems can be solved using both verbal feedback, graphs, and calculations. However, each of these issues is diverse in terms of content and levels of complexity. The solution to these problems will be goal-oriented.

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At the same time in school, the polytechnic importance of solving interdisciplinary applied numerical problems on Newton's laws is great. The interdisciplinary application of Newton's laws is studied in close connection with the science of mathematics. Consider the following number of Newton's laws:

1. What is the acceleration (m / s2) of two skates with masses of 80 kg and 60 kg, respectively, if the first one acts on the other with a force of 24 N?

We use Newton's second and third laws to solve this problem. Hence, when one of the two skates acts on the other with a force of 24 N, Newton's third law is valid. we use the third law to find the acceleration of each of them.

Given:

m_1=80 kg

m_2=60 kg

F=24 N

_____

a_1-?

a_2-?

Problem solving:

$$F_1 = -F_2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{F}{m_1} = \frac{24}{80} = 0{,}3 \ (\text{m/s}^2)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{F}{m_2} = \frac{24}{60} = 0{,}4 \ (\text{m/s}^2)$$

Answers: a_1= 0.3 m/s^2, a_2= 0.4 m/s^2,

2. A force of 6 N acts on a body. What is the mass of the object whose velocity varies in the form υ = 10 + 2t (m / s)? To solve this problem, we use the equation of velocity of a straight line.

Given:

F=6 N

υ =10+2t (m/s)

_____

m-?

Problem solving:

$\upsilon = \upsilon_0 + at$, υ_0=10 m/s^2, a=2 m/s^2

$a = \frac{F}{m}$ formula $m = \frac{F}{a} = \frac{6}{2}$=3 (m/s^2)

Answer: 3 m/s^2

In short, the study of Newton's laws develops students' cognitive and logical thinking skills. Nowadays, it is important for everyone to have a good knowledge of physics in order to live a successful life. Physics is the basis of scientific and technological progress and natural science.

Today, physics is one of the most important and basic subjects in general secondary schools. However, there are a number of challenges associated with the development and study of physics education in general secondary schools. In general secondary schools, we rely directly on mathematics to solve problems in physics. In solving numerical problems, students see the integration of physics and mathematics. In general secondary schools, you can see how to solve problems in physics, as well as some complex problems in one way, and physics in different ways. We know that knowing the laws of physics allows us to solve these problems. Problem-solving skills teach students to work independently and creatively, to analyze what is being studied, and to identify their causes. Solving problems independently will help to increase the student's level of thinking. Dividing the methods of solving Newton's laws into different types according to the stage of education increases the level of students' mastery of the topic.

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WAYS TO RESTORE THE FRUIT GARDEN AND IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

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Annotation. ***This article deals with horticulture, gardening, selection of early and high yielding varieties, selection of places for gardening.***

Keywords: ***fruit species, horticulture, figs, pomegranates, dates, grapes, tree species and varieties, quarters, seedling roots.***

When choosing a place for a garden, climatic conditions, especially temperature, are of decisive importance. The variety of fruits grown in Uzbekistan grows and yields in almost all regions of the Republic. In the regions of the valleys of Uzbekistan, it is not of great importance to say how much rain falls when allocating a place for a garden, since the gardens are watered artificially. When choosing a place for a garden, it is important that the location is low-altitude, since it forms a microclimate on some parts of the garden. On irrigated plain land, every 1000 m.it is recommended to choose plots that are no more than 4-8 m slope at. In Uzbekistan, the northern and western mountain slopes are the most convenient places for garden restoration. The eastern and Southern Slopes will not be suitable for garden restoration. Such slopes are usually occupied by figs, pomegranates, dates, unabi and other warm-loving and drought-resistant species.

Soil and soil underground. Most of the soil of Uzbekistan is suitable for garden restoration. The suitability of the soil for garden restoration is also determined by looking at the comrades of fruit plants. For example, it is possible to restore gardens on well-grown lands of walnuts, Birch, Poplar, shumtol, Acacia, dub, Willow and others. Many fruit species provide the best yield on cultured burlap soils, in which the sedimentary layer is medium and light-grained soil. The types of fruits whose roots are deeply located (apples, pears, cherries, etc.) the soil horizon is at least 2,0-2,5 m, while the wise fruit species (apricots, peaches, almonds, etc.) give a good harvest when the soil horizon is at least 1,0-1,5 m. Sizot waters. The land on which the Sizot water is located on the surface is almost not suitable for fruit plants, especially deep-rooted trees. For the restoration of the garden, the sizot waters are allocated at least 2,0-2,5 m from the Earth's surface, and for some types of fruit (plum, cherry, paradizka grafted apples, niece)-1-1,5 m, lots located in a depth of 2,5-3,0 m on salty soils. Artificial non-irrigated gardens can be restored in the foothills and foothills zone at a height of 1000-1500 m from the sea level. 2.Organize the garden area. In non-specialized farms, industrial-scale gardens, as a rule, should not be less than 25-30 ha. In specialized horticultural farms, fruit gardens should have an average of 2 thousand hectares, while the total land area should be about 2,5-3,0 thousand hectares. After the allocation of the plot for the garden, its territory is formalized: the garden border is established, the construction of houses and production buildings is established, the ditches and trenches (dumps), roads, a draft of ixota trees are formed. Large areas are divided into 25-30, and in smaller gardens-10-15 hectares of quarters. The boundaries of the quartals are straightened to the trunk (large) roads, canals, ixota Woodlands. Usually, in each quarter, the same fruit variety is transferred, which is cooked on 2-3 term. Fruit species (strawberries, figs, etc.), which require a lot of Labor, are not resistant to rapid spoilage and sending to remote areas, should be transferred closer to populated areas.

Quartiles 10-12 m.li they are separated from each other by roads, the trunk is connected by road. E of the roads inside the quartiles will be 8-10 m. 3.Selection of species and varieties. Each fruit tree species and variety is specific demanding in relation to the soil climate. In accordance with these

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requirements, the territory of Uzbekistan is divided into 26 regions and 4 small regions depending on natural and climatic conditions. In each of them, the types of fruits and varieties are multiplied by the ratio in the percentage account. Production experience and data of scientific inspection institutions are closely interrelated species and varieties with a percentage score for each region. The species and varieties selected for each fruit-growing region are called standard assortment, and when restoring the garden, these standard sentiments are observed (this happens in the district agricultural departments). Place the species and varieties in the garden. Each species, and even each Variety, has its own interpretation of the external environment. Therefore, their care agrotechnics should be differentiated. To achieve this, the species must be transferred to separate plots and even quartiles, and the varieties-to separate rows. The result varieties should be chosen so that they are mutually pollinated and formed in a norm from the garden during the entire vegetation period. The main seeds in the garden consist of 3-5 varieties, cereals 3-4, others 2-3 varieties, which must be cooked for different periods. Self-pollinated varieties also provide an abundant and qualitative harvest when pollinated from the outside, for their full pollination is conducted 2-3 different pollinator varieties in 1-2 row after each 10-12 main row. 4. Method of laying fruit trees in the garden. When placing fruit trees in the garden, it is planned to use the feeding area of the plants as fully as possible without harming their growth and yield. In the flat zone, fruit trees are placed in a square, a right angle and a chess technique. The square method is used a lot. The Bunda is equal to The Intercept of the row and The Intercept of the rows. In the correct angular method, the rows between the rows are left slightly (2-3 m) wider than between the trees. In consequence, more trees are transferred to the earth to 1 than in the square method. Placing the trees in the chess (triangle) method. In this method, the trees are transferred to triangular or hexagonal tops. It is possible to transfer more trees to a hectare of land than if they were placed in a square and a right angle method, but the garden work will be more difficult to design. In industrial-based restored gardens, this method is futile. Double row planting method professor P.G.The climate of Shitt is recommended for trees, which are held in continental districts. Method of transferring seedlings to nests. It is used in the steppes of Central Asia. Transfer thickness of fruit trees. Fruit trees should be held in such a thickness that they give the maximum yield, the quality of the fruits should be good, as well as wind and Frost and black frosts, ensuring the possibility of soil processing and tree care should be made possible. Prepare the Earth for planting. Plants can develop healthy and energetic when the Earth is qualitatively prepared for planting before the garden is restored. Preparation of the Earth for planting consists of leveling it, plowing, fertilizing, etc. 5. Plan the garden plot. In the restoration of the garden in large areas, the location of some quarters in large, how they are located, the location of the corresponding buildings and the roads leading to them are determined. In each of the quarter corners are buried tables, on which the name of the quarter is written. Rows of trees are taken along the most favorable slope, where the water walks well. it is desirable that the range was taken as far as possible from the east to the West, and in the districts where there were constant winds, focusing on the side where the wind blew. And Ixota trees should be transferred perpendicular to the wind. The garden is planned by focusing on the main ditch or trunk road from the square. For planning: land measuring tape or roulette, 2 pieces of tros with a length of at least 110 m, diameter 5-8 cm 15-20 wooden stakes with a length of up to 1 m, 2 pieces of iron piles with a diameter of 2-3 cm, length from the calculation of planting to every 5-10 hectares of Land 400 pieces of Digging pits. In the autumn, the pits are planted two weeks before planting, and in the spring, when they are held in the fall. On irrigated burlap soils, their width is 60-75 CM, and the depth is 60-70 CM: in low-yield gravel soils, the fodder of the pits is delivered to 1,5 m. In order not to lose the point at which the tree will be transferred when digging deep and not to break the transfer along a straight line, a length of 1,5-2 m, a planting board is used. Summary seeding

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holding periods. Fruit trees are usually held in autumn or spring, depending on local climatic conditions and organizational work. Autumn tree transfer begins in early November after leaf shedding and continues until the black frosts fall. And in the spring, the seedlings can be transferred until the bud is written, depending on the condition of the soil, that is, up to 20-25 march in the southern districts, up to 10-15 April in the northern districts. Technique of transplanting seedlings. Before transplanting the seedling is thrown into the depth of the soil and a pile is formed. The seedling transfer board is inserted into the control piles, a seedling is placed in the groove between the boards. The seedling is held by two workers. One takes the seedling and comb its roots over the soil pile. The second worker throws the soft soil evenly around the pit. When planting, the root must be buried 5-6 cm from the face of the earth in heavily grounded areas, and in light grounded areas 4-5 cm high. After the planting is carried out, it is watered consecutively.

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BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF REPRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND BERRY PLANTS

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Annotation. ***Blueberries and berries are rich in substances necessary for the human body. They contain carbohydrates, acids, minerals, vitamins, additives, pectin and flavoring substances. Some of them, for example, in nuts, also contain protein and fat. Fruits and berries have a pleasant taste and smell, which is easily digested by the body of a person. In this article, we will talk about similar fruits and ways of multiplying them.***

Key words: ***blueberry, berries, benefits of the fruit, fragrant substances, root, Rod.***

Reproduction of fruits and berries by sexual (from seeds) and asexual (vegetative) way. For the production of new varieties and the cultivation of payvandtags, a method of sexual reproduction is used, while in the restoration of new gardens, a method of non-sexual reproduction is used. Many fruits and berries - fruit plants pollinate from the outside, give seeds, these seeds contain two individ characters, plants grown from such plants are hybridized. In practice, fruit and berry-fruit plantsinivegetative method of reproduction is widely used. On its basis lies the ability of the plant to restore (regenerate) the whole organism from a certain part of its habitat - branches, roots, leaves and even pieces of tissue.

These parts of the organs restore the root start in the mother plant, from which they extract the STEM, and from the bud they give the Leaf. In vegetative reproduction, the plant is kept relatively pure, to which the signs and properties of the native plant pass. And when sexual reproduction is obtained both motherhood and fatherhood, and sometimes a stages with the signs of the oldest ancestors.

There are many ways of multiplying in a vegetative way, from which it is possible to distinguish the following groups : a) to divide the root uterus(gajak) into branches and roots (kids), dividing the tubers, planting a pen and a Root strap, making a Parten, etc.; b) to multiply by grafting (transplantation). Most of the cultural plants are propagated by grafting. A plant (cultural variety) in the case of a bud or Bud is grafted to another plant (weld), growing from seeds in the soil. In this case, the cultural plant grows at the root of another plant (weld). Plants that take root from a rod or root slice will have their own roots. There are several ways of grafting: grafting from a bud or a mirror (this is the main method of multiplying fruit plants); landing grafting, installation in the form of a saddle into the bark, bud grafting, Groats grafting, half-Groats grafting, side-cut grafting, double grafting (ablation), etc., in total there are more than 150 methods. Importance and functions of seedlings. In specially allocated plots are called fruit trees seedlings of the farm or part of it, where the seedlings of fruit, berries, landscape plants are bred. The pace of production of valuable varieties with a high commodity property and the restoration of orchards grown in fruit on an industrial scale is largely dependent on the amount of seedlings to be transferred, on the quality. The task of the fruit plant is the cultivation of seedlings, which are zoned for a certain zone, inexpensive and of high quality, specific to the appropriate species and variety, using progressive methods of cultivation of seedlings and using a wide range of seedlings in production processes. It is impossible to develop gardening without the organization of exemplary seedlings. Fruit saplings determine the state of fruit growing by species and variety of plants in the Regional, District, economic parks. In the fruit planting, it is necessary to grow seedlings consisting of species and varieties that meet the standard

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requirements for the restoration of gardens and fruits, as well as for their restoration, which correspond to the conditions of the district, at the same time can meet the demand of the population for wild and dry fruits, and the food industry for raw At the same time, the varieties grown are fertile, resistant to the conditions of this district (frost, drought, salinity, etc.), the fruits are of high quality. It should also be resistant to diseases and pests. Types and main parts of seedlings. Each fruit-growing zone, characterized by a similarity of natural and economic conditions, must have its own seedlings. Garden and Fruit planted from seedlings, which are listed in counties where soil-climatic conditions are very good, will die or their yield will be incredibly low. Fruit seedlings will have the following sections and lots:

1. Multiplication plot. This includes the section where the seed is sown or the seedling and The Clone weld (reproduced in Vegetative way) the native sapling. In order to restore the next new field of seedlings here, in rare cases of seed fruit tree species, welds of wise fruit plants-Cherry, Cherry and grown.

2. The form-giving plot. It consists of two sections: grafted and non-grafted seedlings. On this plot there will be two and ora-three fields - the first, second and Third Field, and sometimes the zero field. To the first field, welds (one-year-old seed seedlings) of seed fruits are transferred, which are grown on the seedlings of seed seedlings. Wise is planted from seeds as a fast-growing into the first field of fruits. In the second field, seed seedlings from grafted buds - one-year seedlings are grown, here they are given a form and in the same year they are planted for transfer to the garden. If the seedlings of the seed fruits do not meet the standard according to any signs (this is a rare case threeraydi), the bunda is left for another year in the third field of the seedlings to ripen them, and when they are two years old, they are roasted and sent to the appropriate places. In the Departments of fruit species, where figs, pomegranates, currants, Vine seedlings are grown, seedlings are grown from the root uterus, twigs and root clamps, moths, gajak and others. The main welds for fruit trees. According to the origin of welds; wild and cultural variety is divided into: according to the method of reproduction - from seed seedlings and vegetatively reproduced species (clone forms); according to the strength of growth - to strongly growing and moderately - to weak-growing species. Strong-growing welds are mainly grown from seeds: on average - the weak ones are multiplied by the vegetative method. Biological properties when multiplying from seed, according to the addition, resistance to the external environment, etc., welds will not be the same. Therefore, it is necessary to choose them. Vegetative welds it is the same according to the characteristics and signs.

The following Welds is best for apples. Local Silvers apples. Of its many species, the Apple-father and Chimgan apple variety are considered the best welds. The welds for pear. Local wild, forest pear. Many species - species of this pear grow in Forest arrays in the Chimgan mountains. This welds is strong-growing, winter-resistant, the root system keeps well and lives long when the O-root cultural varieties that penetrate deep into the earth are grafted. Welds for Quince. Local tour Behi's seed seedlings are considered the best weld for Quince. Among these are sweet and Nordon for Namangan region, simple Kuva for Fergana region (Chilgi quhi), Turush for Bukhara region, Almurut quince for Khorezm region, Major fruit Samarkand varieties for Samarkand region are recommended. Welds for Cherry and cherry. Antipka for cherry budding, magalebka, magaleb cherry, hos boy cherry varieties are considered the best weld. The root system of these varieties is energetic, it is very resistant to drought. Welds for plums. For plums (local) is watering plums the best weld. It adapts well to any land. welds for apricots. For plums, seed seedlings grown from local clones of plums (hashaki plums) are considered the best weld. Payvandtaglar for Peach. White peach seed seedlings from local peaches is considered the best weld. Khorezm nav Peach is recommended as saline-

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resistant payvandtag. Seedlings of this variety also grow well on land where the sizot water is superficial.

Welds for almonds. Simple almonds for sweet almonds is a good welds. It grows mainly on lalmi, gravel and rocky soil. Its local winter resistant varieties for nuts can serve as welds. Caucasian and virgin dates for dates can be welds. For Chinese Persimmon, the fruit of unabi can be sour varieties of weld, which are small local varieties and 1-th May fruit.1-a seed of sour varieties with a small amount of fruit quickly sprouts.

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OCCURRENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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Annotation. ***The article covers the emergence, formation and development of irrigation systems in the Fergana Valley, which is considered one of the Centers of the world peasant civilization.***

The history of the occurrence and development of irrigation and irrigation systems is divided into 3 main stages. The first stage included the period from the Neolithic to the end of the bronze and the beginning of the Iron. During this period, Lemon irrigation was formed in the foothills and in the river banks of the plains. The skills of mastering and using simple methods of water management, such as winding fields with marzas, expelling excess water into lowlands, cleaning networks that have become turbid, have been formed.

The second stage e.o. B from the III century.e. Siege the range until the IV century. This stage is characterized by the restoration of small irrigation systems with a mesh of water collection in the foothills, the transition to the application of artificial irrigation methods, such as the construction of ponds as a pond in the places of pouring shadows.

The third stage began with the restoration of relatively complex irrigation systems in the foothills. Such systems consist of special head structures and a number of trunk channels, and in the upper distribution node, solid adjoins are fixed. The devices for raising water to higher regions have been mastered. Irrigation systems, facilities and methods have been perfected over the centuries, using areals increasingly.

Keywords**:** ***Irrigation, irrigation systems, irrigation, River Birch, Delta, lime, Pliers, distribution node, stage***

Irrigated farming has a multi-thousand-year history. Central Asia, including the Fergana Valley, is considered one of the ancient centers of the civilization of World ingenuity . The emergence and spread of farming coincides with the period of Neolithic (6-3 thousand years before BC). The emergence of farming occurred in two ways. Primitive farming arose as a result of close ties between hunters-fishermen in the northern regions of Central Asia and peasants in the south along the banks of the rocks and Delta of the large plain Rivers passing through the Karakum and Kyzylkum steppes, as well as their extinct tributaries. In the mountainous regions of the south of Central Asia, farming arose on the basis of harvesting wild plants - the most primitive way to find food. Watching the seasonal sequence of the ripening of grain-bearing plants growing wild in the alluvial formations of

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the ancient man mountain ranges, gradually transition from random collections of necessary plants to artificial cultivation. The natural and geographical conditions in the foothills of Mountain Ash were favorable for farming. In the foothills mountainous areas, the water-bearing areas formed ports with no large ones. They were easy to process and served as a field for the first peasants.

The results of archaeological research of the science of Uzbekistan indicate that the first peasant farms could be formed in the northern slopes of the Nurota Mountain system facing the Kyzylkum steppes and in the natural ports in the foothills of the north-eastern part of the Fergana Valley .

In the Bronze Age, A Hoe was discovered. The application of the hoe improved the soil, provided for the rapid development of farming. E.o. In the ancient regions of the river basin with water supply for the second millennium BC, small oases are formed around natural harbors. In these oases, the settlements (villages) of ancient peasants and herbivores occur.

According to archaeological data, the emergence and development of herbivorous farming in the Fergana Valley dates back to the end of the Bronze Age. The transition to hoe-based farming made it possible to suppress artificial water in large areas by winding marzas around the Liman fields, managing relatively small mountain areas and drying network water in the River Delta. At the end of the Bronze Age, the primitive peasant began to build the first canals.

The construction of large irrigation canals in Central Asia and the emergence of large adzhilgohs in the zone of their influence, according to archaeological data e.o. It dates back to the VI-IV centuries – the period of the emergence of Slavery Society . During this period, artificial irrigation was strongly developed, especially in the lower reaches of the amudarya, Sirdarya, Zarafshan rivers and Fergana basins.

Written sources and archaeological research indicate that in Central Asia, several types of irrigation are used, depending on the natural conditions. In the mountainous regions, the jagged irrigation, which uses mountain ash water, which is formed from the snowfall, was in practice. For irrigation on the plains used the river, its branches and tributaries. Channels are removed from them, sometimes they are located in the form of a plow, corresponding to the relief. In the regions of the foothills, groundwater is drained out. For this purpose, special structures – coriander, taminlangan underground water collector Galeries with observation wells were built at certain distances.

For irrigation, they also used spring and summer flood waters in the River Delta. Those who poured flood waters into natural marshes or surrounded flood waters with marza. This method made it possible to collect a sufficient amount of water for the cultivation of grain-bearing crops, such as millet, barley, sesame and maize. In the foothills, bandaged fields were covered with marzas, where rainwater and spring water coming from the mountains were collected and used for the cultivation of grain crops.

With the help of irrigation canals, artificial irrigation was first developed in the lower reaches of rivers, along the Delta Networks. Because in the networks the water flows slowly, and the ancient peasant communities ruled it (4-th drawing).

Monuments to the end of the Bronze Age of the O'troq peasant culture retail of Fergana Valley, near Tuyachi, Kugay, Eylatan and especially Chust [4, 5 etc.] and Dalvarzin [6, 11-37 b.] and identified in a number of other places. Agricultural settlements of the Bronze Age are located in the

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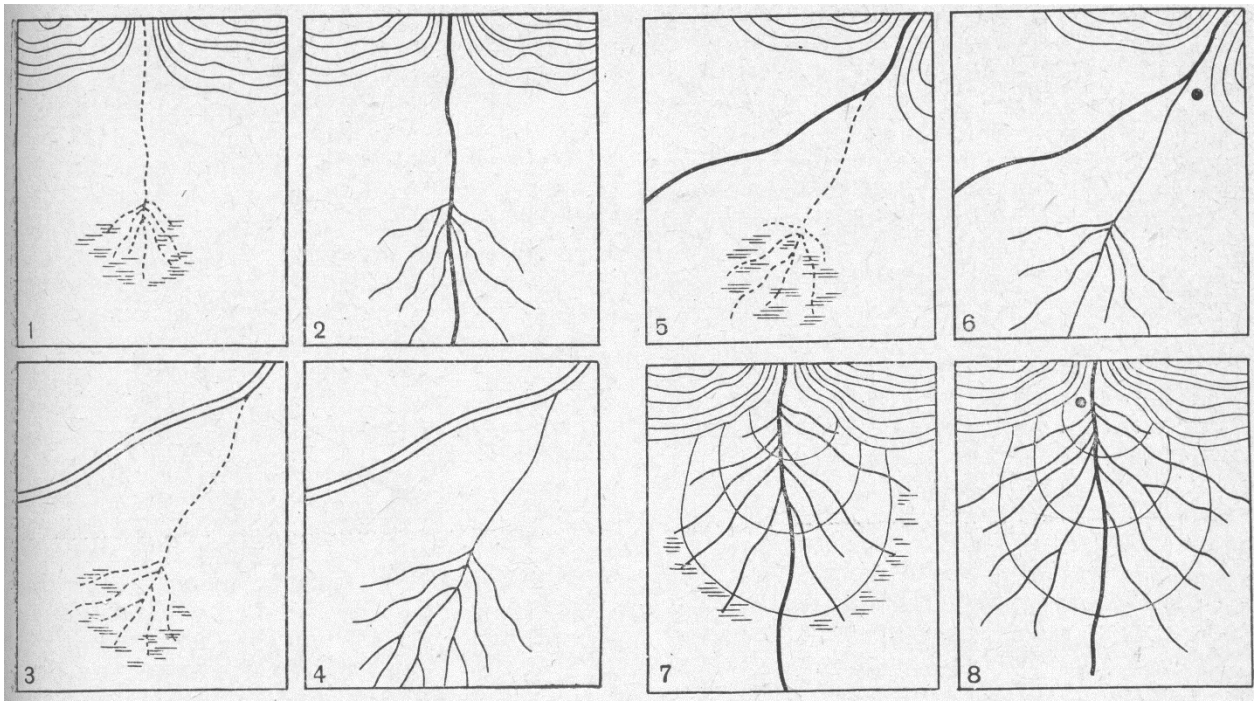
Fergana Valley mainly on the second birch branch of Sirdarya and its tributaries . E.o. The natural conditions of the end of the II millennium and the beginning of the 1 - th Millennium differed little from the present, and at that time farming was based on irrigation. The development of farming in the Fergana Valley began under the influence of the more developed south-western regions of Central Asia . At the location of the Chust are found grains of sickle, grain grinder, keli stalks, as well as soft Willow, millet and millet pea plant [Khudoyberdiev, 1962]. According to the results of the geomorphological study of Andijonsoy and Sharikonsoy in eastern Ferghana, these periods are the channels from the Black Sea

In Fergana, the scheme of the development of artificial irrigation and the probable stages of the history of irrigation are called B.A.Indicated in the works of latinin [3, 9, 10]. It divides 3 main stages ("leap") in the development of irrigation techniques in Central Asia (drawing). The first stage is the siege of the time interval from the Neolithic to the end of the bronze and the beginning of the Iron. During this period, irrigation skill buds appeared, and natural lemon-irrigated dexterity developed. On the way to the plain, The Dry Valleys and the floods of temporary flowing waters were used, as well as the sunken areas of the river cliffs in the foothills. The peasants gradually move from simply winding the fields of the crop with marza to expelling excess water into the lowlands of the army and clearing the old branches that have become turbid. The ancient systems with side channels, according to archaeologists ' assumptions, occurred as a result of the work carried out on the management of flood and gorge Waters [3, 11].



4-drawing. Scheme of development of irrigation system in Fergana Valley

(B.A. B on Latinin.V. From Andrianov, 1969)

1 - the spread of a fading mountain ash or soybeans, with a lemon in the lower part of the plain; 2 - The transformation of a lemon spread into an ancient artificial irrigation system, which gradually became insignificant by means of self - purification and the release of side channels; 3 - the spread

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of a lemon in the lower part of the fading network in the spread with lemon at the exit; 6-the transformation of the lemon spread into a trunk-channel elpigichoid irrigation net by cleaning the Uzan and building the main water intake facility; 7-the delta of the flood dumps spreading along the spreading cone at the exit of the mountain range into the Valley; 8-the transformation of the Delta, typical for Fergana, into a large elpigichoid irrigation system as a result of

The second stage is characterized by the transition to the application of artificial irrigation methods, the restoration of small irrigation systems with a mesh of water collection in the foothills, the construction of pools and ponds in the places of pouring shadows. During this period, the water distribution barriers of water management (wooden three legs – sipays, stone slabs, etc.k.), simple methods in the form of head structures were invented. During the swampy lowlands and floods, in addition to the flooded land, began to use relatively high basins. The second stage is in Fergana e.o. From the III - th century b.e. It lasted until the IV century. During this period sinfiy relationships were intensively developed and built in the ancient state – Davan Kingdom .

The third stage began with the restoration of relatively complex carpentry (veerli) systems in the mountainous regions. Elpig systems had special head structures and a number of trunk channels. Such systems require the implementation of a large amount of land work and the constant cleaning of irrigation channels from imports. In the upper distribution node of the irrigation system are located solid settlements, such as Sarigurgan. This period coincides with the beginning of feudalism in Ferghana (b.e.V-VII-centuries). Iron weapons were perfected (heavy iron hoe appeared). The area of irrigated lands sharply increased. The effectiveness of the irrigation effect increases. The construction of water-lifting facilities began .

Russia's policy, which it pursued after the conquest of Central Asia, created conditions for positive changes in a certain sense, even if it was of a colonial nature. In order to master the rich natural resources of Central Asia, including the Fergana Valley and turn this vast territory into a raw material base for the industrial districts of Russia, specialists were involved in studying the nature and economy of the country. In particular, projects were created to reconstruct the existing irrigation network, improve water supply and master new lands.

Mukhandis of Turkistan agricultural department K.The project scheme, which was established in 1897 year under the leadership of Petrov, became one of the first projects for the development of irrigation in the Fergana Valley. . According to this project, irrigation of 170 thousand hectares of land, including Karakalpak steppes, located on the left coast of Sirdarya, is envisaged.

The trunk canal should start near the village of Mirovot, after 10 km it should flow, dividing into the channels of Ulugnor and Balykchi. The ulugnor canal ends with the flow of Kokandansay around the city of Kokand through the altars and furrows in the West, South-West direction. The station Melnikova (now Konibodom sh.) is located in the Western direction of the channel balikchi, through the station of Boz urochish and Urganji along the Karakalpak Steppe.) intended to flow in the direction.

Since the Black Sea water is low, the project aims to build a second main water intake device near the Mingbulak.

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The project will be approved by the Technical Committee of the land improvement department and will begin its implementation. But as a result of the fact that the cost increases compared to what is indicated in the estimate, and again for some other reason, things stop.

A. with the development of irrigation works in Fergana Valley in 1909-1912.The Moscow irrigation company under the leadership of Kuznesov was engaged. In the left coastal part of Fergana, a scheme for the development of irrigation was drawn up. Engineer K., who participated in the drawing up of the schemeI.In the reference book prepared by Sinyavsky, the possibility of building a large canal that will take water from the Sirdarya was analyzed in every possible way.

According to the project of the Moscow irrigation company, firms Pirson, Sing (1910), Kyurshterner (1911) and Holsman (1912) were obliged to absorb 260 thousand hectares of land on the Left Bank of the Sirdarya, including the Karakalpak Steppe for irrigation .

Prof. I.G.The projects of Alexandrov, which he founded in 1912-1918 years, are distinguished by the fact that he takes into account the Real opportunities for the development of irrigation. Prof. for the first time, he scientifically grounded the possibilities of building a trunk canal to master the vast expanses of empty lands and improve the water supply of the Kokand Oasis. I.G.Alexandrov's calculations and proposals were high in due time, but there were no opportunities to develop irrigations during the period of the kalonial system.

Since 1929 y Sirdarya Basin, including in the Fergana Valley with the creation of irrigation projects Sirdazvodkhoz (later the Institute "Sredazgiprovodxlopok") sirdarya byuro was engaged. In 1930 year the Fergana land irrigation project will be put forward under the scheme Rizenkampf. To draw up this scheme, no special studies were conducted, so the author's abstract became more predictable.

Fergana land irrigation project will be given to American engineers for advice. American consultants focus the main attention on the waters of sizot. They considered that part of its deficit could be replenished on account of the withdrawal of water from the Sirdarya. But the scheme was not sufficiently developed, in which low-water districts such as Zone relief and Soh-Isfara irrigation system were not taken into account .

In 1935, excellent projects on the regulation of the use of Water Resources in Soh-Isfara irrigation systems, improvement of water supply and development of new lands were developed.

1939 year of the Institute" Sredazgiprovodhlopok " I.A team of projectors led by Lebedov developed a practical project of the construction of the great Fergana canal (CC). As a general international construction of the greater Fergana canal (CC) began on August 1, 1939 year and was completed for 45 days. In February-March 1942 year, the Soh-Shahimardon canal was built, the length of which was 55,5 km.

After the Soh river flows out of the stream, it is divided into a large number of branches, varying in size and limb, from the flat-surface gravel rock with a length of 12 km and a width of 1,5-2,0 km. Kayir, which is composed of centuries-old sand and gravel deposits, is easily washed by river waters, and every year with flood waters, sand-gravel Oaks of a volume of up to 60 thousand m3 are brought to these places. This creates complex and difficult conditions for obtaining water for the population.

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98-th large-small canal-aryklar-received water from the Soh River. Water extraction is carried out by the construction of various water extraction facilities to a river-side or random network. These structures are usually built of stone-topping veneers, which are very quickly broken. With an increase in the natural flow in the river, the head of the ditches breaks, and the water goes to the next ditches a lot and also breaks them. As a result, the Arks remained without water, they had no control and pressed the fields of crops on the lower lands, and sometimes, even the city of Kokand. And when the water discharge devices endured the water pressure, the water would pass through a large number of channels and break the ditches in the sheep section of the stream, or the change of the flow conditions would fill the head of the ditches with the citation.

For the people, the discharge and management of water in Sarikurgan was a great disaster. In the most ardent Pallas of irrigation, the ditches lay without water for 10-15 days, and the entire population came out to restore water production. In the summer months, an average of 100500500 people and 500-600 cart were always busy in these jobs. And when the river network is far from the place of water intake, the main part of the canals, a few km in the heavy gravel rocks of the rock-the lab is hand-dug. The weight of the bitter, sad fate of the blonde was also expressed in the naming of the people who worked here. If in other places they were called" hashish "or" digger", then in Yellowstone they were interpreted as" payi-swollen " (payshkan). The meaning is "tired, swollen legs". In sokh, the functional leg was not exhausted, did not get water without embellishment.

Stone, cobwebs and wood were used in water extraction and protection works. 30-40 thousand m3 of stone-weaving is used every year for water extraction devices and protective works. This work was done without a specific system, and for this reason, such a large amount of work has benefited for a year to come. There is no trace left of the devices after the powerful floods.

In the spring, when the river flows 8-10 m3/sec, the water is sharply lacking. The presence of a large number of parallel small ditches in the cone spread made the situation more complicated, a large amount of water from them was absorbed into the ground. For example, water was given only from June, to the fields located below the current track SK. Until then, the crop was not watered at all. Such a situation has caused a peculiar drying system of the floors. The trenches dug a trenchline at the top of the system, so as not to extract the sizot waters, but to extract water from the population itself in the lower reaches. The trenches did not go beyond the cultural zone and eventually became a watering hole in the system. In the period of novegetation and floodplain, the trenches are directed to the lowlands that surround the Soh system from all sides. Lakes and swamps were formed in those places. The process of salinity was strong.

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MECHANISM FOR ATTRACTING STAFF TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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Annotation. ***Today, the main mechanism for improving the quality of education depends on the quality of teaching and the quality of educational services. At the same time, higher education institutions are required to take an innovative approach to training competitive personnel. After all, the role of the university in the personnel market depends on its competitiveness.***

Nowaday many professions require the involvement of not only those with theoretical knowledge, but also highly developed, creatively independent thinkers. The main purpose of this is to find specialists who are highly qualified, modern, able to think independently, able to make the right decision, able to achieve the intended. The main goal of the educational institution is to change many rules of the ongoing system of continuing education in the country, the formation of a new science-based system and the application of theoretical knowledge in the production of cooperation with industrial enterprises.

Keywords. ***Education, mechanism of management, innovation process, globalization, regulatory documents, quality, personnel, customer, conception.***

Today, the main mechanism for improving the quality of education depends on the quality of teaching and the quality of educational services**.** At the same time, higher education institutions are required to take an innovative approach to training competitive personnel. After all, the role of the university in the personnel market depends on its competitiveness. The main goal is to train highly educated specialists who can meet modern requirements. In order to achieve this goal, the education system needs to form a national innovation system, to create an innovative environment and to create a new way of thinking, a high culture.

Nowadays, the solution of tasks in the following priority areas of development of the higher education system in the country has been identified:

- improving the economic mechanisms for the application and implementation of innovative processes at the current stage of reforming the higher educational system;

- effective application of quality management methods in education in accordance with international standards of effective management of higher educational institutions in the country;

- development of effective innovational strategies for higher educational institutions to improve the quality of the education system and the training of competitive personnel based on the use of innovative technologies in the context of globalization and modernization of the national economy;

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- development of scientifically based recommendations for the application in the country of the positive results of the study of effective foreign experience in the development of innovative processes in higher education institutions of the country;

- development of recommendations and improvment the quality of education based on the further dissemination of experience in improving the regulatory framework in higher education;

- expanding the range of modern educational services in higher education in the country in the context of modernization of the national educational system;

- further strengthening the integration between science and industry through the development of innovative processes in higher education.

It is well known that education is the most important thing in the development of society. Potential, knowledgeable, and skilled professionals in any field must be willing to engage in research, create new products, and develop technologies. The process of globalization in the world and the competitive environment between different organizations and companies requires such innovative training from professionals. Training institutions are affected by such market factors as, firstly, the demand for graduates by enterprises and organizations, and secondly, the conditions for applicants to enter higher education. Accordingly, the institution has an impact on the labor market and staffing by providing graduates with the necessary professional training. Due to this, the demand for specialists is constantly growing.

In the new period of development of Uzbekistan, the rapid development of science and technology is radically changing all areas. Today many professions require the involvement of not only those with theoretical knowledge, but also highly developed, creatively independent thinkers. The main goal is to create highly professional, modern, independent thinking, decision-making and goal-oriented professionals. The main goal of the educational institution is to change many rules of the ongoing system of continuing education in the country, the formation of a new science-based system and the application of theoretical knowledge in the production of cooperation with industrial enterprises.

In addition to providing quality education to young people, working directly with production enterprises depends on the skills and abilities of the teacher, the culture of managing the pedagogical process.

In order to achieve the goals set for educational institutions, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following issues in order for graduates to become mature professionals[1]:

- to study the needs of the enterprise in the required number of skilled and required manpower and to provide staff;

- full and effective using of the potential of the employee and the enterprise team as a whole;

- to create conditions for effective work, teamwork, mutual motivation, discipline, a culture of communication, cooperation.

[1]A.Kholiqov, A.Djurayev “Ta’lim sifatini ta’minlash jarayoniga kadrlar buyurtmachilarini jalb etish” educational-methodical complex. Tashkent-2021 22 pages

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- meaningful organization of work, working conditions, types of training, opportunities for promotion in professional activities and ensuring the realization of their interests and aspirations in this area;

- coordination of production tasks and social tasks (balancing the interests of the enterprise and the interests of the employee, economic and social efficiency).

In addition, in order to improve the quality of education and meet market demand, it is important to organize education based on market requirements, to link educational areas with them based on consumer demand. At the same time, it is necessary to establish regular cooperation between educational institutions and industries, and to ensure the effectiveness of cooperation between participants and customers. Higher education institutions must first and foremost be able to attract staff to the quality of services and work that graduates can provide. In addition, it would be more effective for employers to send their requirements for the level of knowledge of graduates in the field of advanced technologies and new techniques, along with guidelines for the preparation of graduates, assessment of organizational skills. On the one hand, this will increase the objectivity of the assessment of graduates' readiness, and on the other hand, it will allow higher education institutions (faculties and departments) to improve the educational process (including improving the material and technical base) in order to improve the quality of teaching.

In addition, the higher education institution must study and anticipate the development prospects of the sector in order to improve its level, and periodically adjust educational programs (even if changes in curricula during this period do not meet the needs of consumers of educational services).

At present, the employment of graduates of higher education institutions in their specialties is not well organized, so it is necessary to seriously consider the issue of training and employment of graduates at the required level. I believe that one of the main reasons for this is the fact that today's graduates do not fully meet the requirements of enterprises and organizations, the integration of theoretical knowledge and practice is not properly established. In addition, we can see that there are some problems in the cooperation between universities and employers. In today's age of technology, it is natural that the demand for highly qualified personnel in the modern educational process is growing, but it seems that the knowledge gained by some university graduates is becoming useless when they find a job. As a result, many graduates have to take retraining courses or other majors.

In particular, in January-June 2017, the United Nations Committee on Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) and a consulting organization: (DGP Research & Consulting) conducted a comprehensive study of the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Based on the results of the analysis:[2]

- lack of integrity of theory and practice in higher education;

- as a result of inefficient organization of internships for students in manufacturing enterprises, the majority of graduates re-learn their profession after employment instead of becoming a trained specialist;

[2] Sh.M.Mirziyoyev Resolution " Oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislar tayyorlash sifatini oshirishda iqtisodiyot sohalari va tarmoqlarining ishtirokini yanada kengaytirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida " PQ-3151 dated 27.07.2017.

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- the mechanism of quality control of education does not meet modern requirements lack of qualified teachers and management staff in educational institutions;

- shortcomings were noted, such as insufficient cooperation with foreign educational institutions. Therefore, it is important to note that cooperation between the training institution and the employer is a topical issue.

To be a qualified professional, a student has a great responsibility. The student must be able to work on himself regularly during his studies, conduct independent research, master the subject, as well as apply his knowledge in practice. In addition to the educational institution, the student and the employer, the role of parents is very important in this process. In general, it would be fair to say that students, parents, universities (interdisciplinary departments), the interdisciplinary system of employment and employers are responsible for the deep knowledge of the student's specialty and employment.[3]

Taking into account the above, a lot of work is being done in our country in this regard. In particular, in order to solve the staffing problem, special attention is paid to the issues of cooperation with universities. In particular, to identify priorities for the systemic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to raise the process of training independent-minded, highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral and ethical qualities to a qualitatively new level, modernization of higher education, the conception of development of higher education institutions until 2030 was approved in order to develop the social sphere and sectors of the economy based on educational technologies. It pays special attention to the issue of active involvement of customers in the process of training highly qualified specialists, according to which the following measures will be taken to actively involve personnel in the process of training highly qualified specialists:[4]

- forming the content of curricula and programs, as well as the distribution of hours on special subjects, based on the latest achievements of science and technology, based on the specifics of the field of study and specialization;

- forming the topics of graduate and master's theses, master's and doctoral dissertations based on the real sector of the economy, as well as regional (regional, district, city, neighborhood, territorial object) issues and the transition to in-depth study of topics;

- strengthen links between higher education institutions and manufacturing enterprises and organize cluster activities;

- establishment of higher education institutions in industrial zones and economic zones;

- to create conditions for students to work outside the educational process in industrial enterprises and organizations in the relevant field;

- ensuring mutually beneficial cooperation of higher education institutions with industrial enterprises, organizations, research institutions;

[3] A.Khalikov, A.Djurayev " Ta’lim sifatini ta’minlash jarayoniga kadrlar buyurtmachilarini jalb etish" educational-methodical complex. Tashkent-2021 Page 28

[4] Sh.M.Mirziyoyev " O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida " Decree No. PF-5847 of 08.10.2019

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- encourage effective cooperation of education with production through the organization of branches of specialized departments in industrial enterprises, subdivisions of industrial enterprises at higher education institutions, technoparks, business incubators, coworking centers, technology transfer;

- introduce a system of professional development of teachers in the production process, as well as the implementation of effective mechanisms for the involvement of professionals with extensive experience in production, but no academic degree, in the educational process, including as invited and honorary teachers. In this case, the recruitment of these specialists in appropriate positions in accordance with their experience in a particular field.

- improving the organization of effective teaching and student internships in manufacturing enterprises, including the introduction of a system of certification of practical skills;

- creation of targeted educational programs, professional development and retraining courses, training mechanisms on the basis of higher education institutions with the involvement of experienced practitioners on the basis of applications from customers;

- on the basis of reforming the structure of higher education institutions, to provide comprehensive assistance to students in internships and employment, to form a list of potential employers and cooperate, to establish "Career Centers" aimed at effective use of the potential of former graduates;

- support the activities of centers for assessing the knowledge and skills of graduates of higher education institutions;

- to establish mutually beneficial cooperation between customer clients, research institutions and higher education institutions on issues such as conducting research and commercialization of their results, and to develop the activities of business incubators and venture financing, to improve the relevant regulations on these issues;

- introduce a system of binary (dual) defenses for awarding doctoral (basic doctoral) degrees in order to ensure the rapid implementation of the results of doctoral dissertations in practice, to increase and stimulate the interest of young people in scientific activities;

- commercialization of scientific results in competitions for fundamental, applied and innovative research, determination of the amount and duration of grants based on the period of their implementation in practice;

- forming the composition of boards of trustees at the expense of personnel customers, large employers, public figures and entrepreneurs who have achieved great success in the relevant field;

- establish a tradition of annual national surveys of personnel recruiters throughout the country in order to determine the compliance of graduates' qualifications with the requirements of the industry, the shortcomings in staff training and their elimination.

Thus, the main management unit of the higher education system, which carries out mutually beneficial cooperation with the customer, is the specialty departments of higher education institutions. In order to establish this cooperation, it is necessary to form groups of leading professors and teachers, representatives of relevant industrial enterprises, doctoral students, masters and gifted students at the specialized departments. In addition, faculties and departments should receive information on the

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capacity of staff, level of training, consumer requirements and requirements for assessing the quality of graduate training, and monitor the prospects of professional development in the industry, adjust curricula and organize the educational process accordingly.

It is also necessary for manufacturing companies to submit their requirements to the university in advance, to attract the necessary specialists, to involve students in internships during their studies, to arouse their interest in the profession, and at the same time to create incentives for them. In line with this, the material and technical base should be developed and the training and retraining of scientific and pedagogical staff of higher education institutions should be carried out. At the same time, in order to determine the place and position of training (internship), it is advisable to develop plans for training in cooperation with employers.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF INCENTIVENESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Annotation: ***This article discusses the importance of motivation in the development of cognitive activity of students of pedagogical universities and its positive features and the role of the educator in the educational process. The article addresses issues such as cognitive interest and the emergence of cognitive processes.***
Keywords: ***cognitive activity, cognitive theory, motivation, psychological analysis of teaching, interest, cognitive interest, cognitive processes.***

Today, universities are ready to find their place in life, to carry out promising, creative activities, that is, not only to solve sufficiently complex tasks, but also to put forward problems, to find fundamentally new creative solutions. the task is to develop young teachers.

The theory of knowing the methodological basis of any educational process is affirmative. The basis of the traditional educational process is the theory of materialist cognition, which expresses the materiality of the objective being, its assimilation. reveals the essence of the process of learning. According to materialist philosophy, the process of knowing is the reflection of an objective material being in our minds. But this is not just a reflection of the objective reality in our minds, it is a process of abstraction of processes, the formation of scientific concepts, laws and regulations. It reveals the essence of events and processes, the internal legal connections of the scholar.

The study of the theory of knowledge shows that the pursuit of any knowledge begins with the motive and the incentive given to it. In this regard, it is important to encourage students to learn in higher education.

Psychological analysis of teaching in higher education institutions is not only a problem of practical importance in terms of improving the effectiveness of professional training of students. It is primarily a matter of understanding the nature of human learning. And its broad scientific theoretical meaning solves the problem of how to counteract the growing alienation of man from the ever-increasing avalanche of knowledge, to prevent the lag in the pace of individual socialization and learning, and to accelerate the growth of scientific and technical knowledge. is becoming increasingly important to do. Experts in the field of cybernetics link the development of artificial intelligence research, the possibilities of expanding the production of computers and the improvement of expert systems to solve this problem. Finally, for pedagogy itself, this problem is included in the solution of one of the central theoretical problems - the relationship between education and human development.

Human life is, first and foremost, the constant adaptation to ever-changing environments, the development of new forms of behavior aimed at achieving certain goals, and this is a variety of studies. Learning can take place at different levels: the development of reactive behavior, cognitive learning, conceptual learning. At the student age, various forms of cognitive learning are first and foremost manifested in the learning process.

The nature and amount of knowledge is determined by the requirements of modern production, the level of training and development of the personality of a specialist in a particular profile of work.

Preparing students based on their professional knowledge, skills, and abilities is a key part of developing their personality at this age. Successful teaching cannot be imagined without encouraging students to be active in the learning process. The incentive component is not just about the

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organization of education. Incentives are a repetitive process that can be done before. Its completion forms a cognitive activity in students as a much-needed part. In pedagogy, special incentive methods have been developed that combine many techniques and methods to stimulate active learning. Motivation plays a specific role in drawing students 'attention to a topic, arousing their curiosity, and cognitive interest. At the same time, it is a complex process that requires students to develop a sense of duty and responsibility that activates teaching. It is important to study the topic at the beginning of the lesson, not only to satisfy the need to explain its importance and simplicity, but also to think about the methods of motivation used during the lesson and especially in the second part of it. When natural fatigue occurs and students need effects that relieve stress, overload, and stimulate the desire to actively master the learning material.

In psychology, an individual's activity refers to an individual's ability to create socially significant environmental changes that are reflected in communication, collaboration, and creativity. It is this curiosity that is the constant motivator of the cognitive mechanism.

Curiosity is a motive that helps to focus in any field, to learn new facts, to reflect reality more fully and deeply. The role of interests in the process of activity is great. They force a person to actively seek ways and means to satisfy his thirst for knowledge and understanding. Satisfaction of interest does not lead to its loss, but its internal reconstruction, enrichment and deepening leads to the emergence of new interests that correspond to a higher level of activity.

Cognitive interest is formed and developed in activity. Surprise is a powerful motivator to learn. The astonished man seems to be looking forward. He is in a state of waiting for something new. But the cognitive interest in the learning material can always be provided not by bright facts but by its appeal. Lol is unimaginable and surprising. It can quickly bore the student, change the forms and methods of work in the group, involve him in creative intellectual activity, try to attract him.

After explaining the material, it is a good idea to use test items in the process of checking and consolidating knowledge. The tests complement the teacher's frontal question because they answer the questions and assess their knowledge independently. According to T.V. Gabay's classification, educational activity consists of two; subsystems or actions. The first is the main functional component, which is the subsystem or activity - learning. The functional components of the preparatory activity are integrated into another subsystem of the educational activity. Educational activity is a "pure" cognitive activity performed by students through the acquisition of existing experience. The development of students' cognitive activity is possible only if the educational activity is aimed at creating and providing conditions for the successful implementation of educational activities.

Learning as an activity takes place in a place where a person's actions are guided by a conscious goal aimed at acquiring certain knowledge, skills and competencies. Teaching is a specific activity of a person, which can be carried out at a certain stage of development of the human psyche, when he is able to regulate his actions with a conscious purpose. Education places demands on cognitive processes (memory, intelligence, imagination, mental flexibility) and volitional qualities (attention control, emotional control, etc.). Learning activities combine not only cognitive functions with activity (perception, attention, memory, thinking, imagination), but also needs, motives, emotions, and will.

Human activity is always subordinated to the goal as a consciously planned outcome, which serves to achieve it. The goal manages the activity and directs its direction. An activity is not a set of reactions, but a system of actions integrated into a whole with a motive that drives it. Motive is the driving force behind an activity that determines the meaning of what a person is doing.

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In conclusion, motivational activity in education, which is one of the main principles of pedagogy in the teaching process, creates in students the need to know. According to the theory of psychological cognition, students are taught voluntary attention, ie targeted learning.

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HISTORY OF BIOINFORMATICS

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Anatation. ***For today's students and researchers, it is easy to believe that modern bioinformatics appeared recently to help analyze the next generation of data. However, the beginning of bioinformatics occurred more than 50 years ago, when desktop computers were still hypothesized and DNA could not yet be sequenced. The basis of bioinformatics was laid by the use of computational methods in the analysis of protein sequences in the early 1960s. Subsequently, DNA analysis appeared due to the parallel development of (1) molecular biology methods, which made it easier to synthesize DNA, as well as its sequence and (2) the emergence of increasingly smaller and more powerful computers in Computer Science. It also needed a more appropriate new software to perform bioinformatics functions. From the 1990s to the 2000s, massive improvements in sequential technology have resulted in exponential growth of data along with cost reduction. The emergence of" Big Data "("Big Data") has come up with new challenges in terms of finding and managing data and has required more experience in the field of Computer Science. In combination with constantly increasing bioinformatics tools, biological Big Data (Big Data) has had a profound impact on the predictive power and recurrence of bioinformatics results and continues to do so. To address this problem, universities now fully integrate this science into the curriculum of biology students. Recent junior disciplines such as synthetic biology, System Biology, and whole cell modeling have emerged as a result of an ever-increasing overlap between computer science and biology.***

Key words: ***bioinformatics, origin of bioinformatics, genomics, structural bioinformatics, Big Data (Big Data), future of bioinformatics***

Computers and specialized software have become an important part of a biologist's set. To a certain extent, almost all modern research projects in biology require the use of computers in order to regularly analyze DNA or protein sequences or to analyze meaningful data from a large collection of biological data of gigabytes in size. This is especially true since the emergence of the next generation sequence (NGS-next generation sequencing), which has radically changed the direction of population genetics, quantitative genetics, molecular Systematics, microbial ecology and many other research areas.

In this regard, it is easy to believe that modern bioinformatics has appeared relatively recently for today's students and researchers and has come to the aid of the analysis of NGS (next generation sequence) data. However, the beginning of bioinformatics occurred more than 50 years ago, when desktop computers were still hypothesized and DNA could not yet be sequenced. Here we present an integrated table of key events in Bioinformatics and related fields over the past half century, as well as some information about parallel achievements in the field of Molecular Biology and informatics, and some ideas about the future of bioinformatics. We hope that this review will help the reader understand that bioinformatics has become the main driving force of biology today.

1950-1970: origin it heads with DNA analysis

At the beginning of the 1950s, much was not known about dezoksiribonucleic acid (DNA). His status as a carrier molecule of genetic information was still controversial at that time. Avery, MacLeod and McCarty (1944) showed that obtaining pure DNA from the virulent bacterial strain

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could give virulence to the novirulent strain, but their results were not immediately accepted by the scientific community. Many thought that proteins are carriers of genetic information. The role of DNA in the quality of genetic information encoder molekula was confirmed by Hershey and Chase in 1952 and they have no doubt proved that it is DNA, and not a protein that is accepted and transmitted by bacterial cells infected with bacteriophage.

Despite knowing its main role, much was not known about the location of the DNA molecule. That's what we knew, his pair of monomers (that is, nucleotides) were in equimolar proportions. In other words, the more adenosine, the more thymidine, the more guanidine and cytidine. Exactly in 1953 year, the double helix structure of DNA was finally solved by Watson, Creek and Franklin. Despite this achievement, it will take another 13 years to decode the genetic code and another 25 years until the first DNA sequencing methods are available. Consequently, the use of bioinformatics in DNA analysis has been almost twenty years behind the analysis of proteins whose chemical nature is better understood than DNA.

Protein analysis was the starting point

In the late 1950s, with the help of Crystallography, great progress was made in determining protein structures, in addition, insulin was discovered in the first sequence of proteins (that is, the order of the amino acid chain). This big jump solved the debate about the location of the Polyphonic chain of proteins. In addition, he encouraged the development of more effective methods of obtaining protein sequences. The Edman degradation method appeared as a simple method, which allowed the sequencing of one amino acid protein at a time, starting from the N - terminal. Together with automation, it was determined that in the next 10 years there were more than 15 different protein families in the sequence[1].

The main problem with Edman sequence was to obtain a large protein sequence. The Edman sequence works by shredding the N-terminal amino acid residues one by one with phenylisocyanate. However, the efficiency of this reaction will never be complete. Therefore, in a single Edman reaction, a theoretical maximum of 50-60 amino acids can be in a row. Larger proteins should be cut into smaller pieces, then they are separated and in a separate sequence.

The problem was not the spontaneous sequence of proteins, but the collection of the entire protein sequence from the sequence of hundreds of small Edman peptids. For large proteins, consisting of several hundreds (if not thousands) of residues, the return of the final sequence was laborious. In the early 1960s, the first known bioinformatics program was developed to solve this problem.

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Dayhoff: the first bioinformatician

Margaret Dayhoff (1925-1983) was an American physical chemist who pioneered the use of computational methods in biochemistry[2]. Dayhoff's contribution to this area is so significant that

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David J. Lipman, a former director of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), called him "the mother and father of bioinformatics" [3].

David J. Lipman is an American biologist, from 1989 to 2017 he was director of the National Biotechnology Information Center (NCI) at the National Institute of Health. NCBI is GenBank's home, the U.S. node of the international serial Database Consortium, and one of the most used sites in the world for searching and retrieving biomedical information is PubMed. Lipman is one of the original authors of the BLAST series adaptation program and is a respected figure in Bioinformatics. In 2017, he left NCBI and became the Chief Scientific Director of Impossible Foods.

Dayhoff has made extensive use of computational methods for his PhD thesis on electrochemistry and has seen the possibilities of computers in the fields of biology and medicine. In 1960 he became the director of the National Fund of biomedical resources. Dayhaff eri physicist Robert S. He started working with Ledli, who also wanted to bring computing resources to Biomedical Problems[4]. From 1958 to 1962 year ikkalasi also combined their own experiments and developed a "complete computer program for IBM 7090" Comprotein, designed to determine the basic structure of the protein using the data from the Edman peptid sequence. Fully coded on perfokartas at FORTRAN, this software is the first example of what we call de novo today.

In the program of COMPROTEIN, the input and output sequence of amino acids is expressed in three-letter abbreviations (for example, Lys for lysine, Sir for serine). In order to simplify the work with the data of the Protein sequence, Dayhoff later developed a single-letter amino acid kodini, which is still used today. This is the first time Dayhoff and Richard V for a one-letter code. In the Atlas of protein sequence and structure of Eck (1922-2006) in 1965 year, the first biological sequence was used in the database. The first edition of the Atlas contained 65 protein sequences, most of which were interspecific variants of a handful of proteins. Therefore, the first Atlas was an ideal data set for two researchers who hypothesized that the Protein sequence would reflect the evolution history of the species.

Genealogy of life with the help of a computer

Although much of the research conducted on biochemistry until the 1960s focused on mechanical modeling of enzymes, Emil Zukerkandl and Linus Pauling came out of this paradigm by studying biomolecular sequences as “information carriers”. As the specific location of words is a series of letters that denote the meaning, the molecular function of the protein (that is, the meaning) depends on how its amino acids are located to form a "word". Knowing that words and languages evolve over time by inheriting subtle changes, can the protein sequence evolve through similar mexanizm? Can these hereditary changes allow biologists to restore the history of the evolution of these proteins and restore the sequence of their "ancestors" in the same process? Tsukerkandl and Pauling introduced the term "paleogenetics" in 1963 to introduce this new branch of evolutionary biology[5,6].

Emil Zuckerkandl is originally an Austrian French biologist and is considered one of the founders of the field of Molecular Evolution. He is famous for presenting the concept of the "molecular clock", which created the neural theory of molecular evolution with Linus Pauling.

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URBAN PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION REGIONAL ENGINEERING TRAINING

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Abstract: ***The issues of application of several methods of vertical planning in solving problems related to land works arising in the process of reconstruction and reconstruction of cities are presented.***

***Key Words**: natural disasters, man-made accidents, relief, vertical plan, project, horizontals, atmospheric precipitation, normative slope.*

A number of Central Asian countries and the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are prone to natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, floods, strong winds, etc.), man-made accidents and ecological imbalances.

As a result of the above cases, the following damage is observed in the regions:

- unusability of land and networks of urban and rural population used for existing economic purposes;

- Degradation and erosion of historical sites of high material and spiritual significance;

- accumulation of atmospheric precipitation on existing streets and roads in the regions;

- filling of basements of existing residential houses, public buildings, buildings of service enterprises and institutions with rainwater;

- landslides on the slopes of street and road lifts and carvings;

- damage such as violation of sanitary and hygienic conditions in the areas.

One of the important issues of urban planning is the protection of existing material resources and nature in the regions from natural disasters, man-made accidents and ecological imbalances and the effects of damage, rescue and urgent rehabilitation in the affected areas.

Only as a result of an in-depth analysis of natural disasters, industrial accidents and environmental situations that characterize the region of Uzbekistan in the solution of damage problems in the regions (study the causes, strength, scope, impact on people, the environment) convenient measures are prescribed so that the scale of both material and moral losses in any emergency can be reduced to such an extent.

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It is recommended to use several methods of vertical planning when adjusting the relief of the areas, ie bringing them to the normative slope.

The 3 main methods of vertical planning that are recommended are as follows:

- ✓ *longitudinal and transverse profiles (red profile) method of vertical planning;*
- ✓ *method of project horizons (red horizons) of vertical planning;*
- ✓ *grapho-analytical method of vertical planning.*

The method of longitudinal and transverse profiles (red profile)-is divided into nets, passing straight lines in different directions from the characteristic places of the projected relief. Separate shear-profiles are constructed for each straight line in the grid. The greater the number of profiles, the more accurate information about the location is collected. The scales of the space and profile are selected depending on the purpose for which the ground level is used. The side of the squares is taken as 20-40 or 50 m for small areas and 100-120 m for large areas. When working on a vertical plan of a city or district area, the profile is drawn along the axes of the street. Building a street profile is considered a special case of this method. In this case, the main axis of the road and separate transverse profiles are built for each picket (a certain interval).

The horizontal method of the project - this method is useful in the design of micro-district areas, green areas and roads. The convenience of this method is that it is possible to mark the relief mark formed by the project or red horizontal lines.

Grapho-analytical method - allows you to plan the amount of initial work in the implementation of projects. This method adds good precision to a Vertical Plan project, especially when it comes to Vertical Planning of Streets and a Specific Area and Quarters, whether they are on a flat surface or in a complex location. In this method, clear marks are placed everywhere, i.e., the natural mark of the relief (black mark) and the project mark (red mark).

Using the proposed vertical planning methods, it is possible to perform the following main tasks in the reconstruction of cities, land reclamation and engineering preparatory work:

- organization of open discharge of snow and rainwater or ensuring its inflow into the underground pipeline;

- providing irrigation of trees and lawns;

- provision of transverse and longitudinal slopes, ensuring comfortable and safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians;

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- modification and adjustment of the relief in accordance with the requirements of housing construction (leveling the ground);

- Laying of underground pipes and equipment, creation of the corresponding natural slope;

- Optimal in planning and construction of urban infrastructure

- a special solution - to preserve the landscape in such a way as to reveal the beautiful architectural views of buildings and structures

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGINEERING AND PREPARATORY WORKS AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE CITIES

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Abstract: ***This article provides basic information on engineering selection and landscaping of an urban area to be built in response to emergencies.***
Keywords: ***city; general plan; release; groundwater level, climate zone.***

In the development and definition of the master plan of cities, a clear plan of zoning of individual districts by urban planning complexes and the level of activity of the city will be developed. With this project, architectural complex solutions of creativity will be identified and reconstruction solutions will be implemented in the coming years. The draft of the concrete plan is the basis for the formation of a creative project in the implementation of the project of complex and group placement of neighborhoods, quarters, houses. This project will be implemented in two stages. The first depends on the initial cost of construction, and the second depends on the cost of labor.

One of the main measures of engineering training is the landscaping of ravines, vertical planning, which is closely related to engineering landscaping. Engineering training plays an important role in improving the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the city. It will clear swamps, improve irrigation systems and water basins. Engineering measures allow for efficient and rational use of urban terrain. In this case, inconvenient and unsuitable areas in the territory of residential areas are partially or completely eliminated. Efficient use of urban space ensures a compact location of the city, which reduces the length of streets and public transport, which in turn provides great economic benefits in urban life.

Engineering measures will be carried out prior to the commencement of construction, taking into account the requirements of the buildings, architecture and master plan ideas used to maintain the state of the environment. Landscaping is carried out on the basis of vertical planning, the use of retaining walls, stairs, ramps and other types of engineering landscaping elements in the formation of various slopes. Engineering preparatory work is carried out as follows:

(a) excavation, plowing and hydromechanization, filling pits and ditches, leveling hills;

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b) the use of open or closed (hidden) drainage systems;

c) organization of irrigation systems;

g) use of a drainage system that lowers the groundwater level;

d) construction of structures that ensure the immutability of the terrain and use it for other purposes (retaining walls, dams, etc.);

e) strengthening of various natural and artificial slopes.

Each city has its own natural conditions. These conditions are not the same even in close-knit areas.

The influence of water, wind and human activities on the formation of changing natural processes in nature is important in the formation of relief. Therefore, the selection of land for urban development takes into account the following important natural processes:

- flooding of some parts of the city by snow, rain or river water;
- the appearance of cliffs;
- landslides (landslides and landslides);
- floods;
- the presence of karsts and subsidence;
- erosion of the relief surface under the influence of water and wind.
- Human activity processes include:
- Disruption of relief as a result of mining;
- The risk of flooding of residential areas as a result of the construction of reservoirs and rising groundwater, etc.

The study of the natural conditions of a particular place depends on the shape of its relief, the condition of the ground, in particular the amount of snow and rainwater. Depending on the nature of the environment, it is important to decide on the allocation of urban areas, the planning of highways, the interdependence of traffic and the selection of green areas.

A well-designed engineering training plan will include vertical planning, snow and rain drainage, irrigation, groundwater drainage outside the city, and other specialized facilities related to engineering training. In this case, the scale is taken as 1: 1000-1: 2000, the construction project (M 1: 500-1: 1000) clarifies the engineering preparatory work.

As a result of the topography and changes in its shape, the physical process of the soil changes as the natural flow of surface water becomes more difficult. As a result, groundwater levels are rising

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and swamps are forming in the area. Therefore, one of the main tasks of engineering measures is to ensure that the terrain does not change. The next task is to use "inconvenient" places for some urban purposes. Cities are an integral part of engineering activities related to landscaping and underground engineering equipment design.

Engineering measures will be carried out prior to the commencement of construction, taking into account the compliance of the structures, architecture and master plan ideas used to maintain the environment. Landscaping is carried out on the basis of vertical planning, the use of retaining walls, stairs, ramps and other elements of engineering landscaping in the formation of various slopes. Engineering preparatory work is carried out as follows:

a) excavation, plowing and hydromechanization, shoveling, filling of pits and ditches, leveling of hills;

b) the use of open or closed (hidden) sewage systems;

c) organization of irrigation systems;

(g) the use of a drainage system that lowers the groundwater table;

d) construction of structures that ensure the immutability of the terrain and use it for other purposes (retaining walls, dams, etc.);

e) strengthening of various natural and artificial slopes.

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Basalt fibrous fiber concrete and his properties learning

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Abstract: ***Requirements for the efficiency and quality of construction work will be set for the development of production of fiber concrete and waste-based concrete products. In order to do this properly, it is necessary to reduce the total energy consumption of materials and structures, production development, materials, construction cost and labor, reducing the weight of buildings and structures, repair and their construction and operation.***

Keywords: ***Basalt stone basalt fiber, basalt reinforcement, fibrous concrete.***

Today's in the day modern the sky kiss buildings to build for high strong concretes get necessity increased It was going to go in place fiber to concrete has been need even separately importance occupation enough , exactly that's it problems eliminate reach in order to basalt fiber work release process from waste using high strong concrete to receive his composition and properties learning important from processes is one

Basalt fiber

As a result of choosing the composition of fiber concrete based on the basalt fiber that we have chosen above and studying its properties, we can know from the results obtained on this material that it is efficient to use it in the field of construction. Because exactly simple heavy concrete of the sample 5 mm size in the amount of 3% of the strength fiber to add as a result his strength to 40 percent increased exactly that can lift 10,000 kg concrete up to 14000 kg to increase we can achieve possible

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1.5 -cm _ basalt fiber fiber concrete to try results .

No	Fiber diameter mm	Fiber length mm	D concrete	d metal	Percent quantity	Press show - mustard Rc	average
1	17	15	11	3.5	0	80.3	91.7
2	17	15	10	4		100	
3	17	15	10	4		95	
1	17	15	10	4	1	122	114
2	17	15	9.5	3.5		120	
3	17	15	11.5	4.5		100	
1	17	15	9	3	2	112	107.3
2	17	15	11	3		100	
3	17	15	10	3.1		110	
1	17	15	10	4	3	124	124.6
2	17	15	10	4		125	
3	17	15	8	4		125	
1	17	15	9	4	4	115	120
2	17	15	10	3		125	
3	17	15	9	3		120	

1.5 - cm li basalt-reinforced concrete test results .

interest rate	average	
0	91.76	

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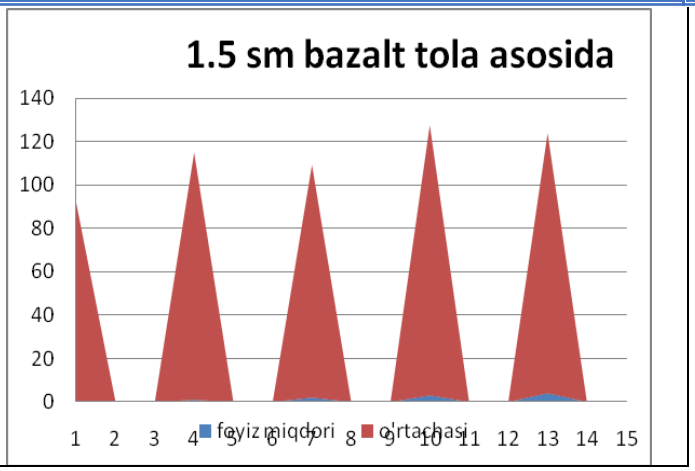
1	114
2	107.3
3	124.7
4	120



1 cm li basalt-reinforced concrete test results .

No	Fiber diameter µm	Fiber length mm	D concrete	d metal	Percent quantity	Press show-gichiRc	average
1	17	10	11	3.5	0	80.3	91.7
2	17	10	10	4		100	
3	17	10	10	4		95	
1	17	10	8	3.5	1	122	124.3
2	17	10	9.5	3.5		125	
3	17	10	11	3		126	
2	17	10	9.5	3.5		125	
3	17	10	8.5	3.5		126	
1	17	10	8	3.5	3	128	128
2	17	10	8.5	3		127	
3	17	10	9.5	3.5		129	
1	17	10	9.5	3.8	4	126	125
2	17	10	10	3		125	

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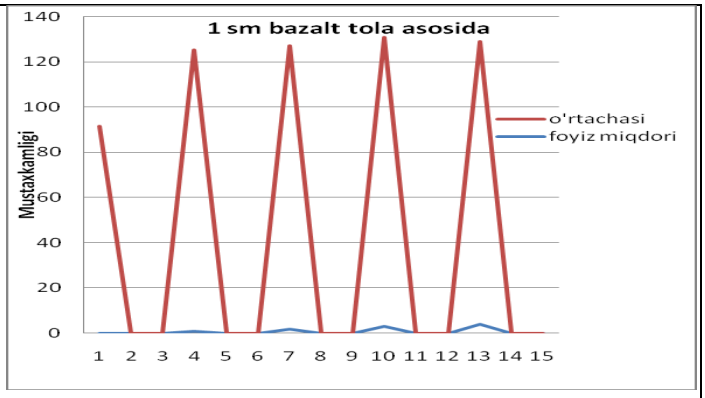
3	17	10	9	3		12 4	

Percent quantity	average
0	91.76
1	124.33
2	125.33
3	128
4	125



0.5 - cm li basalt-reinforced concrete test results .

No	Tol adi umrimm	Fib erlongigimme	D concrete	d metal	interest rate	show - gichi Rc	average
1	17	5	11	3.5	0	80.3	91.7
2	17	5	10	4		100	
3	17	5	10	4		95	
1	17	5	10.5	4	1	100	105
2	17	5	9	3.5		100	
3	17	5	12	3		115	
1	17	5	9.5	4	2	125	12
2	17	5	10	3		114	
3	17	5	9	3.5		128	

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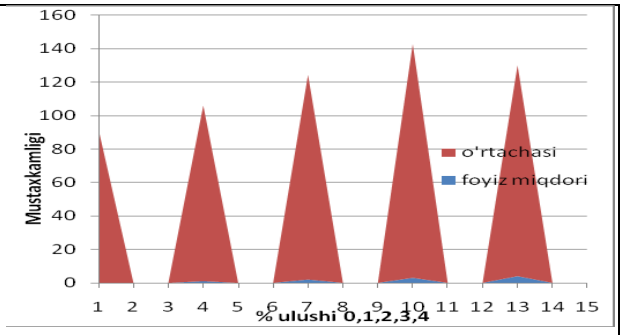
							2.3
1	17	5	9	4	3	140	139.6
2	17	5	8.8	3.8		137	
3	17	5	8	4		142	
1	17	5	8	3.5	4	126	126
2	17	5	9	3.5		125	
3	17	5	9	3.5		127	

0.5 cm li basalt fibrous fiber concrete to try results .

interest rate	Resilience in compression low average
0	91.76
1	105
2	122.3
3	139.7
4	126



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Special Economic Zones for the Digital Economy

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Abstract: ***Many countries have also created specialized enclaves (physical and virtual) to boost digital commerce and innovation. In many ways, these parallel the role played by Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in manufacturing. By providing SEZ firms with superior infrastructure – and exempting them from many levies and procedures – such zones helped many countries boost manufacturing FDI, exports and innovation.***

Keywords: ***business process, digitalization, competitiveness, digital system, business model, cloud technologies, management solutions, corporate information system.***

The oldest form of specialized digital economy enclave is the digital technology park. This is a direct progression from the research & science parks/technology parks first set up over fifty years ago. Firms locating in such parks are provided with specialized and superior equipment, infrastructure, and laboratory facilities, at a subsidized cost, to better enable them to undertake high-end research and innovation of national and commercial use. Asia already has several such parks, producing and exporting electronics hardware (e.g., China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, and Viet Nam).

Some countries have set up software parks – that is, SEZ dedicated to exporting software and professional service. Founded in 1991, India's parks are possibly amongst the world's most successful. Many foreign and domestic firms participate but are carefully selected based on their export proposals – and must export 100% of the software/professional services they generate under the auspices of this scheme. In return, they are exempt from income tax for 5-10 years, can import the necessary hardware and software for their products duty free, and even re-export some of it under certain conditions. Firms exporting more than a certain amount can even sell up to 50 per cent of exports in the domestic tariff area. While initially firms were required to locate in specified physical zones to avail of superior electricity and global connectivity, this requirement has gradually been relaxed and qualifying firms can locate anywhere in India. In 2020, the Indian Government even permitted workers in qualifying firms to work from home.

Many of today's digital technology parks aim to become world leaders in specific digital technologies. Malaysia's Multimedia Super Corridor is a specialized hub for both producers and consumers of multimedia media technology and content. Its drone and robotics park at Johor – Southeast Asia's first – speeds local development and commercialization of these technologies to national advantage. Cyberjaya, just outside Kuala Lumpur – already home to over 2,300 start-ups, SMEs and large tech businesses – is working to become a major hub for ICT and multimedia research and industry. Target investors include multinational enterprises wishing to harness multimedia technology to guide their global manufacturing and trading operations.

Today's most advanced digital technology parks typically spread across a wider area, containing residential, commercial, leisure and outdoors facilities, so that they might attract and retain the world's best talent. They are thus referred to as 'innovation districts.' In Asia, Cyberjaya and Singapore's Jurong Innovation District (JID) are pioneering examples. JID is "designed to be Singapore's largest living lab" for the development and prototyping of 4IR technologies. Its facilities

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include (1) research and prototyping labs for advanced manufacturing and digital technologies, including 5G and autonomous vehicles, (2) specialized office buildings for established firms and startups focusing on 4IR and 'smart city' technologies, (3) advanced manufacturing factories, and (4) logistics facilities for the transportation of supplies and the export of manufactured goods.18 Resulting innovations and prototypes – including enhanced 5G, autonomous vehicle and smart city technologies – can also be live-tested in the district. Many global companies have already located major 4IR R&D operations in JID, including Hyundai, Siemens, Bosch, Flowserve, and Shimano.

Digital technology parks, software parks and innovation districts generally seek out both foreign and domestic investors. Popular incentives include corporate tax exemptions of ten years or more, duty free import of equipment and other inputs, allowances on core business capital expenditures, tax breaks for R&D expenditures and locally generated patents. Some of China's software and technology parks offer income tax breaks to employees of participating firms, while reducing the pension payments employers are compelled to make. Investors also receive a variety of nonfinancial incentives, including preferential access to talent and/or markets, permission to own land, policy advocacy and enhanced approval processes for licenses and visas.

Technology and innovation sandboxes Closely related to digital economy parks are digital 'technology and innovation sandboxes,' government-sponsored innovation programmes designed to speed up the development and commercialization of strategic digital technologies by local entrepreneurs. By underwriting such 'sandboxes,' host governments seek to competitively select the best local technologies and become global hubs for these digital technologies.

Malaysia's National Technology and Innovation Sandbox (NTIS), for example, enables local digital economy researchers, innovators, start-ups and high-tech entrepreneurs to test their products, services, business models and delivery mechanisms in a live environment, and relaxes selected processes and/or regulatory requirements to speed up commercialization. Current priority areas are healthcare, manufacturing, agriculture, education, travel and tourism. NTIS is thus currently supporting the development of robots to help front line hospital workers treat Covid-19 patients and the recovery of those affected by stroke and other illnesses; semi-ventilators to assist patients with breathing difficulties; agricultural robots to enhance agricultural worker efficiency; automated drone that spray pesticide precisely; and manufacturing robots for pick-and-place functions.

Other examples are Hong Kong, China; and India, which have established digital innovation 'sandboxes' for the development and piloting of digital finance and insurance solutions. (Finextra, 2020; disruptive.asia, 2020).

Currently, some sandboxes only permit the participation of local innovators, while other enable foreign firms to take part.

Cross-border e-commerce Zones/ Digital Free Trade Zones

A completely novel type of enclave is the 'Cross-Border E-Commerce (CBEC) zone,' first piloted by China in 2015 at Hangzhou. The express purpose of such zones is to boost cross-border e-commerce, by facilitating international e-commerce shipments to individual consumers. Local firms locating in such zones can directly ship online orders to individual customers overseas. In parallel, overseas e-commerce platforms fulfilling orders from overseas retail customers can ship products to CBEC zones in their country for onward delivery. In China, consumers currently place international orders through the relevant CBEC zone website, and the foreign e-commerce supplier immediately ships the product to this zone, generally by airplane (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020). Once cleared by the zone's customs office, the product is delivered to the consumer.

Since, in both cases, e-commerce orders are imported or exported for personal use and cannot be resold, CBEC firms are exempt from licensing approvals, value-added tax and pay reduced

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corporate income tax. CBEC exports are also exempt from retail consumption tax. However, retail importation is only permitted for products appearing on the Government's "List of Goods under Cross-border E-commerce Retail Importation" , which range from infant formula, health food and medical devices, to frozen aquatic products, alcohol, and consumer goods. Consumers do not pay duties for single transactions worth up to RMB 5,000 (US$729). The maximum individual quota for annual importation is RMB 26,000 (US$3,791) (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020).

China now has 105 pilot CBEC zones spread across the country, including more remote, internal areas (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020a). Participating firms can now fulfil all customs procedures within their respective zone, greatly speeding shipments to foreign and Chinese customers, and facilitating returns. This also makes it significantly easier for SMEs, listed on e-commerce websites, to service individual customers overseas. In 2019 alone, China's CBECs dispatched more than 300 million parcels globally, of which 29.29 per cent went to the United States, followed by France (6.42 percent), Russian Federation (6.10 percent), the United Kingdom (5.55 percent), and Germany (4.59 percent) (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020a). CBEC exports now account for over 11.25 percent of total Chinese exports – up from 2.2 percent in 2015 – and are likely to further increase rapidly this coming decade (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020a).

An added benefit has been the mushrooming of new value chains, locally and internationally, since each zone contains a mix of e-commerce platforms and supply partners, manufacturing firms, transportation firms and financial services firms. China's CBEC firms have also jointly invested in 1,200 warehouses internationally, in/from which they agglomerate and dispatch orders (Dezan Shira and Associates, 2020a).

Malaysia has been the first and only country so far to replicate and adapt this model, setting up a Digital Free Trade Zone (DFTZ) on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur in early 2017. Its DFTZ's key objectives are to (1) facilitate international purchases of Malaysian goods through international e-commerce platforms, (2) boost SME exports, and (3) grow Malaysia into an ASEAN fulfilment hub from which global e-commerce firms can service regional consumers. Firms locating in – or virtually affiliating with – the zone avail exemptions like that offered by China's CBECs and practical support in e-fulfilment, finance, insurance, logistics, and customs and other clearances. The zone has also drawn investments from foreign e-commerce, real estate development, finance, and logistics firms, among others.

Virtual SEZs – A fourth – still emerging – model is what, for the purposes of this paper, could be named the 'virtual SEZs', in which host governments create digital platforms and skills that enable local workers to sell digital services globally. They could do this in partnership with – or with investments from – foreign firms.

Malaysia's GLOW (Global Online Workforce) Penjana21 programme offers a pioneering example of this idea. This programme helps qualified Malaysians become "competitive digital freelancers, winning international jobs and project contracts on freelance platforms and earning sustainable income." Launched in mid-2020, its digital platform and intensive training programme connects local workers with global assignments in the areas of website design, IT and software; writing and content; design, media, architecture; sales, marketing and social media; and data entry, administration and social assistantship. In tandem, the Malaysian Government's Digital Talent Development Strategy continues to build the digital skillsets of local citizens, since workforce quality is the principal attraction for FDI in this sector.

Since 'virtual SEZ' workers deliver services digitally, they need not work from specified geographic locations, as in physical SEZs, but even from the comfort of their homes.

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However, their participation in a government-intermediated and government-supported programme is the digital equivalent of physically locating them in the geographically delimited area of an SEZ. More importantly, as in physical SEZ, their 'export' of digital services creates foreign exchange earnings.

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Improvement of the regenerator used for cleaning the seed cotton from waste

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ABSTRACT: ***The article presents the results of research work on the development of a new cotton regenerator for the extraction of cotton volatiles from waste cleaners. The main distinguishing features of the design and technological process of the new cotton regenerator for the extraction of cotton volatiles from waste cleaners are described.***

KEY WORDS: ***cotton regenerator, breathable, bar drum, axial, cleaning ratio, screw.***

I.INTRODUCTION

It is known that the main disadvantages of a serial regenerator are associated with the designs of the pneumatic feeder and working bodies . At the same time, the use of two capture drums - the main one and the regeneration one - is sufficient and acceptable for the developed regenerator.

The serrated drums of the RX regenerators have a diameter of 480 mm, while the modern grasping saw cylinders are made from over-cut genie saws with a diameter of 300 mm. Accordingly, with a decrease in the diameter of the cylinder, the arc length of the grate arrangement decreases, and while maintaining the optimal gaps between them equal to 40 mm, their number decreases from 10 to 6 pieces. at the main drum and from 15 to 8 pcs. have regenerative. Due to a decrease in the number of grates, a slight decrease in the cleaning effects will occur, which will be compensated by an increase in the frequency of cleaning the regenerated fumes from 3-4 times to 6, 8 times.

Taking into account the revealed shortcomings of the semi-cylindrical pneumatic feeder in the developed regenerator, it is advisable to form a channel from the inlet to the outlet inside the housing above the stripping drum and on the side of the main gripping drum, which should be located at the opposite sidewalls.

Despite the increase in comparison with the RX regenerator by almost 2 times the distance between the inlet and outlet openings and a decrease in the channel cross-sectional area in comparison with the semi-cylindrical feeder, a part of the small trash impurities and free fiber in the waste will transit without entering the main gripping saw cylinder.

To prevent such a transit in the channel, it is advisable to arrange an air-permeable bar drum along its longitudinal axis with the bars arranged along a helical line. When rotating, such a drum will swirl the air flow around itself with an axial displacement in the direction from the inlet to the outlet. Due to this, the waste moving with the air flow will repeatedly pounce on the surface of the main gripping saw cylinder. In this case, the frequency of supply of waste and regenerated volatiles can be adjusted by the rotation speed of the bar drum.

The developed scheme of the regenerator is shown in Figure 1. The following main working bodies are installed in the body of the regenerator: bar drum 1, main 2 and regeneration 3 saw cylinders, working in combination with fixing 4, 5 and cleaning 6, 7 grates, removing slatted drum 8 and scorching auger 9, to the discharge opening of which a tube 10 with a valve is connected. The screw 9 and the tube 10 are borrowed from the serial RX regenerator.

The upper cover 11, front 12 and rear 13 walls adjoin the sides of the regenerator body. The front wall 12 and the top cover 11 have inlet 14 and outlet 15 openings located at opposite sides. To them are connected, respectively, inlet 16 and outlet 17 branch pipes. The body also contains the enclosing trays 18, 19, 20 forming the channel, the shield 21, the guide trays 22, 23 and 24, the enclosing casing 25 and the trough 26.

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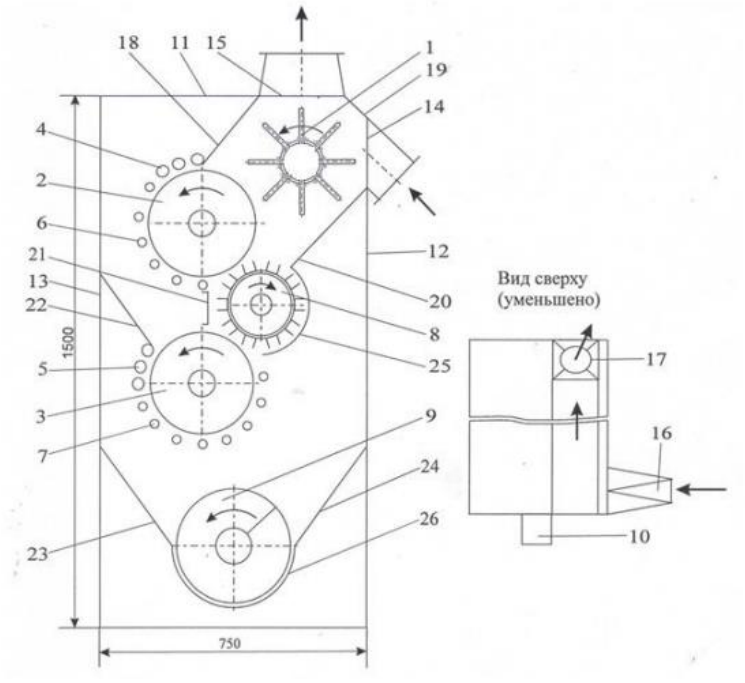

View from above (reduced)

1-bar loosening drum, 2, 3-main and regeneration saw cylinders, 4, 5-fixing grates, 6,7-cleaning grates, 8-slat removing drum, 9-scraper auger, 10-tube with valves, 11- upper cover, 12, 13-front and back wall, 14, 15-inlet and outlet, 16, 17-inlet and outlet, 18,19,20-guard trays, 21-shield, 22, 23, 24-guide trays , 25-guarding casing, 26-trough.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of a new raw cotton regenerator.

The work of the new regenerator of raw cotton from the waste of cleaning equipment will be carried out as follows.

The air vacuum created by the fan through the condenser or separator through the pipeline (not shown in the figure), connected to the outlet pipe 17, spreads through the channel formed by the enclosing trays 18, 19 and 20, as well as parts of the upper cover 11 and the front wall 12, spreads into the body of the regenerator and in a pipe connected to the inlet pipe 16 (not shown in the figure), into the open end of which the outside air and the waste transported by it, as in the RX regenerators, are sucked.

From the branch pipe 16, the air and the waste transported by it through the inlet 14 enter the channel formed by the trays 18, 19 and 20 and parts of the upper cover 11 and the front wall 12 and come under the influence of the bar drum 1, which rotates in the same direction with the saw cylinders 2 and 3 (counterclockwise on the diagram).

The bar drum 1 loosens the incoming waste and throws it onto the saw cylinder 2, the teeth of which capture the raw cotton volatiles in the waste, and also transfer the entire mass of waste to the zone of grates 4 and 6.

The raw cotton flies are fixed on the saw teeth of cylinder 2 by fixing grates 4, the gaps between which are less than the linear dimensions of the flies, which does not allow them to be separated from the saw teeth, and then, when they collide with the grates 6, they are cleaned of trapped impurities, but free, not adhered to the raw cotton volatiles, weed impurities are separated from the saw cylinder 2 under the action of centrifugal forces and are released through the gaps between the grates 6.

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Partially cleaned regenerated raw cotton volatiles and trash impurities remaining on the saw cylinder 2 after passing through the grate zone 6 are removed from it by a removing slatted drum 8 and thrown into the channel in which air moves from the inlet 14 to the outlet 15 due to vacuum and under the influence of the bar drum 1 axially, that is, along a helical line. Thus, the rotating bar drum 1 prevents the direct movement of air from the inlet 14 to the outlet 15 and, accordingly, practically eliminates the transit of waste without being fed to the saw cylinder 2. The regenerated volatiles and trash impurities carried away by the air flow are displaced to the outlet 15 and re-pounce on saw cylinder 2, on which the above-described cleaning process is repeated. The rate of supply of waste and regenerated volatiles to the saw cylinder 2, that is, the rate of their cleaning, depends on the air flow rate through the channel and on the linear speed of rotation of the bar drums.

The trash impurities and part of the regenerated raw cotton volatiles that have fallen out through the gaps between the grates 6 fall or roll down the tray 22 onto the regeneration saw cylinder 3, the cleaning process on which is similar to that described on the main saw cylinder 2. Raw cotton volatiles that have been cleaned on the regeneration saw cylinder 3 are removed from it by a slatted drum 8, slide over the flap 21 and mixed with the bats removed by it from the main saw cylinder 2, after which they are fed together into the channel.

The impurities that have fallen out through the gaps between the grates 7 fall on the auger 9 or through the trays 23 and 24 fall into its trough 26, after which the auger 9 is discharged from the regenerator through the tube 10 with a valve.

Regenerated raw cotton volatiles moving in the channel along a helical line and upon reaching the outlet 15 are sucked together with air into the outlet 17 and then transported through the attached pipe to a separator or condenser (not shown in the figure), after which, depending on the chosen technology, they processors are either mixed with the raw cotton supplied to the refining equipment, or accumulated and then processed separately from the supplied raw cotton.

In the new regenerator, in contrast to the RX regenerator, the incoming waste under the influence of the bar drum 1 is loosened, and their layer is stretched along the length and decreases in thickness, which will ensure their supply to the saw cylinder 2 in a more uniform layer without accumulation, resulting in the throughput saw cylinder 2 should increase.

To drive two saw cylinders 2 and 3, bar drum 1 and auger 9, by analogy with the RX regenerator, an electric motor with a power of 4.0 kW is sufficient, and to drive a slatted drum - with a power 3.0 kW.

The diameters of the sawing cylinders 2 and 3 for the new regenerator were chosen equal to 300 mm, based on the calculation of using expired genie saws for the manufacture of saw blades. The diameter of the stripping slatted drum 8, since it is made using a shaft from a serial brush drum with discs with a diameter of 200 mm, is chosen equal to 286 mm. The diameter of the bar drum 1 is chosen equal to 300 mm. The design of the scorching auger 9 with the unloading tube 10 is completely borrowed from the serial RX regenerator.

At present, a cotton regenerator has been manufactured at the “RIM Factory” subsidiary and installed in the process line for cleaning cotton from coarse litter at the Baghdad ginnery, and work is underway to determine its technological parameters.

From work, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- taking into account the identified shortcomings of a semi-cylindrical pneumatic feeder in a serial regenerator, in the developed regenerator above the stripping drum and on the side of the main capture drum, a channel is formed inside the body from the inlet to the outlet, which is located on opposite sides;

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- to prevent the transit of unrefined cotton in the channel, we suggest placing an air-permeable bar drum along its longitudinal axis with the bars arranged along a helical line.

- in the new regenerator, in contrast to the PX regenerator, the incoming waste under the influence of the bar drum is loosened, and their layer is stretched along the length and decreases in thickness, which will ensure their supply to the saw cylinder in a more uniform layer without accumulation, as a result of which the throughput of the saw cylinder will increase.

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The Features of a current of diseases among the population of the Aral Sea

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Annotation: ***In this article there are given information and discussions about current diseases in the areas of Aral Sea and Khorezm region. Some statistics of specific diseases, cause and effects of environmental changes on people's health in above mentioned areas are included.***

Key words: ***etio-pathogenetic, regional directives, salinity, anemia, respiratory diseases, kidney, digestive tract.***

The purpose of our research is to study the negative etio-pathogenetic environmental factors that predispose to various diseases in the territory of Khorezm region, which is a region of the South Aral Sea, and on this basis to determine the correct methods of prevention and treatment. The official data of the Khorezm regional directives and the findings of the scientific research conducted at the Urgench branch of the TTA were analyzed.

In recent years, the water level of the Aral Sea has decreased by more than 14 meters, the water area of the sea has decreased by 40%, the volume of water - by 60%, the average salinity has reached 30 g / l. More than 100 km of shores have receded. hectares of arable land, the area of influence of dust mites reached a distance of 300 km and more.

Decreased iron content in water, dry sediment, increased hardness, increased levels of cotton dust in the air are associated with anemia, increased risk of kidney, digestive tract, respiratory diseases. Today, more than 10 million people live in the ecologically dilapidated area of the South Aral Sea.

In recent years, this figure has reached 884.6, an increase of 4.3 times. According to official data, in recent years, respiratory diseases have increased in Khorezm region - 5 times; urinary tract diseases has comprised 4 times; diseases of the gastrointestinal tract has registered 3.5 times; urinary stone disease has grown 5.5 times; gallstones has risen 8 times. Among pregnant women, anemia accounts for 76.1%. More than 81% of pregnant women have been diagnosed with various extra-genital diseases.

There is also an increase in diseases of the urinary system, especially in the elderly, the incidence is 396.6 per 10,000 population. (In 1991 it was 346.6). In children, the disease has risen from 38.7 to 44.8 per 10,000 population in recent years. In the elderly, circulatory system diseases also increased from 243.6 to 333.7 per 10,000 population. This is 1.9 times more than the national average (177.3).

Concluding the aforementioned data, it is clear that the negative impact of the environment on the health of the population is obvious, and it has the same effect on all groups of the population. This is manifested by an increase in morbidity, complications from illness, and an increase in infant and maternal mortality.

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THE ORDER OF FORMATION OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS.

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Abstract: ***In this article, the authors discussed the method of forming financial results and the system of indicators. Basically, the types of financial results, their calculation were discussed.***

Key words: ***main activity, financial activity, investment activity, income, cost, profit, loss, financial result.***

The development of market relations increases the role of profit as an important factor determining the financial result of enterprises. Because profit is the main source of the future development of enterprises and social protection of employees. Also, most of the income of the state budget is filled from the tax paid on profits. Due to this, financial authorities, tax inspectorates, auditors and internal economy specialists (accountants, economists) are required to regularly control the formation and use of profits, taking into account its importance.

In order to fully understand the procedure for determining financial results, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider the procedure for the formation of indicators reflected in the "Report on Financial Results".

The "Financial Results" report shows the incomes, expenses, profits and losses according to the spheres of activity of the economic entities.

- main activity;
- investment activity;
- financial activity.

According to the 2nd national accounting standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Revenues from the main economic activity", income is defined as follows:

In this standard, income refers to the income received during the normal activities of economic entities, including income from products, received interest, dividends, royalties, etc.[1]

The procedure for formation of financial results is regulated by the Regulation "On the composition of costs of production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for formation of financial results". According to this Regulation, the profit of the economic entity consists of the following:

1. Gross profit from product sales;
2. Profit from the main activity;
3. Profit from general economic activity;
4. Profit before tax;
5. Net profit.

Classification of income in this way provides an opportunity to objectively assess the economic activity of the economic entity and to find internal reserves. Here's a quick look at what these revenue metrics mean, what they include, and how they're calculated.

[1] National accounting standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 2002, p. 38.

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1. Gross profit from the sale of products is the sum of the gross profit received on the sold product (discount given to buyers, returned goods, VAT, excise tax deducted) minus the cost of production of this sold product (according to the regulation on the composition of costs calculated) deduction is determined as a result:

YAF=YAD-MT, where:

YAF-Gross profit indicator;

GNP-Gross Income

MT-The production cost of the product.

2. Profit received as a result of the main activity - this indicator is the sum of other income or losses received as a result of the main activity, from which period expenses (expenses related to the organization of the main activity) are deducted. the amount of gross profit gained or lost from the sale of the product.

AF = (YAF-Dx)±BD, BZ. in it:

AF - profit obtained as a result of the main activity;

DX - period costs;

BD - other income received as a result of the main activity;

BZ - other losses caused by the main activity.

3. The amount of profit received as a result of general economic activity - the amount of loss incurred as a result of financial activity is deducted from the amount of profit received as a result of the main activity of the subject or the amount of profit is added:

UF = FA±MF, MZ., where:

UF - profit obtained as a result of general economic activity;

MF - profit obtained as a result of financial activity;

MZ is the loss incurred as a result of financial activity.

4. The amount of profit determined before paying the tax amount - the amount of profit received from the general economic activity is added to the amount of profit from emergency situations or the amount of losses is deducted.

STf=UF±FF, FZ., where:

STf - the amount of profit determined before payment of the tax amount;

FF - sum of profit received from exceptional cases;

FZ-the amount of damage caused by emergency situations.

5. Net profit is the profit that remains at the disposal of the economic entity, it is the income (profit) specified in the "Tax Code" and other taxes, paid from the amount of profit from general economic activities calculated before paying taxes. is the derivative minus the sum of the debts.

SF = STf-(DS+BS), where:

SF-subject's discretionary net profit (distributable profit);

DS-income (profit) tax;

BS-other taxes and mandatory fees.

Therefore, according to the regulation "On the composition of the costs of production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for the formation of financial results", the incomes and expenses received by economic entities are included in the financial results report. . should be included in the following sections:

- income from product sales;
- income from the main activity (trade income);
- income from financial activities;
- emergency income.

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The costs incurred by the entity in the course of this economic activity are also divided into the following groups:

- costs added to the cost of production;
- period expenses;
- expenses related to financial activities;
- extraordinary damages.

The formation of financial results in economic entities is carried out on the basis of the new Regulation "On the composition of the costs of production and sale of products (work, services) and the procedure for the formation of financial results". classification is presented

Attempts have been made to adapt the current financial results report to international standards, but it is not without some shortcomings, i.e., many items related to the development of the enterprise are not covered. Second, income information depends on the accounting methods used. Thirdly, income and expenses by activity types are not reflected.

The increase in the potential of the private sector in the conditions of a free economy required the implementation of fundamental reforms in accounting. That is, private enterprises have the opportunity to invest their idle funds or assets at will or engage in financial activities at the same time as the main activities.

When assessing the financial condition of the enterprise, first of all, attention should be paid to the report on the financial results of the enterprise. Because the report on financial results reflects the income of the enterprise on its main activities, investment and financial activities earned during a certain reporting period. In the report on financial results, indicators are mainly shown in a summarized state. This may give a good result when evaluating the general situation, but if we study the results obtained from different types of activities separately, we can see that certain types of activities are not good. In general, in the event that the result of the main activity is negative, it may be covered by the positive results of financial and investment activities.

The main purpose of accounting is to provide information users with complete and accurate financial and accounting information. We cannot say that all information users have accounting and economic knowledge.

Taking into account the above, the need for the times is not to improve accounting and reporting, but to simplify it.

It would be appropriate for investors to pay attention to the income received from the main activity of the enterprise when investing money. Firstly, there is an opportunity to maintain the main income of the enterprise during the reporting year, and secondly, there is no possibility to plan the income from the financial and investment activities of the enterprise. However, it is not possible to see the net profit from the main activity in the statement of financial results. Because, in the report on financial results, as income from other operational activities, the income received from investment activities is also shown. This leads to exaggeration of the profit received from the main activity.

In the current financial results report, income from the main and investment activities is reflected in the line "Profit (loss) of the main activity". It would be appropriate if the formation of income and expenses in the report on financial results in these directions is formed in the following order.

- Income from the main activity;
- Income from investment activity;
- Income from financial activities.

In this regard, the separation of income from investment activities from the main activity in the financial results report allows to reduce the risk in making investment decisions.

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A VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF UZBEK FOLK PAINTING ART

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Annotation. ***The basis of the Uzbek folk applied art is decoration. Ancient historical monuments are beautiful examples of medieval eastern architectural art, which, thanks to its grandeur and uniqueness of patterns, went to the whole world with its elegance. The article talks about the emergence and development trends of Uzbek folk art.***

Key words: ***embroidery, wealth, tiling, evenness, stonework.***

In the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people, the types of folk applied decorative art constitute the most amazing and popular part of our rich and colorful cultural heritage. The art that flourished and flourished in the Uzbek land is world-famous for its bemisil and uniqueness. If we think about such stages of development, we will witness the childhood of mankind, that is, the arrival in the primitive society of the roots of the Uzbek art of practical decoration.

The monuments found as a result of the excavations of the layers on the ground floor of our country testify that the activity of creating an object in the method of physical and artistic processing of man began in the Stone Age and continues over the centuries until now.

As a result of such a deep philosophical bias to applied art, he created works of art decoration based on conditionality, stylization - symbolism. This historical factor was the impetus for the development of the art of Uzbek national decoration, which is now an indication of the incredible harmony and incarnation of the world-famous monuments of architecture in them: Duchy, pottery, decoration, calligraphy, stone carving and other types of Arts. The art of practical decoration of the people enriches the spiritual world of people, forms artistic tastes, trains the psyche. Therefore, the Uzbek people's applied art is one of the most necessary sources for educating people of artistic morality, universality, shaping their scientific worldview and increasing their cultural level.

In the recent past, the most advanced embroidery, weaving, stone and bone carving, confectionery, knife, weaving, jewelry, embroidery, gilding, carpet weaving, sheepskin, basket weaving, such types of performance technologies, real national names, their specific terms, schools specific to these arts, styles and services of masters who have gained a name in these areas have become world-famous.

The art of decoration of the middle OCIO has been world-famous since ancient times. The magnificent buildings that our ancestors built in the past have not lost their charming charm to this day. Worked patterns with high taste have been haunting us so far.

The pattern means an Arabic image, a flower. A bird is an ornament formed from the reproduction of animal, plant, geometrical and other forms in a certain order.

The image of animals, poultry and people as a result of obedience to the requirements of Islam has been reported to go missing and ornamentation. Arabic writing has been mastered. As a result, a consonant writing (epigraphic) style with patterns appeared. The Arabic script was drawn along with the patterns. Arabic writing also served as an ornament, and also as a blessing.

Decorative painting as a kind of folk-applied art is an important part of Uzbek culture from ancient times. For many centuries, its artistic traditions have come into being. In the patterns, one can

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see the inseparable connection of generations, the continuation of traditions, in contrast to all other types of art. Traditions of decoration have also passed from grandfather to father, from father to son, as methods of studying this kind of art. Thanks to this continuity, the art of knitting has been preserved so far. The best examples of the pattern differ in the purposefulness and beauty of the forms, which are united by a rich creative fantasy. In this reflects the discrepancy in the views of people's Masters on the environment. The drawing on the pattern will consist of a “great generalization of the experience of the people's lives”, like the melody in music, as in a song and a fairy tale.

Artistic decoration is the art of creating beauty in the harmony of colors and specific compositions. In his work, the decorative master achieves a bright expression, skillfully using the natural palette of color, beautiful shape, material texture.

In the traditional architecture of Uzbekistan, decoration was used mainly in the decoration of ceilings, quieter beehives, Palace columns, mosques, schools, houses of the rich, items made of wood. Rhythmic patterns of branches, branches and luxuriously depicted flowers, the wetness of Uzbek masters ' works and classical motifs of patterns are adapted to The Shape of ceilings in a delicate plant-like-geometrical pattern. The pattern serves to decorate more interiors and closed veranda, terraces.

Currently, the pattern is used in architecture, home furnishings, gifts, small wooden toys, musical instruments and household items.

The art of artistic painting is gaining popularity nowadays. Through the press, radio, television, cinema, people get acquainted with these art examples and their folk masters. Among these artists are O. Kasimjonov, Ye. Raufov, A. Boltaev, S. Norkoziev, A. Azimov, A. Isaev, B. Abdullaev, T. Tokhtakho'jaev, J. Khakimov, T. Akhmedov , K. Karimov and others. Their works and those of their students can be seen in the Museum of Applied Arts in Tashkent, in exhibition halls, art salons, as well as in residential and public buildings, for example, the Tashkent State Circus, the lobby of the Tashkent railway station, metro stations, hotels, can be seen in cafes, restaurants, teahouses, clubs, lobbies of factories and factories, rest rooms. Currently, the task is to expand the network of clubs in schools and extracurricular institutions as much as possible.

Today, the problems of the market economy, as in other types of art, are entering the art of painting. This causes our masters to live in modern conditions and look for new ways of creating. They not only continue their creative research, but also get acquainted with the news related to their fields through the Internet and other modern means of communication, improve their professional skills by participating in foreign exhibitions, various projects and exhibitions sponsored by international organizations (Tashkent, 1995 the fair of folk crafts organized on the basis of the project of UNESCO in 1996 in Paris, the exhibition within the framework of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur in 1996, the world exhibition in Hanover in 2000, etc.). Masters, together with the above, in case of an order, in addition to their main directions, are also working on orders of the desired size and style, based on the demand of the consumer. Collections of European-style buffets, wardrobes, sideboards, tables and chairs are proof of our opinion. Patterns sewn on them can be traditional or based on the drawings provided by the customer, as well as patterns typical of European applied art. At the same time, the government of Uzbekistan has done many good things in terms of preserving the traditions of folk arts and crafts. Exemption of masters from income tax and other customs payments for five years creates a number of conveniences for masters engaged in pattern carving among folk crafts. Our state has undertaken to preserve neglected cultural masterpieces, historical monuments and collect cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. Society for the preservation of cultural

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monuments was established. On December 5, 1918, a decree was issued on the consideration and preservation of ancient architectural monuments and works of art. Master painters, along with other masters, began to repair mosques, madrasas, residences, and palaces. Since the 1930s, many public houses, teahouses, culture, patterns in the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan named after T. Oybek, houses, palaces and other places have been decorated with wooden patterns and ganch. In 1938, painters were mobilized to decorate the restaurant of Uzbekistan and its pavilions at the All-Union Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow. It was decorated with magnificent displays, chandeliers, carved doors, carved ganches and carvings. In 1939, 12 of the best masters of Samarkand and Bukhara decorated the building of the Alisher Navoi Literature Museum with wonderful patterns. During these years, the "Bahor" concert hall was also decorated with patterns, ganch carvings, and wood carvings. Built in the 1940s, the buildings of the Muqimiy and Navoi theaters were decorated with wonderful patterns, ganch and wood carvings.

Studying the art of folk painting serves to develop artistic taste, hard work in students and acquire a number of useful knowledge and skills. It helps to identify and develop their creative abilities.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF MULTIMEDIA TOOLS

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Annotation. ***In this article, the principles of the organization of creative and creative activities of students on the basis of social pedagogical activity and multimedia in higher educational institutions and integration in the socio-pedagogical process are expressed.***

Keywords: ***multimedia, social activity, pedagogical activity, professional formation, personal activity, social usefulness.***

The availability of higher vocational education standards, which are the basis for teaching students, is an urgent resource. But at the same time, a distinctive feature of the activity in a higher educational institution is the expression of studying there, the integration of educational and practical activities of students all year round, and this requires the activities that the educators provide specifically. For many years, the higher education institution has been cooperating with organizations, social institutions and services in the field of vocational training of students. In the system of professional formation of students, professional practice occupies an important place.

Socio-pedagogical activity is of great importance in the professional formation of students. Within the framework of this direction, the organization of socio-pedagogical activity is important for social upbringing.

The practice of organizing socio-pedagogical activities in a higher educational institution is characterized by a wide-coverage, educational program. Its main tasks are: to create opportunities for the creativity and creativity of students in various spheres of social life through the introduction of socially significant activities of students; to organize different directions of student extracurricular activities; to create conditions for the activities of students ' Public Associations. This program originated from the idea of a software-changing approach to the upbringing of an individual and its socialization, and students in the program are considered subjects of their social and professional formation.

This direction also includes the organization of students' creative activities. B. Khodjaev[120;], M. Kuronov[129;], Kh. Ibragimov[44;], R.Djuraev[79;], N. Muslimov[59;], T. Kozireva, T. Korovkina[82;], B.Kupriyanov[83;], A.Podobin, A.Timonin[110;], N.Topka[112;], the analysis of the works of scientists tells us that the use of multimedia tools in the activities of students of a higher educational institution is a creative-creative organization allows to express (formulate) the principles of:

- the principle of self-worth of being able to express oneself in different types of creativity of students;
- relevance of the content of multimedia activities for the purposes of social education of students;
- the priority of self-organization of students;
- variety of course participants, listeners for Presentation, Presentation of results of creativity.

The social upbringing of students is associated with the activities of a number of subjects of a higher educational institution, among which we distinguish the services of a higher educational institution, its subordinates and student associations.

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Each of the mentioned subjects performs a number of specific tasks. The organization of services is based on the division of the following main spheres of activity carried out in the higher educational institution:

- educational activities;
- research;
- socio-pedagogical activity.

Xusuan represents a conceptual view of the services and prospects of a higher educational institution in each field, initiates the introduction of innovations, organically ensures the preservation of traditions, coordinates the activities of contributions and student associations in a certain direction of work.

Organization of research and socio-pedagogical activity of students of the institution of higher education implies the following aspects:

- Organization of research activities of teachers and students;
- Organization of scientific grants, participation in competitions;
- Organization of scientific conferences, seminars;
- ensuring international relations.

The process stages of the organization of social pedagogical education in students:

- Organization of the educational process;
- Organization of the educational space of the Faculty, Organization of activities of educational and production laboratories;
- assistance in providing information about the educational process;
- Organization of optional training sessions.

Socio-pedagogical service performs the following functions:

- Organization of extracurricular activities with students;
- Organization of traditional student affairs;
- pedagogical management of student self-government bodies;
- psychological and pedagogical support of the educational process;
- monitoring the process of students ' professionalism.

The division into higher education institutions is traditionally carried out according to the content of scientific and educational activities. Each partner provides meaningful support to teachers through mentoring over all services activities in a particular field of activity. The subordinates of the higher educational institution perform the following tasks:

- ensuring the content of the educational process in the higher educational institution;
- Organization of the space of a higher educational institution;
- participation in the organization of educational work;
- management of research activities of students;
- control of student groups;
- interaction with graduates.

Student associations are “conductors" of initiatives of social support institutions of higher education among students and can organize and conduct activities on their own initiative and with the support of institutions of higher education and services. Members of the social jamaot associations of students are usually the most active participants in the life of the entire higher education institution.

Duties of the University Public Associations of students:

- Organization of research activities and social activities of students through initiative;
- establish a support group through student interaction.
- coaching students in small courses;

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- Organization of events;

- an important role is played by aspects such as formalization and design of the aesthetic space of a higher educational institution.

Within the framework of socio-pedagogical activity, the organization and participation of students in the educational process on the basis of multimedia activities through an integrated approach plays an important role. This paralysis has existed for many years and is considered very promising for the formation of the student as a professional. The higher education institution has signed agreements with the rest houses and tourist bases, where students undergo internships and gain experience on the basis of multimedia tools.

The process of organization on the basis of multimedia in a higher educational institution is based on a number of principles, their implementation ensures the achievement of the objectives and the necessary effectiveness in the social upbringing of students, determines the general direction, content, set and logic of the tools used in its organization. So, the principles of integration in the organization of the socio-pedagogical process include the following:

1) principle of continuity: all types of educational activities on the basis of multimedia tools are interconnected;

2) the principle of consistency: the organization of education on the basis of multimedia means in the educational process of teaching students is carried out step by step, each stage involves mastering new types of activities on the basis of multimedia tools, skills based on the experience gained;

3) the principle of personal activity: the activity of participants in an organized process implies their participation in activities on the basis of multimedia, taking into account the maximum level of interests and initiatives of students;

4) principle of social significance: the results based on multimedia tools should be socially useful;

5) principle of reflection: reflection provides a thoughtful understanding of the experience experienced on the basis of multimedia tools, adaptation of the student to the new conditions of his / her activity on the basis of multimedia tools, serves to improve his / her various types.

In the process of organizing the educational process on the basis of multimedia activities in providing education to the students of a higher educational institution, the creative and creative qualities of the students play an important role.

It will focus on improving and optimizing some components of the reality that surrounds the student on the basis of multimedia tools in the educational process of teaching the students. Projects based on multimedia tools (preparation of multimedia groups, Organization of social advertising of certain multimedia tools programs, Organization of exchange of experience, etc.) programs) and animation programs (muayayn social events, which can be varied in content and scale).

On the basis of multimedia tools, the student can apply the effectiveness of the educational process as a participant in a project, as a developer and participant of a separate project or curriculum, as an organizer of a specific meaning, content part of the program. At the same time, opportunities are also formed for the selection of the content of the project or program (all projects are raised on the initiative, and the students themselves are promoted to them) and the choice of their own position of participation in it. Students participate in the organization and implementation of programs on the basis of multimedia tools more mastering level effectiveness training jrayonida. The responsibility of the teacher for the implementation of training organization projects through multimedia in the educational process is assumed by the teachers and the students of Higher courses together with the

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travel bases and social entertainment facilities of these projects-that is, the customers, the customers - by engaging them in public events.

In the development and implementation of the Multimedia Tools program, students or groups of students are assisted by mentors, teachers, the administration of a higher educational institution, future teachers (students) or students with experience in the chosen field. Multimedia tools programs in the organization of high-quality education serve as a multifunctional project and serve the transmission of social, cultural information, contribute to the preservation of aesthetic and cultural values, the collection of information and the formation of the social experience of students. The creation of a multimedia tools program or project is a long continuous historical process, consisting of certain stages and methods.

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THE USE OF NEW INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING CHEMISTRY

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Annotation. ***This article analyzes the issues of the use of new information technologies in the teaching of chemistry.***

Keywords: ***atomic electronic bounce, chemical bonding, dispersion systems, solvolysis and ion Exchange reactions, oxidation-reduction reactions, chemical kinetics.***

Since the introduction of information technologies into the course process increases the students ' interest in the knowledge of the subject, the effectiveness of the lesson increases and the assimilation of knowledge by the students turns out to be high.

To know the history of the development of Chemical Science, the contributions of the great scientists of the East to it, the importance of chemistry and its fields in the development of society, the development of Chemical Science and the chemical industry in Uzbekistan, the role of chemistry in society;

- basic concepts and legislation of general chemistry and organic chemistry the placement of electrons in Atomic electronic circuits, types of chemical bonds, dispersion systems, gouliz and ion Exchange reactions, types of oxidation-reduction reactions, chemical kinetics, basic concepts and laws of organic chemistry, nomenclature of organic substances, properties, reaction of organic compounds, hydrocarbons and their classification, oxygen organic compounds, carbohydrates, nitrogen organic compounds, types combinations, knowledge of nucleic acids, high-molecular compounds, polymers, chemical processes, speed of chemical reactions, laws of thermodynamics, knowledge of basic chemical processes occurring in solutions, organic substances, their structure, properties, isomerization and high-molecular compounds and prospects and problems of chemical industry in Uzbekistan;

- practical training and laboratory work, which is recommended to be conducted in order to strengthen the knowledge gained in theoretical education;

- to be able to gain an understanding on the basis of chemical processes, phenomena and chemical laws;

- separation of substances into components and eating issues on the basis of shular;

- to be able to conduct experiments, to give detailed coverage, explanation and analysis of the results;

- chemical training-laboratory equipment, compliance with technical safety rules when working with chemicals .

At present, every lesson in the school is organized based on the concept of "Sacred Lesson" recommended by the Ministry of Public Education. Before starting the lesson, the teacher should plan the systematic application of new methods to each component of the lesson. In accordance with this, we believe that the delivery of the basic concepts and laws of chemistry to students will be effective when using the following methods of pedagogical technology in organizing and conducting chemistry lessons. Accordingly, it is not necessary to use the method in the organizational part of the lesson. "Venn diagram" and "Sinquain" methods are used in the part of asking the previous topic, "Insert", "Pinboard" and "Staircase" technology elements in the part of explaining the new topic, "3□4 technology" in the part of strengthening the new topic of the lesson and The use of "Concept Analysis" methods, "Blitz-survey" and "Charkhpalak" methods in the assessment of a new topic, and "FSMU"

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technology element and "Cluster" methods in the homework assignment section serve to increase the effectiveness of the lesson. helps to increase students' knowledge .

Pedagogical studies have revealed that students learning chemistry for the first time have difficulty mastering the subject of basic concepts and laws of chemistry. Therefore, we recommend using the following methods in teaching the subject of basic concepts and laws of chemistry. One of them is the "Auction" method. The advantage of this method is that the Auction method has a developmental and educational function. As a result of this, interest in chemistry arises among students and the culture of working in groups is formed. It is appropriate to use this method in the part of the lesson to strengthen a new topic. We will use this method in teaching the subject of simple and complex substances. For this purpose, students are divided into three groups and cards prepared by the teacher are distributed to each group (Appendix 1).

Appendix 1.

Diamond, graphite, fullerene, carbine	Water, table salt, sugar
Simple substances	Compounds
Red, white, black	Rhombic, plastic, crystalline, amorphous
Oxygen, ozone	Allatropy

After the cards are distributed to the group members, the questions related to the topic are read out in turn (Appendix 2). The students pick up the card with the correct answer in agreement with the group.

Appendix 2.

1.	**Show the list of compounds?**
2.	Show allotropic forms of sulfur.
3.	What is the phenomenon of the formation of different simple substances from atoms of the same element?
4.	Show allotropic forms of carbon.
5.	What are substances made up of atoms of different elements?
6.	Show allotropic forms of phosphorus.
7.	What are substances made up of atoms of one element?
8.	Show allotropic forms of oxygen.

Each correct answer is encouraged by cards marked Au, Ag, Cu (Appendix 3).

Appendix 3.

In addition, the "Who am I" method can also be used in teaching the subject. This method

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allows students to actively participate in the learning process and work with inspiration. It is appropriate to use this method in the questioning part of the subject of the law of conservation of mass or Avogadro's law. The method of who I am is carried out in the following order. the student goes to the board. A paper cap with a name written on it (for example: A. Lavoisier) is put on their head. Papers with questions related to the discussed topic are distributed to the students who defend the group. They will read out the questions. There should not be more than 13 questions. Students in groups answer "Yes" or "No" and are evaluated based on their answers. We present the method of "I am who" in the following appendix (Appendix 4) [4].

Appendix 4.

Questions	Students' answer
Have I discovered the law of constancy of composition?	**No**
Did the Russian scientist Lomonosov try to explain the law I discovered in 1784?	**Yes**
The definition of the law I discovered is as follows: Any pure substance can have a permanent composition regardless of its place of manufacture.	**No**
Did I discover the law of conservation of mass?	**Yes**

The questions go on and on. Based on the correctness and completeness of the answers of students of each group, the total score of the group is determined and the winning group is determined [5,6].

In conclusion, it can be said that currently, like all other subjects, in the teaching of chemistry, the desired results are achieved by using pedagogical technologies to increase students' interest in science and strengthen their knowledge.

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FEATURES OF MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation. ***Features of the formation of the concepts of numbers, quantities, numbers, forms, measure in preschool children are considered. Thus, recommendations were made to compare the numbers within 10, to form the concepts of the whole and part.***

Keywords: preschool, number, quantity, number, form, education, feelings, pupils, integration of Sciences, part concept, whole number.

Ensuring the implementation of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system” dated September 30, 2017 № PF-5198, as well as further expansion of public and non-public sectors of preschool education institutions, creation of conditions for the formation of a healthy competitive environment between public and non-public, In order to ensure effective organization of the activities of the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of preschool education was established.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approving the concept of development of the pre-school education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan up to 2030 Mirziyayev said: "over the past period, a wide range of work has been carried out on the organization of an effective system of preschool education aimed at bringing the growing generation to a healthy and comprehensively mature age, introducing effective forms and methods of education and training into the educational process. The favorable conditions created for the development of Public-Private Partnership in the field of preschool education became a solid foundation for further increasing the number of non-public preschool institutions and expanding the range of services they provide. At the same time, the analysis carried out shows the need to estimate the coverage of children with preschool education, fill preschool institutions with modern educational and methodical materials and artistic literature, attract qualified pedagogical and managerial personnel to the sphere.” . In this regard, it is planned to retrain the heads of preschool education and pedagogical staff on the basis of modern technologies and methods and create "decent conditions for the upbringing of children".

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev has set the task of reorganizing preschool education, the main goal of which is the preparation of children for primary education in preschool institutions. Currently, all measures are being taken to manage the educational process in Uzbekistan at the level of World requirements. A solid educational system can be developed only with the help of the scientific and theoretical foundations of the science of pedagogics-sinology and the rules approved in practice. This, of course, requires the implementation of contact with News in this area. The development of creativity activities is aimed at the decision making of personality-oriented education in young people

The preparatory groups established in the preschool institution solve this problem. Today, improving the quality of education in our country has laid the foundation for the education of a healthy generation in all respects. Today's changes not only change the structure of the management and management of preschool institutions, but also the content of the process of teaching and learning of preschool children, including mathematical education, and are supplemented with new concepts, technologies.

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In the mathematical development of preschool children, in our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to briefly touch on the use of the terms "education" and "development", since these concepts are used by teachers more often than others, but at the same time they are defined or opposed.

When working with children of small preschool age, it is necessary to perform a visual method, as well as exercises of movement, that is, to show the visual material in parallel and pronounce the algorithm of action. If the necessary basic concepts and skills are formed in children, it can be limited only by oral instructions, for example: "see how many houses are drawn on the upper row? Draw car under each garage in the bottom row."

The development of new rational and intellectual operations in the middle group (comparison and analogy, the use of oral calculation, induction methods) requires a complete, detailed, consistent demonstration with detailed oral instructions and sample review. Since new concepts and words are formed by children, visual methods and manifestations are replaced by oral interpretations.

Types of visual materials used in a large group (pictures, models, schemes, toys, geometrical shapes, cards with numbers and examples) are attached. The simplest schematic images are inserted from the second half of the tutorial . Also at this age, teach children to count to 10; to get acquainted consistently, to formulate each number from 5 to 10, as well as to choose subjects in the number corresponding to the given number from the set of subjects according to the sample.

Compare to the children quot; numbers that stand close to 10, which numbers are larger, which stands before, what are the numbers for "with questions like compare, match, equality, compare, inequality, less, add, more, throw away, the bubbles form.

In a large group, children learn the names of parts taken from the division, compare and form the concepts "whole" and "parts".

The new task in this group is to teach the ordinal number. Visual material : a collection called a word consisting of different objects (a collection of houseplants-a dish, pencils in pencil-a penal, etc.).k.). For children: "how much? What is","?", "Which one?" it is necessary to separate the questions and teach them to answer correctly.

It is necessary for children to understand that the whole is always a large part and a part, –it is necessary that in general one can understand more or less concepts.

An example of a particular material is acquaintance with the quantitative composition of the number in 5. The child should know that each number received a certain number of units in the composition of us. The educator helps the child to analyze groups of objects according to different characteristics. For example, putting four cubes of different colors on the table, you can see the question " how many cubes are there on the table? How many red (blue, green, etc.)? One-red, one blue, one yellow, one green, one – brown. And how many dice are there? Now say the units that make up the number.

To formulate in children the concept that each subject (paper, sheet, tape, Circle, Square) can be divided into several (two, four) equal parts and compare the whole and parts obtained from the section, realize that the whole is more than each part is smaller than the whole Shak develop the skills of shaping comparison.

Older preschool children use mathematical symbols (more, smaller, addition, deductions characters) in the formulation and solution of soda and simple mathematical questions for addition. This also increases their mathematical tassels in turn. Mathematics does not lose consistency in logical thinking, its words become convincing and attractive. The future development of such educators as a harmonious person in all respects is a sign of the bright future of our homeland.

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FEATURES OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Annotation. ***The article shows the peculiarities of curriculum development in the management of an educational institution, the dependence of the quality of education and training, as well as the training of competitive personnel on the correct choice of disciplines, the volume of the academic load, the organization of the learning trajectory. The role of information technologies, the electronic management system, the issue of material and technical support of the management system is shown, which can be resolved if there is an effectiveness of the proposed developments for the development of the education sector, as well as beneficial for the state, which invests in an educational institution. In addition, the optimization of subjects, the formation of modern content and resources is important when managing what students are expected to learn, developing criteria for assessing whether it has been learned and finding ways to improve student learning.***

Keywords: ***curriculum development, management of an educational institution, quality of education and training, choice of disciplines, workload, organization of the learning trajectory, information technology, electronic management system, logistics of the management system.***

Effective teaching and training, as well as the training of competitive personnel, largely depends on the correct choice of disciplines, the amount of academic load, and the organization of the learning trajectory. In addition, the optimization of subjects, the formation of modern content and resources is important when managing what students are expected to learn, developing criteria for assessing whether it has been learned and finding ways to improve student learning.

The effectiveness of curriculum management is evidenced by graduates who are well prepared to succeed after graduation, their employment, career growth or continuing their studies in higher education.

While preparing graduates at college or lyceum, the management of the educational institution should take care that the curricula should be relevant, flexible and innovative, presented in an appropriate format and through an effective channel. First of all, students should acquire relevant knowledge and skills as they progress through and complete the program.

The state standard regulates the directions and specialties of higher education adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the current and future needs of the state, society and the individual, as well as new areas in demand, primarily in the field of high and innovative technologies, labor market conditions and global trends in professional training, on the approval of the state standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan "State Standard higher education. classifier of directions and specialties of higher education" was issued by the order of the Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 19.10.2021, No. 11

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When compiling and developing the curriculum, the department primarily sets the task of compliance with educational standards,

setting the values and priorities of the state's educational policy, as well as studying the curricula of foreign leading universities of the world, applying their work experience, studying the compliance of graduates with the structure and scope of social needs. When developing and revising the curriculum, it is necessary to take into account the goals and objectives that are set for the educational institution, as well as the intellectual and creative capabilities of the teaching staff. Whenever possible, it is necessary to take into account the right of students to choose those subjects that are most interesting to them and best meet their needs.

On the other hand, if the curriculum is too complex for most students, then the academic part and the department should do work to simplify the disciplines or refine the program to a less complex version. Through careful management of the curriculum, we can move towards a more efficient academic environment with qualified and hardworking students.

The curriculum should be managed in a balanced way so that it does not burden teachers and students and does not keep them so frivolous that they will not learn anything at the end of the course. The administration of a school or college should be confident that it will create an achievable curriculum during this period. By managing the curriculum, the administration can learn from previous data on how to plan its future curriculum. Managing a curriculum can be difficult when there is a lot of record processing.

Until recently, we had to work with a large number of documents to develop programs; today, computer and information technology make it easier for us to work, thanks to electronic records management, it will be easier to find old records and create statistics to calculate where the system needs improvement. Therefore, there is a question of the material and technical support of the management system, which we will resolve if there is an effectiveness of the proposed developments for the development of the education sector, as well as beneficial for the state, which invests in an educational institution.

The three main components in education are the educator, the student and the content of education, that is, it is necessary to analyze where there are gaps, where to focus more on the choice of subjects and the scope of the curriculum.

By observing all three main elements in the work: the teacher, the student and the content, a competent leader or manager can accurately identify problems. If the teacher does not teach the topic, students misunderstand him. Thus, this will mean that the supervisor should remind the teacher about the choice of their teaching methods.

The formation of a seemingly complete, correct curriculum is one thing, but to achieve it requires the development of curricula for each discipline, to provide the necessary resources, and the most basic part of the educational material is books with which the teacher plans his lessons and teaches his students.

Depending on the structure of the curriculum, textbooks, textbooks, electronic educational resources, etc. are selected for syllabus.

Similarly, a teacher should be able to properly teach the curriculum to children. The teacher helps to use the teaching material, and the administration should spend enough time searching for a qualified teacher for its students. The importance of the learning material is just as important as its management. It is necessary not only to buy and use educational material, but also to maintain it in working condition. Buying all the material in the classroom is one thing, but keeping it clean and safe is a big problem. Children need to be reminded not to scribble on tables, which can make a very bad

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impression. In addition to books, the right classroom environment, chairs and tables for students to sit and put their stationery and books, a blackboard for the teacher to write.

Here I would also like to note the importance of educational work on the part of the subject teacher, when he reminds students of the need to observe the correct daily routine, discipline, cleanliness in the classroom, keeping the environment clean and healthy. It is also part of our religion that "Purity is half the faith. When we are trusted with something. We have to keep it safe and try to return it in the same condition it was in when it was received. So, we have to keep the environment and things clean.

The importance of curriculum development

The development of a good curriculum is necessary for any institute. But there can never be an absolute curriculum, as the world progresses, everything must be compatible with these scenarios. One of the best ways to develop a good curriculum is to manage it properly. The fact that we have records of the old ones, we can analyze and decide where it needs to be changed. As mentioned earlier, if we manage the old curricula and their statistics better, it will help us make a better design for future generations.

When drawing up training programs, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that it should include some important issues, such as:

1. Has the required curriculum been completed?
2. How well was the program understood by the students?
3. Has the current system burdened students or teachers?
4. Is there room for teacher or content improvement?

Taking into account such issues will help professors focus on the main goal - effective teaching of students. This will help in the development of such curricula that will prove fruitful for students and managed by teachers. If the curriculum is too stressful for students, the curriculum needs to be made less challenging. Thus, students evenly distribute the curriculum throughout the academic year. While, on the other hand, if all students are up to a very good level of understanding, then increasing the difficulty accordingly would be a good idea.

Thus, it will be possible to create conditions for students who can assimilate more information during this time.

To develop such a curriculum today, the government has devoted enough attention, money and time, inviting universities to independently develop curricula, thereby implementing an effective educational policy that gives fruitful cooperation between the government and the educational sector.

With the support of the Government, we will be able to solve the issue of the shortcomings of curricula and programs in terms of management, materials and developments. The government can provide the necessary funds for materials, while the education sector uses the funds and creates policies that create convenience for teachers and students.

Thus, today we are becoming participants in the process of developing a policy aimed at improving the entire education system, moving towards integration into the global educational process, moving towards a better academic future of our country.

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THE USE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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Annotation. ***The article shows the role and place of the modern information environment in the education and upbringing of university students, emphasizes that education is aimed at the formation of a person as a person, his attitude to the world, society, people. Therefore, it is important to use electronik educational resources correctly in the process of education.***

Keywords: ***Education, information and innovative technologies, professional teachers, electronik educational resources, Internet, means of education.***

At the present educational stage in the Republic, due to the changed living conditions of a modern person, the introduction of new information and innovative technologies into all spheres of human activity, society imposes many requirements on the graduate model.

One of the requirements of modern society is the development of the communicative abilities of university graduates, their ability to master academic writing, the ability to create electronic resources, work on online platforms, the development of website content and educational programs. This issue became especially relevant with the advent of quarantine situations due to the spread of Covid- 19, when education switched to online distance learning. Thus, today, in addition to the formation of professional competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities in the specialty, we must train teachers who are prepared to work with the use of ICT.

To achieve the best results, our graduates must meet the requirements of society, along with deep psychological and pedagogical knowledge, determined by the increasing level of informatization, education and development of graduates, in particular:

• currently, society needs professional teachers who are able to solve the problems posed independently and rationally;

• a graduate should be able to identify the information he needs in abundance, apply it in a changed situation;

• graduates of the pedagogical institute should be able to adapt to life in society, any social environment.

Hence, the tasks of both philological education and upbringing, including.

Education – unlike training, where the focus is the formation of a person's cognitive processes, his abilities, the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities, is aimed at the formation of a person as a person, his attitude to the world, society, people. Education is not a separate process, but a side to the teachings that has much in common and different from it.

The main task of education at a pedagogical university is the formation and development of future teachers as a person with the necessary qualities for life in society. The goals of education change with the change of the system of social structure and social relations, and the methods and technologies of education change along with it. Each time they are set in the form of requirements that new trends in the development of society impose on a person's personality. In more or less stable periods of social development, the goals of education become stable. During significant socio-economic transformations, they become uncertain.

The means of educating students at the university are different, and one of the most effective at the present stage of education is information technology, or computer technology. The importance

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of electronic educational resources placed today on educational portals of the Internet cannot be underestimated. The relevance of these resources in addition to the available electronic literature in libraries and the ability to quickly search and access the necessary material. Computer education and training include several concepts:

- management of students' activities using a computer;
-the use of the Internet as a huge additional information resource for education and upbringing;
-education of students' communication skills;
- maintaining interest in teaching and upbringing, as a means for self-education.

At the same time, the Internet can be used as a means of communication, as a means of learning, as a means of entertainment, as a means of education, and as a means of obtaining information. The use of information technology in the classroom involves the following important aspects:

- intensive use of computers as a tool of daily educational work of students and teachers;
- changing the sources to the content of the training;
- development of methods of independent search and research work of students during the implementation of educational telecommunication projects;
- teaching students methods of collective problem solving;
- preparation of teachers to work with new content, new methods and organizational forms of education and upbringing.

The Internet provides university teachers with numerous opportunities to obtain information in various fields, and to be aware of modern life, to be "much ahead" of their students.

During information hours on education and spirituality hours, it is necessary to apply such methods of working on the Internet as study programs, introductory programs, viewing programs, search programs. We consider it important and mandatory to study the history of the state, the history of the region, material such as the biography of the great people of Kyrgyzstan, the Constitution of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, documents, speeches of leaders, speeches, government visits, books, news, media materials and much more can be obtained on the official websites https://www.gov.kg/ru , https://edu.gov.kg So, you can also organize presentations online-conferences with peers of other universities in extracurricular extracurricular classes, math clubs. It can be both teaching terms in foreign languages, and educational online games, tests and questionnaires, fiction in electronic publications, popular and classical music.

Thus, computer communication allows access to virtually unlimited arrays of information stored in centralized data banks, being a powerful tool in the hands of a teacher, both in the educational and educational process at a university.

This makes it possible to rely on the entire stock of knowledge available to the inhabitant of the "information society" when organizing educational activities.

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THE EMEMERGENC OF THE SCHOOL OF COMPOSITION IN UZBEKISTAN.
(On example of educational activities of the composer B.B.Nadejdin)

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Annotation: ***This article describes the formation of composer schools in Uzbekistan by talented composer and teacher Boris Borisovich Nadejdin who has great contribution for developing composing school and their thoughts and opinions in this sphere.***

Key words: ***folklore, professional music, art composing, composing school, teacher-student tradition.***

"Only music has the power to form human character,
people can learn to feel right themselves
and improve with help of music.
Aristotle.

It is known from history that Uzbek music art had been dealing with regularly musical-theoretical sciences of folklore creativity and professional music on the basis of composing art which are sharpened during the ages besides that with the other musical industry. In the palace music there were sung to composing creativity music folklore which are popular and know forall are sung for wide public.

At the end of XIX century and at the beginning of XX century there were accomplished deep reforms in music art. Foreign musicians, theatre oups and comosers presented their music works in order to learn music art of Centeral Asia, specially our homeland's national music.

This process researched the appearance of different creativity types and music genres in our music art. In 20-30 years of XX century composing art which was one of the Western music arts creativity types came to our music art. According inguist to meaning of this word, (lat.- composer – "creator") creator of many sounded music work.

The term composer was spread over the Italy in XVI century. It is required musical creative ability with thoughtful accuracy, education and qualification in the sphere of the special composition subject from creators of these profession.

Composer creates musical work through note-recording and tries to express new individual artstic signification. It differs from monodial creating composers. In coming of this troupe of art from Uzbekistan services of popular Russian composers who worked in our country.

Composing creativity in Uzbekistan was developed rapidly in activity of V.A.Uspenskiy, G.Mushel, A.F.Kozlovsky, B.B.Nadejdin, R.M.Gliere, B.Zeidman, B.Gienko. With the help of these people creativity and pedagogical activities there were appeared local composers generation in our country such as M.Ashrafy, T.Sodikov, M.Burkhonov, M.Leviev, S.Yudakov. The composing school serviced as important factor to bring up local composers. Organising of Turkistan public Conservatory (1918 year), Higher music school in 1934, Tashkent conservatory in 1936 year from 2002 Uzbekistan State conservatory was important base for bringing up national composers.

It is permissible to emphasire the affairs of popular composer Boris Borisovich Nadejdin (1905-1961) who brang up elite of composing school, he was one of the great people who helped to

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educate Uzbek composers not only with pedagogical side. He is the distinguished prominent figure of art in Uzbekistan and the teacher of Uzbek composers. The composer didn't take pity from his student till the end of his life. B.Nadejdin used his all his power to create and work active. He disliked tasteless, non-professionalism in education process of composers.

In teaching composing methody made some rules and requirement for students."Composers should be brang up to be near modern listeners demands".

I. General rules and requirements for students: **1)** Connection with people melody. Accessibility, expressionism, confedence, future brightness of topic's language natural.

2) Harmony of melody and harmonic language (difficulties Uzbek music breaking the principles in Europe music specificity).

3) Bell of musical instrument.

II. Class work Planning according to follow requirements.

1) Program requirements.

2) What can do students. (real opportunities)

3) What should student do in order to eliminate defects.

III. Literature.

1) Learning Russian and Western Europe music, learning techniques and traditions.
2) Listening comprehension (books, conserts, independent singning or playing, playing with 4 hands)

IV. General fortepiano.

- Using musical instrument.
- Playing note and reading from paper.
- Acquaintance with different methods.

V. Conserts, discussing.

B.B.Nadejdin is powerful and selftess person who educated many Uzbek composers. He directed composers to independent musical creativity such as I.Akbarov, V.Meen, Pak Endin, B.Gienko, G.Sobitov, I.Hamroev, G.Kodirov, S.Boboev, Yu.Nikolaev, Kh.Izomov, A.Muhammedov, S.Varelas, V.Zudov, H.Rahimov, A.Berlin, S.Haitboev, F.Yanov-Yanovsky, M.Yusupov, Ye.Shwarts, T.Kurbonov. These composers who were mentioned above contributed massively to Uzbek music art specially, and composing creativity. In this case he gave the tradition of teacher-student for Uzbek composing creativity schools services. It has important factor to develop real creativity education fo4 composers in Uzbekistan. Requires responsible cations scientific and creative in any time. For that, all experience in these splore creators helps effectively to creators.

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"SHARQ TARONALARI" - INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL IN SAMARKAND

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Abstract: ***The article shows that the international music festival is a powerful factor in the spiritual health of the Eastern world, including the musical values of the Uzbek people, in order to set their development on the right track.***

Key words: ***status, song, big song, epic, art, music, ud, qabuz, festival***

Uzbek classical music has a rich and incomparable heritage. It is extremely ancient and has gone through many centuries of historical processes, and it is significant because it has not lost its value today. "Uzbek people's speech, art, crafts, and architecture are as old as their music is.

Mahmud Kashgari, a famous historian and linguist of the 11th century, mentions a lot of musical instruments (sounds) in his work "Devonu lug'otit turk". He especially emphasizes that oud and koboz sozi are widespread. The scientist also notes that the performance of songs and maqams improved and developed during this period. In fact, traditional music samples of various genres and forms created by our ancestors have become an integral part of our artistic and spiritual heritage. In particular, the old and always popular singing, big singing, epic and status arts of Uzbek classical music have developed and progressed in various forms over the centuries[1].

It is not for nothing that hafiz, musicians and singers who rely on the strains of our national music have won a deep place in the hearts of the people and gained world reputation with their unique performance methods. Uzbek music is a powerful tool for understanding the national spirit and qualities of the people, and for cultivating nobility, greatness, and beauty in a person. A living encyclopedia of the people's musical heritage." [2]

Under the leadership of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, great work was done to restore and develop the rich history, rich cultural heritage, and national values of the Uzbek people.

"Indeed, with the honor of great independence, a number of exemplary works have been carried out aimed at the preservation and further development of old and artistically perfect music samples in the country.

The decisions of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on November 17, 2017 "On measures to further develop the art of Uzbek national status" and "On holding the international status art conference" on April 6, 2018 were important documents that started a new era in the history of Uzbek classical music.

[1] M.Achildiyeva 2021 Academic Yunus Rajabi and His Scientific Heristage Annals of Romanian Society for Cell Biology 25(4) 9092-9100

[2] Shashmaqom traditions and modernity. Proceedings of the international scientific conference. T.2005y page 5.

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Musical competitions held in the republic and regions "Boysun Bahori", "Zulfiya" and "Nihol" state awards and international music festivals "Sharq Taronalari" of great global importance are a clear example of this. [3]

Among these festivals, "Sharq taronalari" with its great potential, unique image, life charm, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Sharq taronalari" international music festival is traditionally held every two years in the last week of August in the city of Samarkand. Transfer is scheduled. The city of Samarkand, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, can be called the "Jewel of the East".

The International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" is held in Registan Square, one of the unique architectural structures of the city of Samarkand, which has been known as the "Gate of the East" for several years, and has surprised the peoples of the world with its historical monuments and greatness, classical music and plays a major role in spreading the art of Uzbek national music to the world. [4]

Major musicologists, well-known scientists and public figures, art connoisseurs, meticulous specialists from different countries of the world took part in it and witnessed a real art festival.

"This festival is held in cooperation with UNESCO, the leader of the United Nations organization in the fields of education and science, culture and art.

In addition, the fact that classical music is giving way to show business in the world today increases the need for a musical conference that unites the original spiritual values of different nations in the form of classical music."[5] The main purpose of the festival is to spread the achievements in the art of classical music to the general public, to support talented and talented young people who are

[3] Sh. Oikhojayeva "Maqom taronalari" Vol. 2011, page 5.
[4] Magazine of the IX "Sharq Taronalari" international music festival. Samarkand 2013// Uzbekistan page 4
[5] www.Sharq taronalari.uz internet network

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studying music and singing, to connect international creative relations, and based on the promotion of the ideas of friendship and tolerance.

This international music festival shows that the musical values of the Eastern world, including the Uzbek people, are a powerful factor in improving the spiritual health of today's life, and putting the development on the right track. Uzbek youth who are hungry for knowledge should answer with all their strength and knowledge in spreading the art of Uzbek national classical music to the whole world and preserving it.

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KHALIMA NASIROVA - AT THE UZBEK NATIONAL OPERA ART

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Abstract: ***The article provides information on the work of Halima Nosirova, a bright representative of the Uzbek national opera art. Opinions and comments on the art of Uzbek opera are reflected in the article.***

Keywords: ***national opera, art, musical score, musical memory, psychological interpretation, logical emphasis, lamentation, song, aria, song.***

Menga hayot edi siz aytgan "Bayot",
Siz-buyuk xonanda, men-cho'pon bola.
Mening yuragimda qoldi umrbod,
O'sha oqshomdagi nay bilan nola.
Jamal Kamal

In Uzbekistan, the genre of opera was created on the basis of the development of Uzbek musical drama in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This was influenced by foreign classical opera, and the arrival of Georgian, Italian, Tatar, Russian and Azerbaijani opera troupes in 1907-1915 and the opening of the Russian Opera Theater in 1918 led to the establishment of opera art, which became an important layer of world music art. At the same time, the services of great teachers such as Muhiddin Qori Yaqubov, Halima Nasirova, Karim Zakirov, Saodat Qabulova, who are bright representatives of the Uzbek opera art with their unique voices, are incomparable in the development of this art. They left a huge creative legacy and brought the art of Uzbek national opera to the whole world.

Halima Nosirova is one of the owners of such unique voices. You say that no one knows the name of this person... He is well known not only in our republic, but also in many foreign countries. A great artist, a harbinger of freedom, a singer of a new life, an example of the dreams and happiness of many Uzbek women, Halimakhanim, one of the first artists who flew to the stage enjoying the glory of the revolution, closely connected her whole life and creative pursuits with Uzbek opera. He became one of the founders of the opera and ballet theater named after Alisher Navoi.

Halima Nosirova has a strong and attractive, sharp and impressive, juicy and wide-range soprano voice, the owner of an incomparable talent and high skill. You will be amazed at his musical memory, his mastery of scores and his ability to get into the spirit of his characters. The images created by the artist are still distinguished by their originality, sharpness of characters, deep psychological interpretation. This creator left a deep mark in the hearts of our people as a great and experienced representative of Uzbek opera art. It served as a real golden bridge in the subtle

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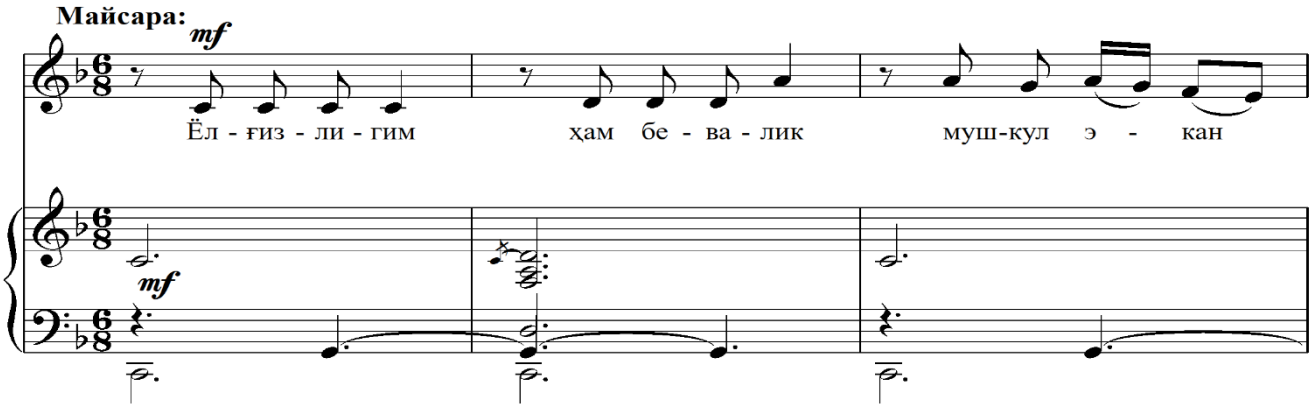
and natural combination of two different styles - Uzbek national and European art. This, in turn, opened the way for the national audience to listen to and receive such a complex art form as opera. A highly talented Halima Nasirova had not only a clear and bell-like voice, but also the ability to listen and hear from the heart. Her sharp breath, logical accents, extremely delicate jingles, modesty and expression characteristic of Uzbek women delight and surprise the listeners.

Halima Nosirova started her career in the Uzbek State Model Traveling Troupe in 1927, performing such roles as Maria Antonovna (N. Gogol "The Auditor"), Malikai Turandot (K. Gossi "Malikai Turandot"). From 1929 to 1939, he worked as a leading singer of the Uzbek State Musical Theater and from 1939 to 1986, the opera and ballet theater named after A. Navoi until the end of his life. Halima Nosirova, who has a unique, unique juicy wide-range voice, stage talent, "Khalima" (G'. Zafari), "Arshin mal-alan" (U. Khojibekov), "Layli and Majnun" (Khurshid; music by T. Sodikov), He gained fame among our people by playing the main roles in musical performances such as "Farhod and Shirin" (Khurshid; music by V. Uspensky), "Gulsara" (K. Yashin and M. Muhammedov; music by R. Glier).

Halima Nosirova's success on the stage of the musical drama theater gave impetus to the emergence of Uzbek opera performance. E. staged in 1938 at the Uzbek Musical Theater. The character of Akjunus in Brusilovsky's opera "Er Tagin" was the artist's first opera role. Halima Nosirova is the first performer of the first Uzbek operas [1] :

1. M. Ashrafiy and S. Vasilenko. The opera "The Tempest" (1939), Nargul party.
2. T. Sodikov and R. Glier. The opera "Layli and the Madman" (1940), Layli's aria.
3. T. Jalilov and V. Brotsin. "Tahir and Zuhra" opera (1949), Zuhra aria.
4. R. Glier and T. Sodikov. Opera "Gulsara" (1949) managed to integrate national singing art with opera performance in the Gulsara party.[2]

Later, this situation became the main feature of the interpretation of all the roles created by Halima Nosirova. He created his first comic character on the stage of Uzbek opera in the interpretation of the main character in the opera "Maysara's Work" by the great creator, highly skilled composer Sulaymon Yudakov. Maysara's lyrical and comic situations were convincingly demonstrated. We can clearly observe this in Maisara's aria from the opera. If we say that the opera was really written for Halimakhanim Nosirova, we will be telling the truth.



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[2] T. E. Solomonova. History of Uzbek music. Tashkent:. 1981

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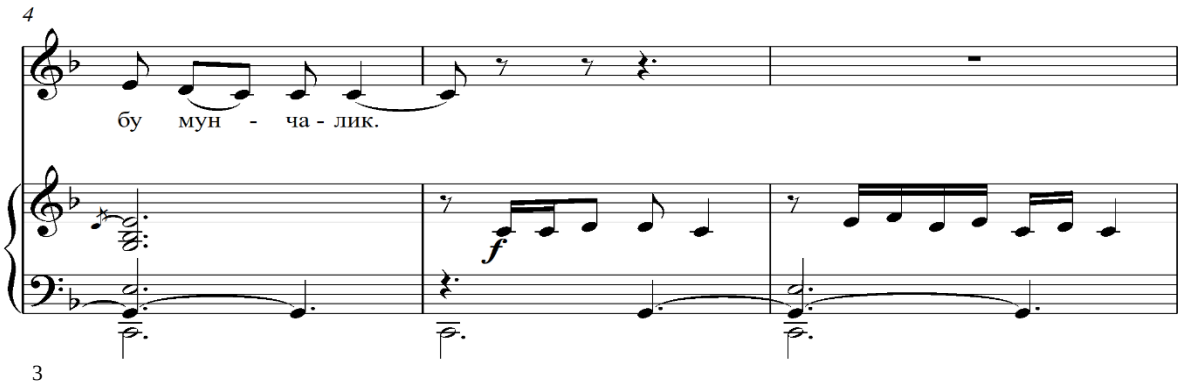

If the vocal part in the aria is of particular importance, the Maysara part in the opera is reflected in the musical score of Uzbek national melodies and laments. It should be noted that Halima Nosirova is a unique performer of Uzbek national anthems and songs.

"...I learned Uzbek tunes and songs, statuses from our favorite hafiz and master musicians Mulla Toychi Tashmukhammedov, Khoji Abdulaziz, Muhyiddin Qori Yaqubov, Domla Halim Ibodov, Yusufjan Kheun, Usta Olim Komilov, Abduqadir Ismailov, Akhmadjon Umurzakov, Madrahim Sherozi," he says. Halima Nosirova[4].

Uzbek classical music plays a major role in the concert repertoire of the owner of a unique voice. In particular, status tracks such as "Ushshok", "Dugoh", "Chorgoh", "Samarkand ushshok", "Chapandozi Navo", folk song "Chaman ichra", "Uzgancha" adapted for voice and symphony orchestra by A. Kozlovsky, "Gulyuz" ichra", "Figon" and especially the lyrical-dramatic aspect of the songs "Tanovor" deepened in the performance of Halima Nosirova. "I am an Uzbek girl", "Mehnat ahli" (together with F. Borukhonova in a big song), "Voice of an Uzbek girl" (M. Leviev), "Welcome" (S. Jalil) sang the songs of such composers in an upbeat spirit.

In the artist's opinion, a song is a constant companion in a person's daily life and life. People's favorite artist Halima Nosirova expressed her reaction to the important changes and updates of her time. He organized various concert programs on the battlefields in order to raise the morale of our people and the soldiers of our country during the terrible years of the terrible war, during the construction of the large Ferghana, Tashkent, Logan, Chirchik canals, Kattakurgan water reservoir, Farkhod hydroelectric power plant, in the development of the Mirzachol, Karshi, Jizzakh deserts. The artist created various characters in the films "Honey", "Gift from the Front", "Maftuningman" filmed at the "Uzbekfilm" film studio and also made a significant contribution to the cinematography.

A number of foreign critics who were impressed by Halima Nosirova's brilliant art and talent gave her a high rating. In 1956, the newspapers "Lison ash-shaab" published in Syria and "Statesman" published in India expressed their sincere opinions about the Uzbek singer's extremely pleasant and attractive voice that soothes the hearts. His nightingale voice as an Uzbek artist has spread in dozens of countries such as India, Burma, Lebanon, Egypt, Iran, China, and Canada. In his lifetime, he established a statue of himself with two remarkable aspects. One is his truly folk art, and the other is his great happiness with his students and followers.

In the last century, her elegant and charming voice, the strange delicacy of her voice, her ability to instantly take the listener from grass to water, from water to grass, gave her a special

[3] С.Юдаков. “Майсаранинг иши” опера (клавир) Тошкент:. 1985 й.
[4] С.Маннопов. Навобахш оҳанглар.Тошкент:. 2018. 89 б.

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charm, made the singer known and famous among the people over the years. Regrettably, the promotion and campaigning of this human creativity in the coming years is certainly not as positive as we thought. This year marks the 106th anniversary of the artist's birth, and for some reason, cultural events dedicated to the bright star of our opera art have not yet appeared on the screen. If we approach the issue objectively, isn't there an opportunity to put into practice the educational-methodical collection and textbooks, audio-video samples compiled on the basis of the memory books of the art representatives who are considered to be the founders of our opera, and the musical masterpieces of Uzbek and world nations performed by them? In the comprehensive education of the young generation, it is necessary to show our nation the art form of opera, which is considered to be the golden age of our musical art.

At the present time, followers of highly talented people are appearing on the Uzbek stage with their bright voices. Bright representatives of Uzbek art such as Muyassar Razzokova, Saida Mamadalieva, Zamira Suyunova, Munojot Yolchieva, Nasiba Sattorova, Matluba Dadaboeva, Nasiba Abdullaeva, (deceased) Dilnura Kadirjonova, Komila Borieva, Mahfuza Karimova, Nodira Pirmatova are truly the star of Uzbek opera and singing art like Halima Nosirova. worthy followers. As a worthy follower of the teacher, the above-mentioned stars of our art are achieving a number of scientific and practical researches and successes in the field of creativity.

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LAD-PARDA BASICS IN BUKHARA SHASHMAKAM

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Annotation: ***This article provides information on the basics of Bukhara Shashmakam. In addition, the issue of lad in makams is one of the topical issues in makam studies today. From this point of view, opinions and comments are described in detail on the laws of Shashmakam lad-scale, which is the golden treasure of our musical art.***

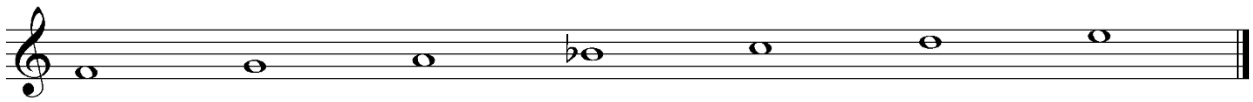
Keywords: ***Shashmakam, lad, lad-scale, makam, sarakhbar.***

In the works of the famous musicologist V.M.Belyaev, valuable ideas about the basics of the status quo remain in the works of makam scholars, such as Doctor of Arts, Professor Iskhaq Rajabov, musicologists (makam scholars) Otanazar Matyokubov, Oqilkhon Ibragimov, Ravshan Yunusov. In explaining the basics of the Bukhara Shashmakam, the leading instrument of the Shashmakam is the tanbur.[1]

According to Professor Iskhaq Rajabov, the King of Makam, Doctor of Arts, the tanbur means **tan**- "heart", soul; bur-affect, scratch in Greek. The makams used a four-stringed tanbur in their performance. In Shashmakam, the tanbur is set differently to Buzruk, Dugoh, Segoh, Iraq, True makam set to quintet, and Navo (melody) makam set to full scale (big second).

Some of the notes in the literature show some confusion when it comes to the lad structure of the Shashmakam script.

For example, in the Navo (melody) makam setting (when the key is moved to the violin), the "fa" note on the main screen does not match the lad image in the form of some notes ("sol", "fa", "sol"), its sound sequence should be reflected as follows.



The vocal cords are stable on the strings and ways of the makams and may change in other branches and melodies.

The main sound of each makam is unique and relatively stable, and during the full musical performance of the series, some changes occur in its lad scales. This is because in the formation of Shashmakam include 12 makams close to the scales of makam, as well as other branches and makam lines that are in tune with the nature of the melody theme. Its lad base may sometimes not match the main makam paths.

[1] Iskhaq Rajabov. Makams. SAN`AT Publishing House. Tashkent: 2006

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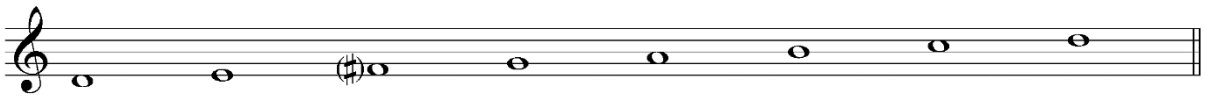
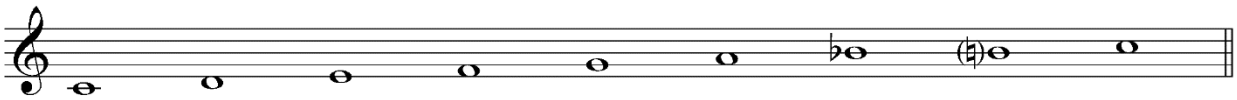
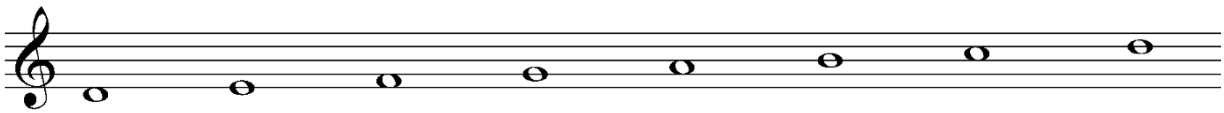
The first makam in Bukhara Shashmakam is Buzruk makam. Buzruk makam has a certain lad structure. The main parts of the Buzruk makam correspond to the “re” dory and myxolidian lads. In the tanbur, which is the main instrument of the makams, the makam of the Buzruk adjusted to the interval of the quartet. Stages I, II, III, IV are distinguished as base points in Buzruk makam.[2]



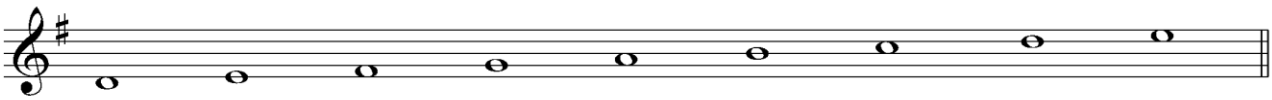
The main scale of the true makam is the sound of "do", which is close to the myxoli lad in the "Twelve makams". Due to the fact, the True and Ushshak makams in the Twelve makams are combined in the form of the True Makams in the Bukhara Shashmakam. It means that the mixolid and ionic lad loudspeakers are close to each other and differ by the seventh step of the loudspeaker.[3]
The tanbur strings, which are the leading instruments in the practice of makam performance, are tuned to the “do”, “sol” sounds of the major octave in the makam, and its I, II, IV, and VI steps are the base scale.From ancient musical sources known that, the Navo(melody) makam corresponds to the ionic mood of the "Twelve Makams". In Shashmakam, Navo's main routes correspond to the "re" eolian and "fa" ionic modes.



In the tanbur, which is the leading word in the performance of makams, the I, III, IV, V, VI stages of the makam are the main base scale for the makam of Navo (melody).



The fourth makam in Shashmakam called Dugoh makam. This makam represents two scales. The main themes of the Dugoh makam in Shashmakam are the melodies of Chorgokh, Oraz, Husseini and their melodies. In the tanbur, which is the leading word in the performance of makams, the makam of Dugoh adjusted to the quartet, and the main melody corresponds to the "re miksolidiy" mode.



In ancient times, the makam of the Segoh corresponded to the Iraqi lad and was one of its branches.

[2] Iskhaq Rajabov. On the issue of makam. OWN STATE Fiction Publishing House. Tashkent: 1963
[3] Otanazar Matyokubov. Authority. MUSIC Publishing House. Tashkent: 2004
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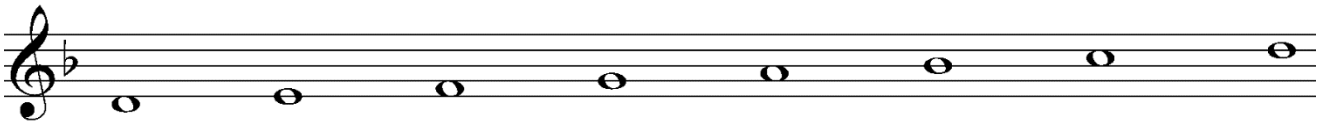
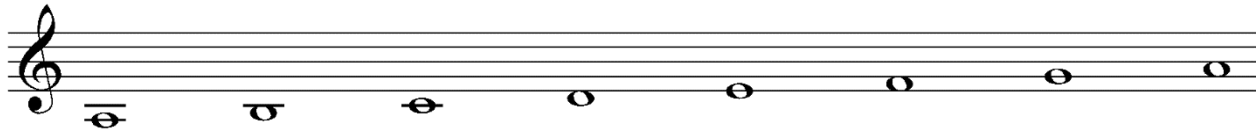
The melodies and songs performed from the third stanza of the twelve makam are the segohs makam, that is, the works beginning from the third stanza. The sound of the Segoh makam orresponds to the doric and eolian modes, and its sixth step is periodically ascending and descending.



The tone of Segoh's makam is as follows:

The makam of Iraq is closely connected with the melody structure, tone and weight of Uzbek and Tajik music. Its base curtains are I, IV, V, VI:



Currently, a number of scientific studies are being conducted in the field of musicology on the basics of Bukhara Shashmakam. In the field of makam studies, in particular, the scientific work of Doctor of Arts, Professor Iskhaq Rajabov, who was able to create a separate school on the basics of the interior of Bukhara Shashmakam, the structure of the melody, its peculiarities, is currently engaged in musicology and continued by musicologists. The solution will be found in the existing lad-scale problem in makams.

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POETRY IS A MIRROR OF HAPPINESS

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Abstract: ***this article discusses the role of poetry in depicting the image of self-aware people, a leading principle in the 80s short stories.***

Key words: ***landscape, monologue, detail, character, poetic speech, mental image, self-awareness, episode.***

Human history consists of periods of transition. The same is true of artistic thinking: it constantly changes, as it changes, the possibilities of artistic image expand, narrow, and do not stand still. In this way, the artistic thinking of each period forms a link in the chain of stages that pass from one to the next. If this gradual continuity is followed, it is easy to imagine that artistic thinking is a holistic process. In order to determine the circle of artistic thinking "inside" this integrated process, it is necessary to study the creative concept of writers. Because the creative person uses the means of artistic representation according to the way he perceives the world and man. Discovers news.

Literature, whose original "profession" is anthropology, has been honored in all times. Uzbek realistic prose is no exception. However, the main feature of the literature and art of the 80s is expressed by the fact that the feeling of humanity has reached wider and deeper, higher levels than ever before. Such a rise was observed in the 1980s. Attention to the depicted hero as a person increased, that is, the personality image of a person began to become an object of artistic research. Humanitarianism was manifested in personalism. The effort to explore personality has led to an expansion of the range of intellectual artistic image tools.

As the artistic thinking of this period reconsiders the world and man, it puts individual needs and interests in the first place. Each value is evaluated in terms of individual benefit.

The main principle in Khairiddin Sultanov's stories written in the 80s is the person himself. The impact of the tragedies of the era on the psyche of the heroes, the existence of a social and spiritual crisis in the environment in which they live are the main reasons for the evolution of the heroes' psyche.

However, our heroes get out of the circle of these vices and realize themselves later through the events that happen in real life.

Talented people have an alert heart and a restless mind. This situation is clearly visible in the short story of the 80s. This situation can be observed in the character of Adash Karvan in the story "The Lonely Monument of Summer".

In the works, the events of the time are analyzed in depth. The issues of man and time, appreciation of humanity, and national values are leading in the creations of artists.

So, the leading principle in the 80s short stories was to depict the image of self-realized people, and special attention was paid to uncovering their ordinary wealth - the qualities that make a person respectable at the level of humanity.

There is a gem of spirituality in people's hearts. The creators of this period set themselves the goal of depicting the moments when this gem fell in their works, or, more precisely, the moments when the human language shines. This goal is based on national independence motives that we have achieved today.

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We all know well that unlike other forms of art, the weapon of literature is the artistic word. Various aspects of life and human psyche are revealed through artistic words.

In prose works, artistic details play an important role in describing the spiritual image of a person. At this point, it should be noted that the poetic fragments included in the prose works can also fulfill the function of such a detail. In the short stories of the 80s, which we are analyzing, there are many cases of skilful use of poetic fragments to reveal the spiritual world of the characters.

In the story, such episodes serve to make Adash Karvon and the upheavals happening in his inner psyche more effective and to increase the power of expression. Literary scholar Tokhta Boboev expresses such an opinion.

The heart cry of a lover who has committed a crime because of love, who has killed someone's only child, someone's beloved spouse, who has completely distanced himself from his lover because of the crime he committed! (Exclamation of Sattar):

"... goodbye forever, love![1]"

The expression of the owners of aching souls seeking shelter from night to night (Adash Karvan and Sattar)

"...oh the secret trade of moonlit nights!"[2]

The poem is a mirror of the soul, a balm for the pain in the heart of the translator. He is able to comfort the turmoil in the heart of every person. These definitions are justified in a certain sense. We considered this place above in the example of Khayriddin Sultanov's story. Although the story "The Lonely Monument of Summer" is a prose work, the writer used the science of poetry in order to fully realize the goal he set for himself and ensure that the work is perfect in all aspects. . Through the poem, the writer serves to more beautifully reveal the hidden charms of the hero's psyche, and through these circumstances, he was able to create a new mentality, a new worldview, a new image of the hero in the heart of the hero.

We remember again Hazrat Navoi's Purmana line "Man is turned into a beast by words".

Language and heart, spirituality, mind are the gifts of God that distinguish man from animals.

"Poetry (poetry) is a unique complex rich and high class.

It reflects the subtle feelings, thoughts and emotions of the human heart, struggling and influencing its development. Poetry, like prose and drama, can discuss a variety of topics. Its image options are wide"[3].

It is possible to find in the short stories of the 80s that the poem reflects the subtle feelings, thoughts and emotions, struggle and development of the human heart in an impressive way. This period serves as a poem - a detail that reveals the psyche in the works of artists. As evidence of our opinion, let's dwell on some places in the short story "The Lonely Monument of Summer" by Khairiddin Sultanov, created in the 80s:

Fatiha is the confession of a young man who was surprised by the loyalty of his daughter, who valued our national traditions as the seal of God and trusted him for twenty years:

"...is the white road of loyalty so long?!"[4]

Sensing that his life is coming to an end, he writes a will and longs for good to people, the expression of his suffering from the dissatisfaction of the world:

[1]O‘sha asar. – B. 176. (Oybek)

[2]O‘sha asar. – B. 183. (Mirtemir)

[3]Boboev T. She’r ta’limi. – T.: O‘qituvchi nashriyoti.,1996. – B. 5.

[4]Sultonov X. Boburning tushlari. – Toshkent. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1993. – B. 140. (G‘afur G‘ulom)

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"...My will is my will!.. Who will listen?!"[5].

The question that seeped from the heart of a person who has lost his only son, who has longed for it, and who is passing without seeing the light:

"... why is there suffering only in fate?!"[6]

The task of literature is to educate a perfect person. To be perfect, man must be free. Only free people with all-round spirituality know the truth and themselves, walk on the right path

In the short stories of the 80s, we can witness the depiction of scenes of the spirit of independence in harmony with spirituality. When depicting the inner world of an image, creators first of all pay attention to its spirituality. The attitude of the writer to his hero and, as a result, the attitude of the reader to the hero, depends on his spirituality. In particular, the more lovingly Qadiri describes his characters, the more we readers fall in love with Otabek and Kumush. Similarly, the closer we are to Adash Karvon, Bakir, Gaybarov, Madhi Sharipov, Elomonov, among the heroes of the stories created in the 80s, the closer we are to Nasibbek, Safura, Kabin, Uncle Murad, and Shodi, and we feel sympathy for them. . The reason for this is the existence of some kind of inner self that shows the faith, faith and spirituality of our heroes, who embody Uzbek traditions. We hate Sattar, Chinnibek, Zakir, and Samad, who are their opposites. Sometimes we try to understand them, to find out why they are in such a situation. We regret that they could have been good people. And we come to the conclusion that the reason for their downfall is lack of spirituality. In fact, it is the environment of the former Soviets that created the ground for the lack of spirituality in their nature and the existence of some vices that have been nurtured in this environment?! The existence of those evils, the fact that they gradually become a tragedy of the times, and in some way affect the psyche of a person, don't they prevent him from realizing his identity?!

In the short story of the 80s, the subtle aspects of the human psyche are deeply revealed. In particular, the mentality of people with a high sense of independence and spirituality - joy and pain, sorrow and joy, everything is beautifully described, so that while reading them and recognizing the skill of the writer, Kh. Sultonov, M.M. Do' in the development of Uzbek literature st, E.A'zam, A.A'zam, T.Murod, O.Otakhan's works can be acknowledged to be of great importance.

Literature is humanities! The description is very concise and meaningful. Literature as an anthropology promotes the idea of a perfect person. About it: "A perfect person and a perfect life, the harmony of the universe and man... This is the highest ideal that humanity can never fully achieve, but cannot give up hope of achieving. All aspects of culture or civilization in the broadest sense meet at this point. They strive for this ideal in its highest form, try to bring life closer to it.

So, the main pathos of any true artistic work, of the entire world of literature and art, of the world of aesthetic perception in general, is the glorious ideals of the perfect life and the perfect person, their harmony."[7].

As in all trials of life, it is not possible to live in the old way, fundamental changes have taken place in the socio-economic, economic, cultural and educational spheres.

In the works of artists of the next period, the concept of independence is aimed at uncovering the essence of socio-spiritual ills with the help of human spiritual experiences, sharp words, images and interpretations, cutting off their very deep veins one by one, and giving strength and air to healthy veins. we are happy From this point of view, Uzbek literature, including Uzbek literature of the 20th century, moves and develops faithfully to the highest aesthetic ideals. The image of a person striving

[5]O‘sha asar. – B. 157. (M.Shayxzoda)
[6]O‘sha asar. – B. 171. (H.Olimjon)
[7] Olimov M. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiyotida pafos. – Toshkent. 1994. – B.40.

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for perfection and independence will be a phenomenon that defines the image of Uzbek literature of the 20th century.

Against the background of such changes, the works of writers such as Kh.

In conclusion, we can see that in the short stories of the 80s, the national independence motifs were mainly reflected in the background of the characters' psyche. Although the heroes of the story analyzed above are late in understanding themselves in terms of intelligence and perception, they have the same common aspects that connect them. Adash Karvon, Gaybarov, Mustafa, Bakir, and even Elomonov, after passing a certain period of their life, looked back and asked themselves the question: who am I, why am I living, and what do I want to spend the rest of my life on? turns to himself, the emergence of the problem of human will in the psyche of the hero through this one question is the main tool that determines the writer's skill.

Writers of this period prioritize the spiritual and spiritual essence of a person, and in their works promote the idea of great respect for a person and the idea of seeing each person at the level of a Person. In this regard, poetry serves as a key to clarifying the original purpose of the work.

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ORGAN CREATION BY IOHANN SEBASTIAN BAX

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Annotation: ***This article provides information about the life of the great German composer Iohann Sebastian Bax. The creative image of the artist is also reflected in the article.***

Keywords: ***music, art, organ, polyphony, fugue, homophony, prelude-fugue, toccata, choral.***

Iohann Sebastian Bax is a great German composer who lived and worked in the 18th century. It's been more than 250 years since his death, but interest in his work is growing. Unfortunately, his work was ignored throughout his life. The high society was always dissatisfied with the composer, who was forced to work as an organ performer and choir leader in the palace and church. They did not like the seriousness and deep meaning of Bax's work. That's why Bax was considered a boring composer. The clergy did not like the cheerfulness and humanity of Bax's music. Because they thought that music should be terrible and frightening and always remind people of the end times.
In addition to being a composer, Bax was the greatest harpsichordist and organist of his time. In several German cities, he worked as an organist in churches. Bax has always been creative. [1]

The organ was a keyboard instrument, common in ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome. It originated in Western Europe in the 7th century. In the beginning, the organ was accompanied by those who sang during prayers in the church. Gradually it became a solo performer. He has been called the "king of musical instruments". The structure of the organ has been constantly complicated. Nowadays, it is used primarily as a solo word in concerts.

The modern body consists of more than a few thousand wooden and metal pipes of various sizes, an air-pumping mechanism and a control unit. The organ can have up to five keyboards. There are also many pedals, which are also arranged in the order of the keyboard. That's why legs play an important role in performance. When the keys are pressed, the air in the desired ducts moves and sounds are produced. When the position of the special strings is changed, the sound of the organ may sound like the sound of various instruments in an orchestra. Therefore, performance in the organ requires great skill.

Organ was Bax's favorite musical instrument. He wrote many works for this word because he was a great, talented organ performer. Examples include choral preludes, chorals, fantasies, preludes, toccata, and fugues. The works for the organ were written by the composer throughout his career, but his masterpieces were created during the Weimar era. Works such as the prelude and fugue in *lya minor*, fantasy and fugue in *sol minor*, and the famous toccata and fugue in *re minor* prove this point. [2]

[1] **.**Muzikalnaya entsiklopediya. M.1976. T1.statya "I.S.Bax".

[2] .I.Proxorova. Muzikalnaya literatura zarubejnix stran. M.1985.

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Tokkata and fugue.

The toccata and fugue, written in Re minor tones, are the most famous examples of Bax organ music. Among the works written for the organ are toccata and fugue, distinguished by deep drama, richness and diversity of images, and sound power. Tokcata is a work in the genre of improvisation (badiha), and composers who wrote such works paid great attention to performance techniques. Bax enriched the toccata genre with deep meaning and changed its form to the level of a classical genre. As in other works, the series, which consists of two parts, comes before the toccata fugue and serves as the entrance to the fugue. That is, it creates the environment in which a complex work is to be understood. Tokkata's musical material is rich in dramatic elements. At the beginning of the melody one can hear horrible ringing tones.

The content of the toccata and the peculiarities of the genre strongly influenced the fugue. Fugue's musical theme also comes from the toccata and seems to be a continuation of it. The character of Tokcata defined the characteristics of the fugue. Therefore, these two works are inseparable. In creating this two-part series, Baxachieved the integrity of the composition.

Choral preludes.

More than 150 choral preludes created by Bax during his career are an important aspect of the composition. Most of the choral preludes are short pieces, and the music is mostly lyrical. With a focus on lyrical imagery, the composer also wrote cheerful preludes. Khoral was a religious song based on German folk songs sung in four voices. Protestant choirs are an example of this. The church's performance of choirs based on folk songs and melodies diminished the beauty and brilliance of folk melodies. With his choral preludes, Bax restored these melodies to their former qualities of beauty and expressiveness.

. Bax's work is one of the greatest and most unique in the history of music. His mature, lifelong works are full of contradictions and contradictions. They are distinguished by their artistically beautiful and philosophical depth of eternal, indestructible universal and universal feelings.

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