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VISION

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DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO DEVELOPING WRITING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Writing has always been a forgotten area of foreign language teaching and is most likely the least favored skill among students. Recently, however, it has become an essential element of the communicative dyad, which includes the oral expression of social interaction and information exchange. When interpreting writing from a practical perspective, the focus is on demonstrating that there must be a connection between actual needs and learning, both in terms of language and in terms of the task at hand. A systematic comprehension of writing not only ensures successful writing outcomes, but also leads to the acquisition of a second language abilities: informed choices of grammar and lexical structures; a logical model for the development of ideas; proper choice of register and style; and in general a better approach to writing tasks and contextualization. This article seeks to discuss writing as a productive skill, suggesting six different approaches that successfully integrate both the linguistic dimension and the task-related knowledge that students must gain in order to successfully express themselves in writing.

KEYWORDS: *written communication, productive skills, task-related skills, approaches to writing.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of English as a comprehensive means of communication has become increasingly important in today's social, political, commercial, and professional contexts. With the development of information technology in various spheres of society, English has become the language of a global citizen. In schools of Uzbekistan, English has long been taught as a major subject, but it has often been observed that students still lag behind in acquiring comprehensive productive skills, especially writing. Traditionally neglected in foreign language teaching practices, writing is probably the least popular skill among students. Recently, however, it has become an important element of the communicative dyad, which also includes speaking, that is, the oral manifestation of social interaction and information exchange. Being able to write to communicate is a complex skill: it goes beyond mechanically copying letters and words or even forming simple sentences. It requires students to create a written product by actively and critically using the language they are learning, applying sophisticated cognitive skills, analyzing information and creating original work. Moreover, the communicative event is often characterized by interaction with an audience that is usually absent.

2. Writing as a Productive Skill

Developing writing as a productive language skill has always been a complex and challenging task. The actual writing process implies teaching students how to write cohesively, how to use appropriate grammatical and lexical structures, how to use appropriate spelling, and how to choose the correct linguistic register. Regardless of the level, good writing involves discovery, planning, idea development, creativity, and revision. To master writing, students must learn a variety of methods to help them understand and approach writing tasks to successfully solve them. As with all processes, teaching writing requires a systematic approach to motivate students to express themselves in writing and to inform them of the steps involved in writing effectively.

There are various theories that justify a methodical approach to teaching writing. Walter (2004) proposes simulated writing as a technique based primarily based on teacher demonstration, involving revision, addition, questioning, and clarification of purpose. The same author presents collaborative writing as a technique that allows students to become more engaged in the writing process while practicing language patterns and acquiring functional writing strategies.

The transition from the "controlled" to "guided" to "free" approach is a three-phase technique presented by Olstein in 2001. As with Walter's approach, this method emphasizes the importance of modeling (in controlled and guided phases), which later forms the basis for free writing, a phase in which students are required to create finished texts (paragraphs, compositions, essays) in response to various stimuli (tasks). Registration is also an important element to be taught along with language skills. Turbill, Barton, and Brock (2015) emphasize the importance of developing students' skills with different types of texts. They argue that it is important for students to identify common features of texts (type, social purpose, structure, linguistic elements) before being introduced to different writing strategies based on these elements.

3. The Practice of Teaching Writing

Most students need to write paragraphs, essays, argumentative essays,

coursework and exam reports. The use of a wide range of writing techniques

should help students better understand the mechanisms of writing. A gradual approach to writing should guide students down a path that begins with simple paragraphs that focus on the idea of coherence to more complex pieces such as lengthy arguments based on personal opinion and requiring critical thinking skills.

In terms of more practical procedures, teaching writing as a productive skill

includes the following steps:

1. Providing a model of the target writing product;
2. Working on the model, focusing on meaning and form, helping students analyze the text to discover language, organizational patterns, and register features;
3. Practicing on a similar task, mimicking form and language (spelling, structure, vocabulary, formatting);
4. Getting a response to a new task that involves personalization of both content and form.

In addition, there are some important communicative aspects to consider when teaching writing:

-The task - it must be contextualized and formulated to answer the following questions: who?, what?, to whom?, why?

-Audience - this is an important element of communicative competence that dictates the way we adapt our speech according to status, gender, and age of the recipients. If we do not adjust vocabulary, grammar, tone, registration, and style for the audience, the communication may be inappropriate and may even be misguided.

-purpose - has direct relevance to the purpose of the letter (providing information, invitation, requesting information, making a complaint, expressing an opinion) and entails conventions of style and register.

The purpose of writing correlates with the linguistic functions (to tell, to describe, to explain, to inform, to argue, to persuade) and determines the choice of vocabulary and grammar.

Regardless of the general approach taken, it is natural to conclude that learning to write is a systematic process that involves gradual steps to produce a final product.

4. Six Approaches to Developing Writing Skills

As discussed, writing as a productive skill is a complex mechanism that must be broken down into its most essential elements so that it can be understood, taught, and re-learned. The following diagram shows what authors should take into account when writing a piece of work:

WRITING as a **productive** skill

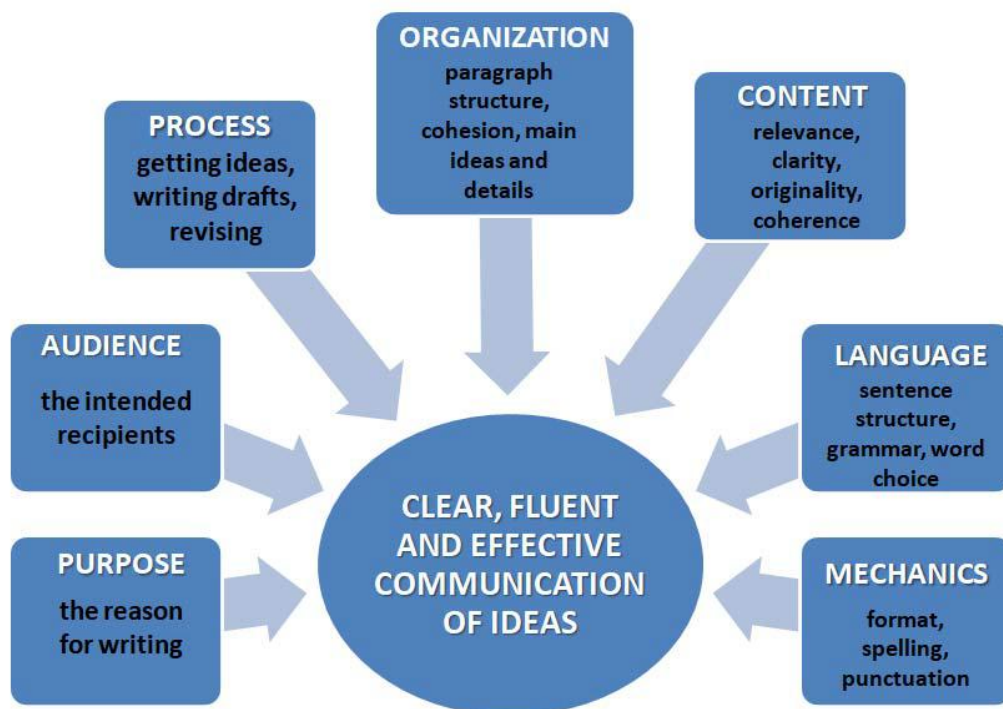


Figure 1: Elements of writing

Regardless of the many theories that substantiate writing as a productive skill, there is no answer to the question of how to teach writing. There are as many answers as there are teachers, students, and teaching and learning styles. However, it is important to understand the what, why, and how of writing in order to choose the most appropriate techniques and the most appropriate approach.

4.1. The Controlled to Free Approach

This approach was first introduced by Raimes (1983) and is based on the auditory-language approach that dominated second language learning in the 1950s and early 1960s. It is a sequential approach to writing that involves copying, manipulating, or altering texts. Students first practice with words and sentences, then move on to paragraphs and longer compositions. They are required to grammatically manipulate a given input, such as changing sentences (statements to questions or questions to affirmations, negatives to affirmations), converting tenses (present to past, present to future) and voice (active to passive) or number (singular to plural). This approach focuses on grammar, syntax, and mechanics and emphasizes accuracy rather than fluency. It is not based on creativity, but rather on imitation, modeling, and adaptation of pre-existing patterns of content and format.

4.2. The Free Writing Approach

Byrne states that "many students write poorly because they do not write enough" (Byrne, 1988, p. 22). Given this caveat, the free-writing approach focuses on quantity rather than quality. It is based on the principle that any given topic can produce a huge number of texts, which should flow freely, abundantly, and with minimal error correction. According to Scrivener (2005), this kind of writing may contain a lot of unnecessary material, but the valuable ideas that are generated in the process may later prove useful for the actual writing assignment.

4.3. The Paragraph-Pattern Approach

This approach emphasizes the importance of organization. It is based on the principle that communication is constructed and organized differently in different cultures and according to different contexts. Because this approach focuses on organizational patterns, students work with paragraphs that they copy, analyze, and simulate. Exercises may include rearranging scrambled sentences (in a paragraph), mixed paragraphs (in a longer composition), identifying general and specific information, writing an appropriate topic sentence for a paragraph, writing supporting details for a main idea, or defining a main idea that encompasses an enumeration of details.

4.4. The Grammar-Syntax Approach

Introduced by Raimes in 1983, this approach involves simultaneously considering the following elements: grammar, syntax, and organization. Based on the premise that successful writing stems from an effective combination of individual language skills, the grammar-syntax approach is designed around writing assignments that require students to pay attention to organization while focusing on grammatical accuracy. Clear organization stems from the effective use of more than appropriate vocabulary; it requires a conscious knowledge of verb and tense structure, linking devices, and even sentence structure to create a coherent paragraph. In preparing students for the task, all of the elements mentioned should either be learned for the first time or addressed as separate elements and only after incorporation into a larger written product. More importantly, this approach links the purpose of writing to the linguistic tools needed to convey the relevant message (Chavez, Espinosa & Tapia, 2011).

4.5. The Communicative Approach

The communicative methodology also links two important elements in the aforementioned diagram: purpose and audience. In addition, this approach lends authenticity to the writing assignment and its outcome, as students are encouraged to act like writers in real-life contexts and to ask themselves several important questions that will guide their writing: why am I writing this? (purpose) Who will read this? (audience). Although traditionally the audience for students' writing is only the teacher, this approach shifts the focus away from the (somewhat) sterile purpose of learning, broadening the readership to fit a more authentic communicative purpose. The formulation of the assignment is where the larger audience is, and thus students are offered a contextualized purpose for their writing that helps them choose the most appropriate language, content, and level of formality. This approach—with its emphasis on mind and audience—illustrates Byrne's (1988) belief that writing assignments should be as authentic as possible and that contextualizing real life motivates students to write better.

4.6. The Process Approach

The process approach reallocates writing resources to the process rather than the product itself (Harmer, 2001). It is a comprehensive approach that successfully combines "why," "who," and "how" questions in writing while systematizing content. It is a sophisticated methodology that incorporates various stages of inquiry and effectively combines pre-writing comprehension skills (reading, listening) with oral (discussion, debate) and subsequent written responses (Golkova and Gubackova, 2014). Broader and abstract topics are explored in detail, with an emphasis on language (vocabulary and grammar), and research is encouraged to expand content and generate ideas. The main advantage of this approach is that it promotes creativity, allows students to work at their own pace and gives them the opportunity to review their work and improve it in the process. According to White and Arndt (1991), "the purpose of this approach is to develop the skills by which writers develop their own solutions to the problems they pose, by which they form a coherent message from source material, and by which they work to create an acceptable and appropriate form for having expressed it" (p. 5).

5. CONCLUSION

Building on the premise that effective writing requires writing skills and language skills, this article is based on the idea that written expression involves understanding specific elements related to the task (cause, audience, process), while language is perceived as a means of communication. Consequently, the theoretical approaches discussed in this article are supported by the belief that effective writing skills develop only at the intersection of task-related skills and language-related skills. Task-related skills relate to task performance, format, and appropriate use of register and style. Proper task performance involves adequate

organization that indicates a logical and consistent flow of ideas. In other words, task performance requires writers to clearly state their purpose, tailor their message to the target audience by choosing the right language, tone, and style, disclosing relevant ideas, and choosing the appropriate text type depending on the communicative context. Language skills indicate students' level of language proficiency: the use of lexical structures appropriate to the task at hand; knowledge of grammar and syntax appropriate for the purposes of communication register and style adapted to the audience; appropriate cohesive devices that provide coherence to the text; accuracy in spelling; and the use of important punctuation marks to convey the message

unambiguously. Developing writing skills is a long-term investment. It's far from simple in terms of translating language into written form; writing is a thought process, requiring conscious intellectual effort over a considerable period of time. This article has discussed theoretical approaches to developing writing skills in order to offer both students and teachers of English the opportunity to clarify and deepen their theoretical understanding of writing as a productive skill, while providing a favorable foundation for their future journeys into the complex realm of written expression.

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INFLUENCE REGULATORY AND METHODS OF SOYA VARIETY AND INFLUENCE ON THE QUANTITY OF MOIS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the scientific data obtained on the protein content and strength indicators of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop in the conditions of the steppe soils of Jizzakh region by different methods and procedures are presented.

KEYWORDS: *Intake, Procedure, Method, Shade, Oil And Protein Amount.*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the increase in the world's population, the demand for food is increasing day by day. 122.1 million in the world. Soybean crops are grown as the main and secondary crops on the hectare area, and the annual gross grain yield is 220.6 million tons. Brazil, the USA, Argentina and other countries are soybean exporters, while China, Korea and other Asian countries are the main importers. 162 million people worldwide in 2020. if tons of soybeans are grown, this indicator will reach 371 million by 2030. tons is expected

Research Object: In the experimental fields of Pakhtakor branch of the scientific research institute of cotton breeding, seeding and cultivation of agricultural technologies, "Orzu" and "Nafis" varieties of soybeans, the soil moisture levels are 70-70-60%, 75-75-65% relative to the standard.

The Purpose of the Study: It is to develop optimal irrigation methods and procedures for obtaining high yields from "Nafis" and "Orzu" varieties of soybeans, cultivated as a repeated crop after winter wheat in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Jizzakh region.

Tasks of Research consists of the following:

Determination of the effect of cultivation of soybean varieties with different irrigation methods and procedures on agrochemical, water-physical and agro-physical properties of the soil;

To determine the water consumption used for the production of one centner of soybean crops in different irrigation methods and procedures;

To determine the effect of different methods and procedures of irrigation on the growth, development and accumulation of crop elements of replanted soybean varieties;

To determine the economic efficiency of using different methods and procedures of irrigation of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop.

Examining Subjects agrochemical, agrophysical properties of soils, irrigation methods, procedures, water consumption, plant growth and grain yield.

Research Methods

In the researches, plant biometric measurements, laboratory analyzes of soil and plant samples, phenological observations were carried out based on the "Methods of conducting field experiments" method, and the data obtained from the research results were analyzed mathematically and statistically according to the "Metodika polevogo opyta" method of B.A. Dosphehov.

Research Results

Today, as a repeated crop, the amount of protein and oil obtained from sowing soy varieties in the fields freed from winter wheat in our country serves to ensure food security for the population of our country. Grain resistance of these varieties was analyzed in laboratory conditions.

In the conducted researches, in the care of the Nafis variety of soybeans, the soil moisture in the order of 70-70-60% compared to ChDNS, in the 1st option, which was watered from each egate, the protein content of the soybean grain was 31.6%, its moisture content was 20.47%, in the 2nd option, which was watered between the egates 32.3 respectively; 19.82%, and 33.7% in the 3rd variant, which was watered by mulching with a film between the rows; It was 19.46%. It was found that the protein content decreased by 2.1%, but the moisture content increased up to 1.01% in the options where irrigation was carried out on mulched fields.

In the maintenance of Soyani Nafis variety, the soil moisture is 75-75-65% compared to ChDNS in the order of 75-75-65%. 35.0 respectively; 20.49%, and 36.1% in the 6th variant, which was watered with mulch between the rows; 19.39%, it was observed that the protein content increased by 1.6%, but the moisture content was less up to 1.22%, compared to the options where irrigation was carried out in mulched fields (from each field and between fields) (Fig. 5.10 table).

In the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybeans, the soil moisture in the order of 70-70-60% according to ChDNS, in the 7th variant, which was watered from each egate, the protein content of soybean grain was 30.0%, the moisture content was 20.40%, in the 8th variant, the protein content of soybean grain was 30.6%, the moisture content is 20.45%, and in the 9th option, where the rows are mulched with a film, the protein content of the soybean grain is 32.4%, and the moisture content is 19.37%. The protein content of the soybean grain of the plant compared to the options that used other methods of irrigation, it was found that the amount increased by 2.4%, and the volume decreased by 1.08%.

In the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybean, the soil moisture is 75-75-65% in the order of ChDNS in the order of 75-75-65%, in the 10th variant, the protein content of the soybean grain of the plant is 31.3%, the moisture content is 20.44%, and the 11th version is irrigated with

alternating irrigation. in the variant, these indicators are 32.5, respectively; 20.70 5, and 34.2 in the 12th option, which is mulched with a film between the rows; It was equal to 19.80%.

When the soil moisture is 75-75-65% compared to ChDNS in the maintenance of the Orzu variety of soybean, compared to the options where traditional irrigation methods (10-11 var. from each edge and between edges) were used, in the 12th option, in which the irrigation was carried out on the edges mulched with a film, the number of plants it was found that the protein content of grain increases to 2.9%, and its fat content decreases to 0.64% (Table 5.10).

CONCLUSION

it can be noted that when soil moisture is 70-70-60% and 75-75-65% in relation to ChDNS, irrigation was carried out from egates mulched with a film between the rows (var 3, 6, 9, 12), It was observed that when Nafis and Orzu varieties of soybeans were irrigated from each row and alternately, the amount of protein in the grain of the plant increased by 1.2-2.9%, and at the same time, the moisture content decreased by 0.64-1.22% . .

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STUDYING THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF FERMENTED TEA FROM APPLE LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

Fermentation affects the flavor of tea and generally softens its flavor by reducing astringency and bitterness, improving mouthfeel and aftertaste. Microbes can also produce metabolites that are beneficial to health. The specific activity (antimicrobial activity) of fermented teas determined by diffusion into agar on a dense nutrient medium by comparing the sizes of zones of inhibition of the growth of test microbes formed during the testing of solutions. antimicrobial activity of antimicrobial activity on the growth of strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, fungi (Candida albicans), and 20 mm zones Staphylococcus aureus on the growth of yeast.

KEYWORDS: *Fermented Tea, Microbiological Fermentation, The Flavor Of Tea, Antimicrobial Activity, Apple Tree.*

INTRODUCTION

The fermented tea is a variety of tea that has undergone microbiological fermentation from several months to many years. Exposing the tea leaves to humidity and oxygen during the process also causes endo-oxidation (derived from the tea leaf enzymes themselves) and exo-oxidation (which is catalyzed by microbes). Tea leaves and the liquor made from them become darker when oxidized. Thus, various types of fermented teas produced throughout China are also called dark tea, not to be confused with black tea. The most famous fermented tea is pu-erh produced in Yunnan province.[7.4]

The fermented tea leaves change their chemical composition, affecting the organoleptic qualities of the tea made from them. Fermentation affects the flavor of tea and generally softens its flavor by reducing astringency and bitterness, improving mouthfeel and aftertaste. Microbes can also produce metabolites that are beneficial to health. In addition, substances such as ethyl carbamate (urethane) can be formed. Post-fermented tea usually becomes more valuable with age. Dark teas are often aged in bamboo baskets lined with bamboo leaves or in their original packaging. Many dark teas are aged in a humid environment to promote the growth of certain fungi, often referred to as "golden flowers" or jin hua (金花) because of their bright yellow color.

The leaves of the apple tree are whole, alternate, petiolate, and more often ovate, with a crenate or serrated edge, as a rule, pubescent on the underside. The flowers are simple or double, large (3-4 cm in diameter), on short pedicels, bisexual, from white to pale crimson in color, collected in several pieces mainly in corymbose inflorescences. The apple tree is a cross-pollinated plant, so pollinating varieties are needed. The fruit is a round-shaped apple (diameter mostly 5–12 cm, weight from 5–10 to 300–400 g) with juicy sour, sweet and sour or sweet pulp.

The beneficial properties of young apple leaves are the following effects: maintaining immunity and the health of the organs of vision; a positive effect on the functioning of the nervous system and the vital activity of cells; strengthening the heart and blood vessels; normalization of water, electrolyte and acid balance; ensuring muscle contraction; prevention of osteoporosis; prevention of anemia, diseases of the digestive tract. Means made from apple leaves are prescribed for gastritis and other diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, diseases of the respiratory system, insomnia, and pathologies of the kidneys and bladder. They can be used externally due to their anti-inflammatory effect on acne.[9.4]

Purpose of the Study

Technology for obtaining fermented tea and the study of the specific activity of fermentative tea from apple leaves.

Methods and Techniques

We received fermented tea with a biotechnological method. To get tea from the first, 1 kg of apple tree leaves were collected. Then they washed and cleaned unnecessary substances. After cooling, they were crushed by hand and wrapped in foxes in gauze, left for 3 hours so that the fermentation was successful. Then they were opened and dried on a lyophilic dryer at a temperature of 65-70 C.

The specific activity (antimicrobial activity) of fermented teas determined by diffusion into agar on a dense nutrient medium by comparing the sizes of zones of inhibition of the growth of test microbes formed during the testing of solutions [3,4,5]. For analysis, sterile Petri dishes of the

same diameter with a flat bottom are used. 20 ml of a nutrient medium of a certain composition, infected with an 18-20 hour culture of test strains (Staphylococcus Aureus, Escherichia Coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Bacillus subtilis, Candida albicans, Staphylococcus epidermidis) are poured into cups installed on a horizontal table. Appropriate nutrient media are used for research.

Preparation of the inoculum: for the preparation of the inoculum, pure daily cultures of microorganisms grown on solid nutrient media are used. Select several of the same type, clearly isolated colonies. Loop transfer a small amount of material from the tops of the colonies into a test tube with a sterile 0.9% NaCl solution, bringing the density of the inoculum to exactly 0.5 according to the McFarland standard. The inoculum is used within 15 minutes of preparation.

Analysis: For the test, an infusion of Tea is prepared from the fruits and leaves of the apple tree on the frozen surface of the agar, and holes are made in the center with a glass cylinder. An infusion of Tea from the fruits and leaves of an apple tree is added to the wells in six Petri dishes.

Incubation: Cups are placed in a thermostat at a temperature of $(36 \pm 1)^\circ \text{C}$ for 18-24 hours. After incubation in a thermostat, the zones of inhibition of the growth of microorganisms are measured with a microbiological ruler with an accuracy of 1 mm. By the size of the zones, the microbiological activity of the tea infusion from the fruits and leaves of the apple tree is evaluated. The obtained data are statistically processed using the information program for Windows 21.

Results

After incubation in a thermostat, the zones of inhibition of the growth of microorganisms formed by the test solution were measured with a microbiological ruler with an accuracy of 1 mm. The microbiological activity of the test solution was assessed by the size of the zones. (picture-1 a and b)

The data obtained show that the infusion of Tea from the fruits and leaves of the apple tree does not have an antimicrobial effect on the growth of strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, and Staphylococcus aureus, on the growth of yeast-like fungi (Candida albicans), the results of the experiment are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. ZONES OF INHIBITION OF MICROORGANISM GROWTH UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF FERMENTED TEA FROM APPLE LEAVES

<i>Solution</i>	<i>Microbial growth inhibition zones, mm</i>					
	Ps. aeruginosa	E. coli	Bac. subtilis	St. epidermidis	St. aureus	Candida albicans
infusion of tea from the fruits and leaves of the apple tree	–	–	–	–	20	–

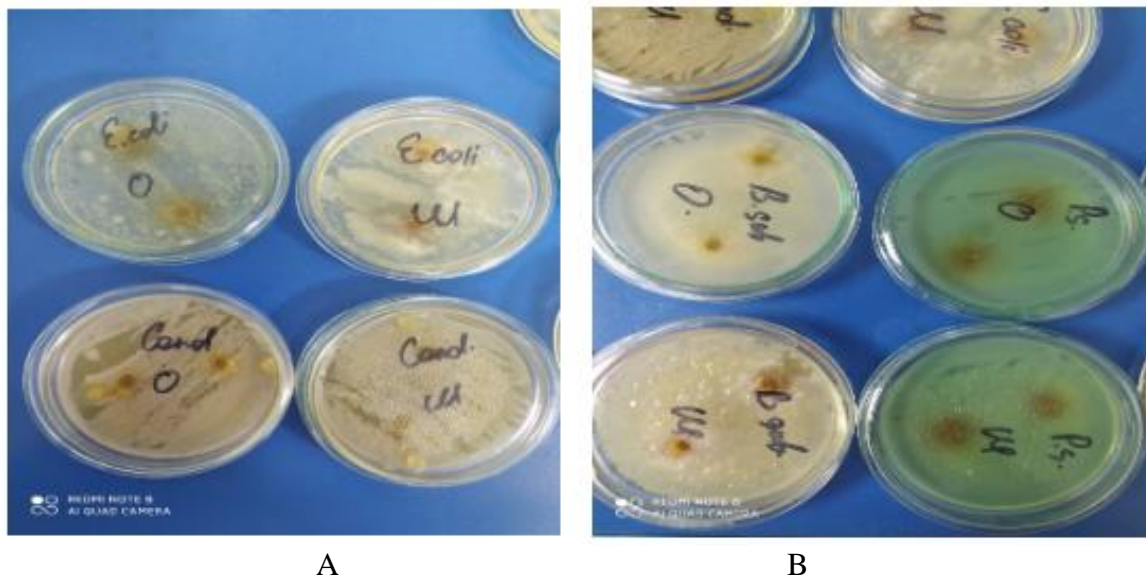


Fig. 1. Antimicrobial activity of fermented tea

CONCLUSION

From this, it can be concluded that the study of the antimicrobial activity of fermented apple leaf tea showed that tea does not have antimicrobial activity on the growth of strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, fungi (*Candida albicans*), and 20 mm zones *Staphylococcus aureus* on the growth of yeast.

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INFLUENCE ON SOIL VOLUME MASS AND VOLUME

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the use of various irrigation methods and procedures in the maintenance of soybean varieties in the conditions of the meadow gray soils of the Jizzakh region requires an abundant harvest of agricultural crops.

KEYWORDS: *Irrigation, Order, Method, Shade, Pasture, Crop.*

INTRODUCTION

It is explained by the high or low yield obtained from crops as a result of the effect of each agrotechnical measures used in agriculture, paying special attention to the change of its agrophysical and agrochemical properties, to the growth and development of cultivated crops.

Research object: In the experimental fields of Pakhtakor branch of the scientific research institute of cotton breeding, seeding and cultivation of agricultural technologies, "Orzu" and "Nafis" varieties of soybeans, the soil moisture levels are 70-70-60%, 75-75-65% relative to the standard.

The Purpose of the Study: It is to develop optimal irrigation methods and procedures for obtaining high yields from "Nafis" and "Orzu" varieties of soybeans, cultivated as a repeated crop after winter wheat in the conditions of meadow gray soils of Jizzakh region.

The Tasks of the Research are as follows:

Determination of the effect of cultivation of soybean varieties with different irrigation methods and procedures on agrochemical, water-physical and agro-physical properties of the soil;

to determine the water consumption used for the production of one centner of soybean crops in different irrigation methods and procedures;

to determine the effect of different methods and procedures of irrigation on the growth, development and accumulation of crop elements of replanted soybean varieties;

To determine the economic efficiency of using different methods and procedures of irrigation of soybean varieties planted as a repeated crop.

The Subject of Research

Agrochemical and agrophysical properties of soils, irrigation methods and procedures of repeated crop soybean varieties, water consumption, plant growth and grain yield.

Research Methods

In the researches, plant biometric measurements, laboratory analyzes of soil and plant samples, phenological observations were carried out based on the "Methods of conducting field experiments" method, and the data obtained from the research results were analyzed mathematically and statistically according to the "Metodika polevogo opyta" method of B.A. Dospheov.

Research Results

In order to determine the duration and rates of irrigation according to the soil moisture, in order to determine the initial condition of the volume, density and porosity of the soil in the experimental area, from three points along the diagonal of the field, at the end of the operation period, every 10 cm from the 0-100 cm scale according to the options. was determined by the Kaczynski method using cylinders.

In our research conducted in 2019, the volume mass of the initial soil of the experimental area was 1.36 g/cm³ in the tillage (0-30 cm) layer, 1.39 g/cm³ in the 0-50 cm layer, 1.40 g/cm³ in the 0-70 cm layer, and It is 1.41 g/cm³ in the 0-100 cm layer, and the porosity of the soil in these layers is 49.4; 48.3; 48.0; It was equal to 47.6%.

By the end of the period of application of the shade, the volume mass of the soil increases and the porosity decreases, and the main reasons for this are explained by the agrotechnical activities carried out in the research area.

In the conducted research, the volume mass of the soil was 1.41 g/cm³ in the 0-30 cm layer, 1.43 g/cm³ in the 0-50 cm layer in the irrigated options (1, 4, 7, 10) in a simple way (not mulched with a film). It is 1.44 g/cm³ in the 0-70 cm layer and 1.46 g/cm³ in the 0-100 cm layer, 0.5 across the layers compared to the initial state; 0.4; 0.4; It was found to be denser up to 0.5 g/cm³.

At the end of the application period of the soybean, the method of mulching with a film was used (3, 6, 9, 12). It is 1.43 g/cm³ in the 70 cm layer and 1.44 g/cm³ in the 0-100 cm layer, 0.4 across the layers compared to the initial state; 0.4; 0.3; Density up to 0.3 g/cm³, and 0.1 compared to non-mulched options; 0.2; 0.1; It was found that the volume mass of the soil decreased to 0.2 g/cm³.

The soil porosity of the researched area was 47.6% in the 0-30 cm layer, 46.8% in the 0-50 cm layer, and 46.8% in the 0-70 cm layer in the options irrigated (1, 4, 7, 10) in a simple way (not mulched with a film). 46.5% in the layer and 45.7% in the 0-100 cm layer, 1.8 across the layers compared to the initial state; 1.5; 1.5; It was observed that it decreased to 1.7%.

48.0% in the 0-30 cm layer, 47.6% in the 0-50 cm layer, and 46.8% in the 0-70 cm layer were used in options (3, 6, 9, 12). and 46.5% in the 0-100 cm layer, 1.4 across the layers compared to the initial state; 0.7; 1.2; It decreased to 1.1%, and compared to non-mulched options it was 0.4; 0.8; 0.3; It was found to be more than 0.8% (Table 3.1).

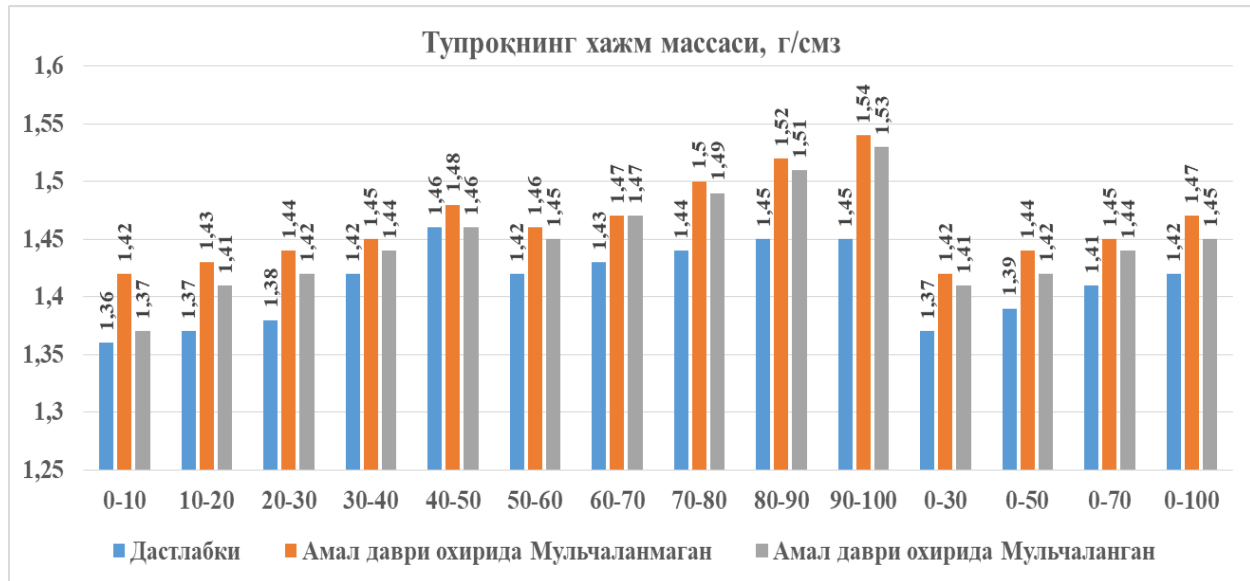


Figure 1. Volume and mass indicators of the soil of the experimental area (2019-2021 average)

It was observed that the field moisture capacity of the soil in layers 0-30, 0-50, 0-70, 0-100 cm was equal to 18.5-18.9-19.5-20.2% in average years compared to the absolute dry mass of the soil.

In order to find out whether the soil of the experimental field is supplied with nutrients, soil samples were taken at the beginning of the operational period (in summer) and at the end of the operational period (in autumn) and the amounts of humus, nitrate form of nitrogen, mobile phosphorus and potassium were analyzed.

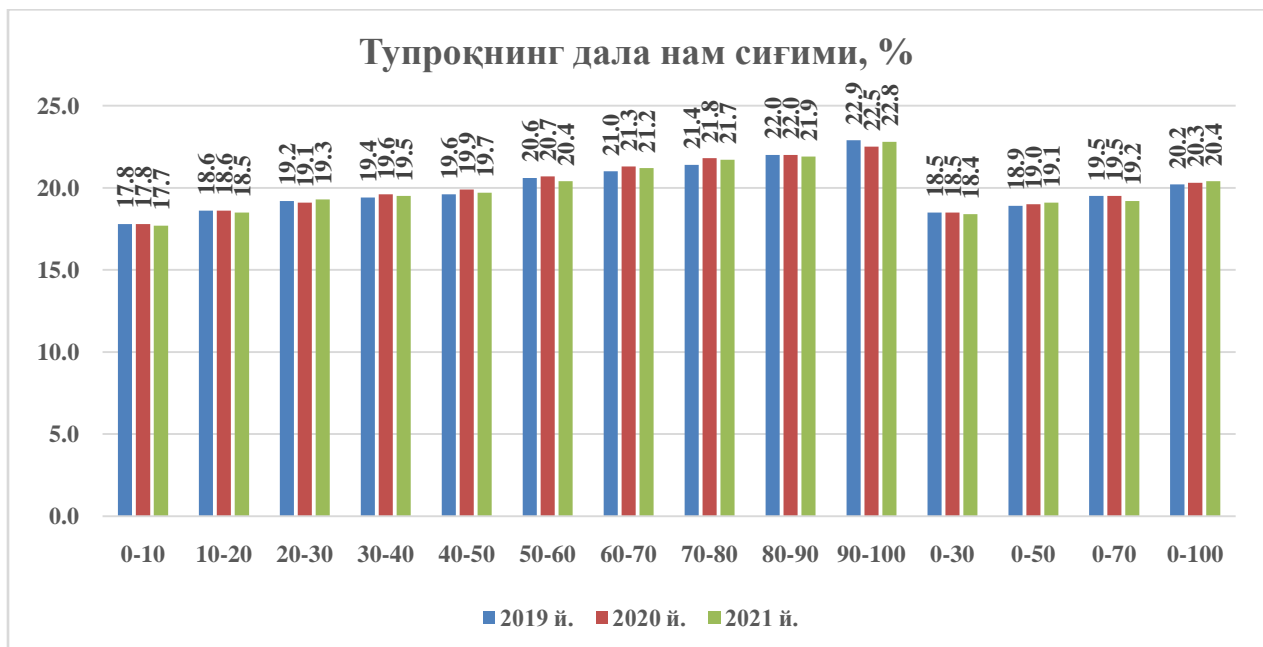


Figure 2. Limited field moisture capacity of the soil of the experimental area (2019-2021 average)

It can be observed that such a law has been preserved in the remaining years of our scientific research.

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JIZZAH REGION, THE EFFECTS OF THE EFFECT OF SHOATING CONDITIONS ON PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the determination of water-saving technology in the irrigation of Nafis and Orzu varieties of soybeans in the conditions of hydromorphic, marshy-loose, mechanical composition of light sand, weakly saline soils, seepage water level located at a depth of 2.0-3.0 meters, as well as the growth and development of soybean varieties and the results of the study on the impact on productivity are presented.

KEYWORDS: *Region, Conditions, Shoating, Productivity, Mechanical Composition.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, each of the crops that occupy large areas in world agriculture is determined by the crop area based on their versatility. In terms of cultivated areas, soybeans are the second largest crops after wheat, rice, and corn. It can be said with certainty that this plant is of great importance in Asian countries, or it can be said that soy was created for human needs.

More than four hundred different products are prepared from soybean grain and protein and they are used in all sectors of the economy. So far, in terms of the chemical composition of soybeans, we do not have a wider range of crops than soybeans. No matter what sector of the economy it is used in, soybeans are cultivated and the person who uses them has seen a huge income.

Soybean is the only crop that contains up to 45% protein and 25% vegetable oil. It is also valuable because it contains all the essential amino acids found in animal protein. That's why all the animal products can be obtained from soy protein. For example, milk, yogurt, cottage cheese, cheese, various meats, environmentally friendly oil, egg powder (which contains lecithin). Blood plasmas and high-quality contact lenses are obtained from soy protein. In addition, wool gauzes are developed. They are indistinguishable from real woolen fabrics.

According to scientists, soy products are considered the best and most nutritious fodder for livestock. According to the protein content of soybeans, 100 kg of soybeans contain 134.8

nutritional units. This indicator is not found in any other cereal or legume crop. For example, 100 kg of oats, 116 of wheat, 126 of barley, and 133 of corn have been found [4].

Decision No. PQ-2832 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 "On measures to increase soybean planting in the republic in 2017-2021 and organize cultivation of soybean crops" and No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 Action strategy on the five priority areas of the development of the Republic" and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of January 16, 2018 "The country's food.

In the implementation of the tasks established in the order of PF-5330 on the "correction of measures to further ensure food safety", one of the pressing issues of the present day is the production of high-quality and high yield of soybean varieties in lands prone to salinity [1,2,3].

It is known that in the cultivation of abundant crops from agricultural crops on irrigated lands, plowing done at the right time and at a high quality level creates a thorough ground for the next year's harvest. In well-ploughed fields, there is a decrease in weeds, harmful insects, and diseases, moisture is well maintained, and it is important in timely and effective agrotechnical activities such as preparing the soil for sowing and planting in early spring. As a result, the seeds of the sown crops are fully collected, and the seedlings grow well, gather abundant harvest and ripen early [5,6].

Field experiments "Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical and microbiological studies in irrigated cotton areas" (PSUEAITI, 1963), "Methodology of field experiments with cotton" (PSUEAITI, 1981) adopted at the scientific research institute of agrotechnologies of cotton breeding and seed production (Tushkent, 2007) was conducted on the basis of stylistic guidelines, [7,8].

Scientific research was conducted in the field of the scientific experimental station of PSUEAITI in Pakhtakor district of Jizzakh region. Care of Nafis and Orzu soybean varieties was carried out on the basis of the agrotechnical processes used in the region, which has been irrigated and cultivated for a long time.

Soil salinity was determined in summer and autumn by taking soil samples from 0-30, 30-50, 50-70 and 70-100 cm layers and analyzing chlorine, sulfate and dry residue amounts (in 1.3 repetitions).

The water permeability of soybean varieties (for 6 hours) was 1550 m³/ha in spring, and it was observed that the irrigations and their rates during the growing season and the transition of the working techniques between the rows led to the compaction of the soil.

In 2019, the water permeability of light soil according to the mechanical composition of meadow-gray to salinity decreased slightly in the fall, and it was equal to 1045-1050 m³/ha in the variants of soybean varieties irrigated in the usual way (var.1,4,7,10), laying a film between the it was 1105-1245 m³/ha in irrigated (var.3,6,9,12) options.

Thus, during the observation, at the end of the season, it was found that the amount of compost did not significantly decrease from the initial amount, and in the 0-50 cm layer of the soil, it was 0.777-0.787%, and the nitrate form of nitrogen was 70-70 compared to the limited field moisture content. Soybean was irrigated with 60% of all fertilizer and fertilizer (var. 1, 2, 7, 8), 1.8-2.1 mg/kg and soybean was watered with a film layer on the fertilizer (var. 3, 6). 1.1-1.6 mg/kg in

the variants, mobile phosphorus 2.2-1.2, 4.1-1.7 mg/kg in the variants and potassium 17-15.6-10 in the variants mg/kg was observed to decrease compared to the initial dose.

In the one-year observations, in the variants of the Nafis variety of soybeans that were watered with a film (var. 3, 6), the highest number of stem residues was 0.81-0.89 t/ha and root residues were 1.88-2.07 t/ha. if it was done, in the options where the Orzu varieties of soybeans were watered with a film (var. 9, 12), these indicators were equal to 0.78-0.84, 1.69-1.86 t/ha, respectively. Nafis and Orzu varieties of soybeans were planted, and the highest yield was obtained from the variants (var. 6, 12) in which the soil moisture was limited to the field moisture capacity of 75-75-65 percent before irrigation, and the yield was 33.6-31.1 ts. organized /ga.

In the experiment, the least amount of water used for the cultivation of 1 t of soybeans was 8.4 m³/t in the option of Nafis soybeans covered with a film (var. 3) and 9.7 m³/t in the option 9, where the Dream variety was irrigated with a film. Formed.

In the experimental field, phenological observations were made at the beginning of each month in order to determine the growth and development of the studied soybean varieties. (Table 3.6.1)

From the data presented in the table, it can be seen that, as of August 1, Nafis type of soybeans were irrigated from all sides (var. 1.4), the height of soybeans was 18.4-19.4 cm, the yield was 3.7-3.9 grains, and the number of pods was 2 If it was 1-2.8 pieces, in the variants of soybeans harvested and irrigated (var. 2.5), these indicators are respectively 21.8-23.4, 5.4-5.6, 4.1-4, 6, and in the case of soybeans watered with a film bed (var. 3, 6), it was equal to 23.9-24.7, 6.7-6.9, 5.3-5.4, respectively.

Similar data were also obtained from the varieties planted with Orzu variety of soybeans. In the following months, the influence of the studied factors on the growth and development of soybean varieties became more significant. According to the observations, the best results were obtained in the Nafis variety of soybeans, which were watered with a film (var. 3, 6) and the length of the soybean was 43.5-48.2 cm, the yield branch was 12.9-14.7 pieces, and the number of pods was 38. If it was 9-40.8 pieces, in the variants where the Orzu variety of soybeans were watered with a film (var. 9, 12), the length of the soybean was 40.3-44.2 cm, the crop branch was 11.5-13.2 pieces, and the number of pods was 35.6-37.3 pieces. In the observations made, the difference between soybean varieties and variants was more significant, the productivity according to which is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1 YIELD OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES ACCORDING TO RETURNS, TS/HA

Var.t/r	New shade	Refunds			Average productivity
		I	II	III	
1	Elegant	26,9	23,6	25,7	25,4
2		28,1	25,0	27,3	26,8
3		31,3	29,2	32,0	30,8
4		28,2	24,6	27,1	26,6
5		30,3	27,2	29,2	28,9
6		35,1	32,5	33,2	33,6
7	A dream	20,2	24,3	22,1	22,2
8		22,6	25,4	24,3	24,1
9		26,6	28,4	27,0	27,3
10		24,1	26,2	23,1	24,4
11		24,6	26,5	25,5	25,5
12		29,6	32,3	31,5	31,1

TABLE 2 EFFECT OF IRRIGATION PROCEDURES AND METHODS ON PRODUCTIVITY OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES.

Var.t/r	New shade	Average productivity, c/ha	Additional yield, c/ha		
			New account chin	Wet mouth to account	For mulching
1	Elegant	25,4	+3,2	-	-
2		26,8	+2,7	-	-
3		30,8	+3,5	-	+5,4
4		26,6	+2,2	+1,2	-
5		28,9	+3,4	+2,1	-
6		33,6	+2,5	+2,8	+7,0
7	A dream	22,2	-	-	-
8		24,1	-	-	-
9		27,3	-	-	+5,1
10		24,4	-	+2,2	-
11		25,5	-	+1,4	-
12		31,1	-	+3,8	6,7

CONCLUSION

It was determined that the most favorable conditions for the growth and development of Nafis and Orzu soybean varieties in the conditions of the meadow-gray soils of the Jizzakh region were that the soil moisture before irrigation was 75-75-65 percent in relation to the limited field moisture capacity.

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**ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS OF THE
“PASSENGER TRANSPORT” ENTERPRISE PROVIDING TECHNICAL
PREPARATION AND SERVICE OF PASSENGER CARS FOR FLIGHT**

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ABSTRACT

Measures aimed at reducing the role and participation of the state in the republic's economy, widely introducing market principles and mechanisms in the management of economic sectors, and increasing the well-being and standard of living of the population have been implemented. In this respect, network enterprises of "O'TY" JSC also achieved important indicators in providing high-quality railway services to the population. This article describes the main tasks of the "Passenger Transport" enterprise, the dynamics of its main economic indicators, the composition of the main operating workshops, the analysis of operating costs, and the dynamics of its income.

KEYWORDS: *Development Strategy Of New Uzbekistan, Tasks Of Production And Economic Activity Of The Enterprise, Main Economic Indicators, Structure Of Expenses, Structure Of Income, Measures.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, it is inextricably linked with the modernization and renewal of our country, the formation of a qualitatively new, modern structural structure of our economy, the comprehensive development of our regions, and the improvement of the transport system. In recent years, measures aimed at reducing the role and participation of the state in the republic's economy, widely introducing market principles and mechanisms in the management of economic sectors, as well as increasing the well-being and standard of living of the population have been implemented.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Railway Transport" defines railway transport as follows. "Railway transport is one of the types of transport in general use, which includes production and social enterprises, institutions and organizations, and cooperates with railways of other countries and other types of transport. consists of a set of single production technologies that provide transportation needs.

Fundamental reform of the system of state and economic management bodies, deepening of reforms, maintenance of macroeconomic stability, increase of their responsibility for the implementation of the main socio-economic parameters and the State budget is provided. At the same time, it is necessary to review the current approaches and working methods of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the more rapid development of the country, to

introduce qualitatively new and innovative methods of organizing its activities, to ensure the independence of the heads of departments in order to implement the state policy and achieve specific results in the assigned areas. requires an increase.

Methodology

In order to consistently develop the social and economic situation and production infrastructure of our country, to further develop villages and neighborhoods, to create a favorable business and investment environment, to further develop the transport system, to take its place on the international scale and to apply it to the world. The program "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed. 100 goals have been set for the implementation of the program, the 36th goal of which is "Development of a unified transport system that integrates all modes of transport, creating an opportunity to reach and return to the destination on the basis of daily transport between large cities." called Joint-stock company "Uzbekistan Railways" is the most important link of the economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Sustainable development, stability, the introduction of innovative technologies and the growth dynamics of economic and industrial development of enterprises of the joint-stock company "Uzbekistan Railways" create favorable conditions for the development of the entire economy and transport sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Formation of freight and passenger transport, optimization of railway operating costs, ensuring the safety of train movement are carried out in close cooperation with foreign partners within the framework of international agreements.

In addition, in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis "On the results of 2022", it was emphasized the need to accelerate the transformation of state companies in the implementation of structural changes in the economy. In order to speed up the transformation processes before JSC "Uzbekistan Railways" as defined in the development strategy program, to establish the activities of private freight transport operators in the field, to optimize assets not related to the main activity, to reduce transportation costs, to create new services the goal of developing proposals was set. Based on this, from 2023, he emphasized on increasing the number of manufacturers in the field by developing a healthy competitive environment in the transport industry and creating equal conditions for enterprises.

Today, railway transport is the lifeblood of our country's economy. Railway transport plays an important role in the implementation of economic relations with neighboring countries. has a bilateral agreement on railway cooperation with its members, but also with foreign countries. Uzbek railways are equipped with modern technical equipment, geographical location is an important connecting factor on the European-Asian borders. It plays an important role in providing transport links between China, Japan, CIS countries, Iran, Turkey and Europe. It is a shorter and cheaper route from Asia to Europe

"Technical preparation and service of passenger carriages for flight" branch compiles statistical and financial reports of the enterprise balance sheet and submits them to "Uztemiryoluchi" JSC on time. The main purpose of the passenger transportation enterprise is to prepare passenger wagons for service and to serve passengers, to provide technical service to passenger wagons and to improve the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the implementation of the goal set in the development strategy program, the work of launching the movement of 10

high-speed electric trains on the Tashkent-Chirchik-Khojickent route will be completed in the next few days.

According to the 35 th goal of the development strategy, within the framework of the "Travel Uzbekistan" program, the number of domestic tourists will increase from 12 million and the number of foreign tourists visiting the republic to 9 million. In the implementation of this task, it will be appropriate to introduce tourist buses and railways connecting directly with neighboring countries.

The main tasks of the passenger transport enterprise, based on the tasks of the production and economic activity of the enterprise, consist of the following:



In addition, the branch has a car garage, as well as an "economic department" and "administrative management apparatus".

Cleaning of the enterprise, current maintenance of buildings and structures, and improvement of the environment are carried out in the economic department.

The legal norms related to the control of production and financial activities of the center are implemented and executed in the order specified in the legal documents produced by the apparatus of "Uztemiryoluchi" JSC and other bodies.

The branch "Technical preparation and service of passenger carriages for flight" is considered a wide-ranging enterprise, and the following workshops operate in the implementation of the main production activities.

- Technical control checkpoint - "North and South Railway Station";
- Repair shop - designed to carry out work on current repair of brake equipment, automatic coupling equipment and wheel pair shock tensioning devices.
- Assembly shop - repair of water supply and water heating equipment, car door windows and shelves, beds;
- Supply shop - intended for the repair of passenger trains with water and coal;
- Electrical workshop - regular technical inspection and maintenance of electrical equipment of passenger carriages at the place of formation and on the road;

- Traffic shop - timely delivery of trains to board passengers;
- Single technical inspection shop - passes trains through a single technical inspection (TO-3).
- Wagon guarding depot - is engaged in the guarding of wagons that are temporarily not moving.

Information about the main economic indicators of the passenger transportation enterprise is presented in Table 1 below:

From the data presented in Table 1, it can be seen that the number of wagons sent in 2022 was 44,432 wagons, and in 2021, 44,640 wagons, that is, 208 wagons less than in 2020, or a decrease of 0.5%.

TABLE 1. DYNAMICS OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE PASSENGER TRANSPORT ENTERPRISE

Indicators	The period under analysis			Change in 2022 compared to 2020		Change in 2022 compared to 2021	
	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	Absolute	Relative, %	Absolute	Relative, %
1. Total number of shipped wagons, pcs	44709	44640	44432	-277	0,7	-208	0,5
2. Interstate flights are free	7553	7232	7555	2	0,03	323	4,5
3. Domestic flights, pcs	35205	35255	35592	387	1,1	337	0,1
4. Intercity flights, pcs	1257	1414	637	-620	49,4	-777	55
5. Technical service for customers' wagons, units	694	739	648	-46	0,7	-91	12,2
6. Total wagon-km Including: million, wagon-km	104,3	101,9	102,1	-2,2	2,2	0,2	0,01
7. Number of interstate flights, pcs	46	43,6	46,1	0,3	0,06	2,5	0,6
8. Number of local flights	57	57	55,1	-1,8	30,2	-1,9	3,4

9. Number of intercity flights	0,495	0,381	0,162	-0,333	67,3	-0,219	58,5
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***Source: 2020-2022 report data of VCHD-2 enterprise.**

The number of wagons sent interstate will be 7555 in 2022, 7232 wagons in 2021, the reason for the increase in the number of wagons is the commissioning of new wagons in March and September 2022.

The number of wagons sent in the local direction in 2022 was 35592 wagons, and in 2021 it was 35255 wagons. The reason for this positive change is the commissioning of modernized wagons, as a result of which the number of wagons sent on the new local route increased by 337 wagons in 2022 compared to 2021.

In 2022, the number of wagons on the suburban route will be 637 wagons, in 2021 it will be 1414 wagons, and from 2020 it will be 1257 wagons. The number of wagons sent in 2022 compared to 2020 decreased by 55.0%, the main reason for this was the reduction of train traffic in order to reduce safety due to the newness of the railways on the Tashkent-Angren route.

The main volume indicator of the passenger transport enterprise is the wagon-kilometer along the entire route. Wagon-km in 12 months of 2022 was 102.1 million wagon-km, 101.9 million wagon-km in 2021, 104.3 million wagon-km in 2020.

In order to find out the financial condition of each enterprise, how profitable it is, its cost indicators are analyzed in Table 2.

TABLE 2. PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE OPERATING EXPENSES STRUCTURE, THOUSAND SOUMS

Indicators name	The period under analysis			Change (+,-)	
	2020	2021	2022	Change in 2022 compared to 2020 (in %)	Change in 2022 compared to 2021 (in %)
1.Equipping passenger cars	10120500	11250200	12072700	119	107
2. Current repair and maintenance of passenger cars	107106662	108102645	109208884	102	101
3. Servicing of carriages on passenger trains	4162735	4852300	5185845	124	107
4. Depot repair of passenger cars	19252124	19725300	20557244	107	104

5. Amortization of passenger cars	35524675	35925410	36744885	103	102
6. General basic costs for all other general sectors	18025485	18625320	19152587	106	103
Total	194192181	198481175	202922145	104,5	102,2

***Source: from the 2020-2022 report of the VCHD-2 enterprise.**

According to Table 2, an annual increase of all expenses was observed, that is, in 2022, compared to 2020, the total expenses increased by 4.5%, and in 2022, compared to 2021, they increased by 2.2%. Current repair and maintenance of passenger cars has the largest weight among operational costs, that is, in 2020, this indicator was 107,106,662 thousand soums, in 2021, it was 108,102,645 thousand soums in 2022 amounted to 109,208,884 thousand soums.

There was also an increase in costs for depot repair of wagons, that is, in 2022, this indicator increased by 7% compared to 2020, and by 4% compared to 2021. The main reason for the increase in these expenses was the increase in the price of materials every year, the increase of the minimum wage by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and factors such as the maintenance of wagons.

By assessing and correctly analyzing the company's financial situation, it is possible to improve its health and strengthen its financial stability.

In the conditions of the market economy, costs have a special place in increasing production efficiency.

TABLE 3. DYNAMICS OF REVENUES OF SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE "TECHNICAL PREPARATION AND SERVICE OF PASSENGER CARRIAGES FOR FLIGHT" BRANCH (MILLION SOUM)*

Indicators	The period under analysis			Change in 2022 compared to 2020		Change in 2022 compared to 2021	
	2020	2021	2022	Absolutely (+,-)	Relative (%Da)	Absolutely (+,-)	Relative (%)
1. Bed sheets income from use	14691,8	16009	18897,4	4205,6	28,6	2888,5	18
2. Income from selling newspapers to passengers	228,3	215,9	246,77	18,5	8,1	21,8	9,7
3. Building, equipment rental income	385,3	458,9	506,5	121,2	31,4	47,6	10,4

*Source: Enterprise reports for 2020-2022

The increase in the income from the provision of bedding in passenger trains was influenced by the increase in the price of bedding and bedding. The increase in income from the rental of buildings and equipment was influenced by factors such as rental costs, i.e., an increase in the minimum wage, and an increase in communal services.

Income from the rental of buildings and equipment in 2022 increased by 47.6 million soums or 10.4% compared to 2021 and amounted to 506.5 million soums. In 2022, compared to 2020, it increased by 31.4% and amounted to 458.9 million soums. These indicators are considered positive and indicate that the company has made extensive use of its internal capabilities.

In order to improve the economic and financial condition of the passenger transport enterprise, it is appropriate to implement the following measures based on the tasks of the enterprise's production and economic activity:



Timely reflection and control of the execution of the assigned plan tasks;



Effective and correct use of material, labor and financial resources;



Identification and use of internal production reserves;



Providing the head and administration of the enterprise, as well as higher organizations, with the necessary reporting information in a timely manner;



Ensuring security of enterprise ownership;

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CRITERIA AND ALGORITHM FOR RISK MANAGEMENT IN NON-TARIFF REGULATION OF FOREIGN TRADE

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ABSTRACT

The article is a logical development of the authors' early studies, which considered the task of reengineering the process of organizing customs control of foreign trade operations, in the context of an ongoing global pandemic and the urgent need to provide food products to the population. The methodology of information modeling of the process of interaction of authorized state management bodies and remote non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity is investigated. The concept of a unified application form for customs clearance of goods using the information matrix, aimed at risk management to ensure the completeness of the certification of foreign trade goods is proposed. A mathematical model has been developed for three classes of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity associated with countries or individual territories (regions) of the world, with international carriers and with foreign trade goods. An algorithm for managing customs risks at checkpoints across the customs border and recommendations for the development of the customs information system "Single Window" are given.

KEYWORDS: *Customs Control, Non-Tariff Regulation Of Foreign Economic Activity, Information Modeling, Information Matrix, Risk Management Algorithm, Customs System "Single Window".*

INTRODUCTION

Ongoing restrictive measures of the global pandemic on the one hand the urgent need to cover the needs of the population for food products on the other hand, require improvement of methods and means of state regulation of foreign trade, forced to search for optimal forms and mechanisms of implementation of control functions.

The task of organizing customs control at checkpoints across the customs border is one of the most important and, perhaps, the most time-consuming stage in the process of managing foreign

trade. According to the authors of [1] Afonin, P. N., Afonin, D. N., Mutte, G. E. and Kondrashova V. A. (2012), this process, along with customs authorities, involves a number of ministries and departments: transport, veterinary, phytosanitary, sanitary and epidemiological control and other authorized bodies.

The ongoing global pandemic prevents participants in foreign economic activity (FEA) from contacting representatives of these institutions and resolving issues related to the certification of goods directly in contact.

On the other hand, the urgent need to cover the needs of the population for food products requires removing unnecessary queues of foreign trade goods at the border and moving to the organization of selective control using a risk management system (RMS).

Against this background, the Risk Management System (RMS) and the Customs Information System (CIS) "Single Window" of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan introduced in 2019 have shown their effectiveness. In particular:

a) As a result of the introduction of the RMS in the activities of customs authorities, 83.8% of foreign trade goods for exports and 73.8% of foreign trade goods for imports were transferred to a simplified control regime. Because of this, the time of customs clearance of goods was reduced by 1.7 times for export, 1.4 times for import operations.

b) As a result of the introduction of the CIS "Single Window" in the activities of customs authorities in 2019 8461 units, in 2020 563657 units, in 2021 566826 units certificates and permits are provided remotely and without direct contact with participants in foreign trade. On the day of preparation of this work, 12 authorized bodies were integrated into the CIS "Single Window" and more than 52900 participants of foreign economic activity were registered in the system, 98% of certificates and permits are provided remotely.

At the same time, the study of the results of the effectiveness of the use of these systems in the activities of customs authorities showed that there are certain areas that require improvement.

For example, CIS "Single Window" is not involved in the organization of customs control at checkpoints across the customs border. In addition, the RMS knowledge base lacks risk models related to non-tariff regulation of foreign trade at customs border checkpoints. In particular, it is necessary to model the risks of phytosanitary, environmental, veterinary and other types of foreign trade control.

In light of the above, the problem of investigating risk management models and algorithms at customs border checkpoints, taking into account the requirements of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade, is relevant.

1. Statement of the Problem

Technical barriers of foreign trade in the form of phytosanitary, ecological veterinary, sanitary-epidemiological, and other types of control belong to non-tariff methods for regulating foreign economic activity. They contribute to the development of the domestic economy and ensure economic security by streamlining the entry of certain goods into the domestic market of the country. According to studies by Drobot, E.V., Ivko, E.S. (2018), the use by countries of such a category of protective measures in trade as non-tariff does not contradict the norms and rules of the World Trade Organization [2].

Non-tariff measures of regulation of foreign trade impose certain tasks on the customs authorities, which are associated with the organization of close cooperation with other regulatory authorities. For example, the purpose of sanitary and epidemiological control at the border is necessary to prevent the international spread of diseases, to control and ensure the response of health to public health risks. However, the main requirement for the organization of customs control at customs border checkpoints, in the context of the ongoing global pandemic and the urgent need to provide food products to the population, is to exclude unnecessary interference in international transportation and trade.

When it comes to selective control and risk management, it must be taken into account that the risks in any system, first of all, must be identified. The main requirement for risk management is the completeness of the list of possible risks. For example, to ensure the completeness of the list of possible risks of sanitary and epidemiological control, the authors of work [3] cite 9 types of such risks, and to ensure the completeness of the list of possible risks of phytosanitary control, the authors of work [6] cite 8 types of such risks.

However, the technical barriers of non-tariff methods of regulating foreign trade are not limited only to sanitary-epidemiological or phytosanitary control. According to the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 18 authorized bodies are involved in this process: the UzStandart Agency, the State Plant Quarantine Inspectorate under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, etc. They are entrusted with 39 areas of control and the issuance of relevant certificates.

The problem lies in modeling the risks of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade and developing algorithms for their management.

2. Problem Solving Concept

According to the Recommendations No. 33 of the UNECE through the Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT, Geneva, 2005), the conceptual approach to solving the above problem is the "Single Window" mechanism, which allows parties involved in foreign trade transactions to submit standardized information and documents using a single data transmission channel [4]. This mechanism implies remote customs clearance of foreign trade goods, by providing preliminary information to regulatory authorities in electronic format only once (fig.1.)

It should be noted that according to the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, each authorized control body has its own peculiarities to the certification of foreign trade goods and, therefore, different requirements for the provided list of documents. This factor does not allow the full implementation of the Single Window mechanism by providing preliminary information to regulatory authorities in electronic format only once. For the implementation of the "Single Window" mechanism, an important factor is the development of a single package of documents, a single application form for customs clearance of goods and ensuring the completeness of their certification.

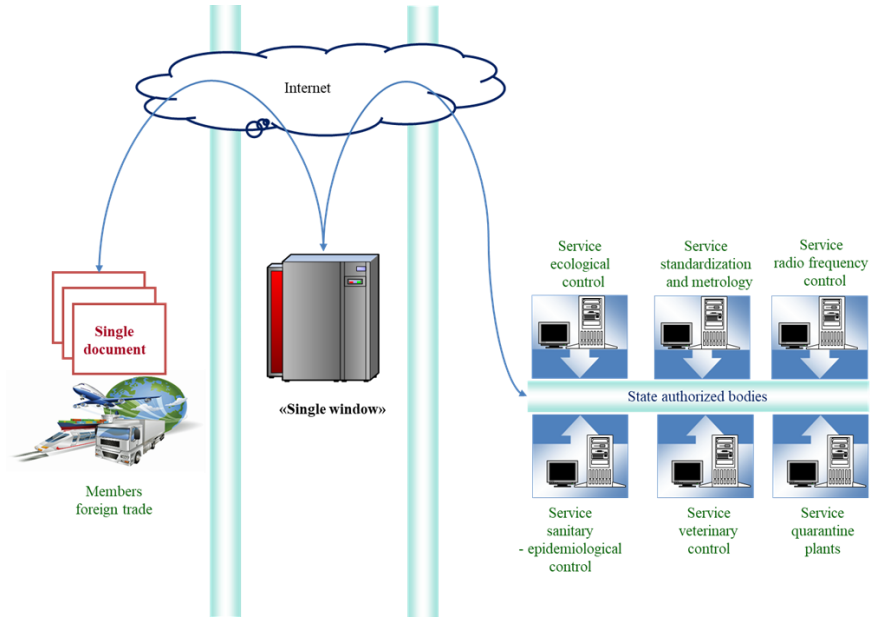


Fig. 1. Mechanism for interaction of customs authorities with state authorized bodies through the "Single Window"

(Source: Authoring Developments)

Based on the above, the authors of work [7] propose a single form of document - an application for customs clearance of goods, which includes at least the following information:

1. Unique number of the application for customs clearance of goods;
2. Goods code;
3. Name of goods;
4. Country of origin;
5. Country of departure;
6. Trading country;
7. Recipient of the goods;
8. The sender of the goods;
9. Quantity of goods;
10. The weight of the goods;
11. Cost of goods;
12. Carrier;
13. Country of transit;
14. Applicant.

The proposed unified form of the document - application form for customs clearance of goods reflects a kind of simplified version of the cargo customs declaration [5]. For the submission of a single application form is sufficient information that is available in the invoice or shipping

document of foreign trade. Due to the fact that during one year the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan receive several million applications for customs clearance of goods, the formalized data of the single application form gets the form of a multidimensional matrix, each element, which is an information variable z_{nml} and reflects the value of one application parameter.

$$Z = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} z_{11L} & z_{12L} & \dots & z_{1ML} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ z_{111} & z_{121} & \dots & z_{1M1} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} z_{111} & z_{121} & \dots & z_{1M1} \\ z_{211} & z_{221} & \dots & z_{2M1} \\ \dots & & & \\ z_{1411} & z_{1421} & \dots & z_{14M1} \end{matrix} & \end{matrix}$$

(1)

Here:

L is the total number of applications for customs clearance of goods received during one calendar year.

M - the number of detail elements of each request parameter.

The matrix (1) reflects the information of the application for customs clearance of goods submitted during one year to the customs authorities and is an information matrix. Research by some of the authors of this paper shows that each element of matrix (1) is an information variable [6].

The totality of data (1) and the Single Window mechanism of customs authorities is an information model of the process of remote certification of goods and is considered as a conceptual platform for solving the problem of introducing a system of risk management of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade at checkpoints across the customs border.

3. Implementation of the Concept

The methodology for implementing the above conceptual platform is based on the formation of risk profiles for non-tariff regulation of foreign trade. The analyses carried out by the authors (2021) of this work show that they are mainly related [7]:

- With countries or certain territories (regions);
- With international carriers;
- With goods subject to appropriate certification.

a) Models of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade, associated with countries or certain territories (areas)

Exploring the risk profiles of sanitary and epidemiological well-being, in [7] its model is proposed in the form of the following information matrix:

$$R^c = \left\{ \begin{matrix} r_{11}^c & r_{12}^c & \dots & r_{1N}^c \\ r_{21}^c & r_{22}^c & \dots & r_{2N}^c \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ r_{2501}^c & r_{2502}^c & \dots & r_{250N}^c \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where:

r_{i1}^c – numerical code of the i-th country, in accordance with the international standard ISO 3166;

r_{in}^c – are defined as follows:

$$r_{in}^c = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if a focus of infection is recorded} \\ & \text{on the territory of the } i - \text{country;} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

n – the number of risk profiles for the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, $n=2,3,\dots,N$;

$i=\overline{1,250}$.

c – The upper index means that these risk profiles refer to countries or certain territories (districts).

Information matrix (2) and formula (3) represents a model of risk profiles of sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population of the country, associated with countries or certain territories (areas).

However, the authors of this work are faced with the task of modeling risk profiles not only for the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the country's population, but also for the entire spectrum of control of technical barriers of non-tariff methods of foreign trade regulation. If we take into account the fact that 18 authorized bodies are involved in this process in the Republic of Uzbekistan and 39 areas of control are assigned to them, then in place of (3) and (4) we get.

$$R^c = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} r_{1139}^c & r_{1239}^c & \dots & r_{1N39}^c \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} r_{111}^c & r_{121}^c & \dots & r_{1N1}^c \\ r_{211}^c & r_{221}^c & \dots & r_{2N1}^c \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ r_{25011}^c & r_{25021}^c & \dots & r_{250N1}^c \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

(4)

where:

r_{i1k}^c – numerical code of the i-th country, in accordance with the international standard ISO 3166;

$r_{in k}^c$ – are defined as follows:

$$r_{in k}^c = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if a risk with the code number } n \text{ is recorded} \\ & \text{in the territory of the } i - \text{country} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

n - code number of the risk profile of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade associated with countries or individual territories (areas), $n=2,3,\dots,N$;

$i=\overline{1,250}$;

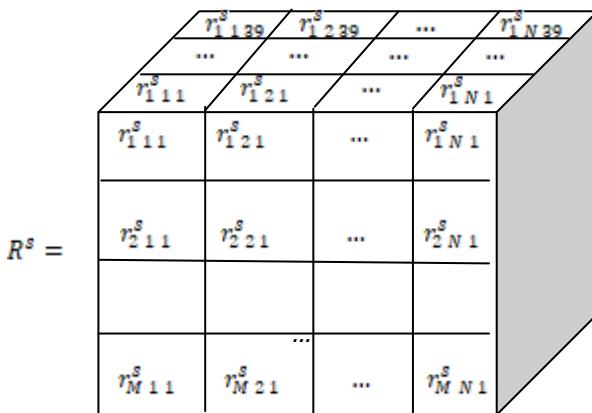
$k=\overline{1,39}$.

c – the upper index means that these risk profiles refer to countries or certain territories (regions).

The information matrix (4) and formula (5) represent an information model of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade associated with countries or certain territories (districts).

b) Models of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade associated with international carriers

Similarly, the hypercube of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade for carriers is formed:



(6)

where:

r_{i1k}^s – unique digital code of the I-th international carrier;

$r_{m n k}^s$ – are defined as follows:

$$r_{m n k}^s = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if the risk with the code number } n \\ & \text{is fixed for the } i - \text{carrier} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

n – code number of the risk profile of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade related to international carriers, $n=2,3,\dots,N$;

$m=\overline{1,\overline{M}}$, M - total number of international carriers operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

$k=\overline{1,39}$.

s – the upper index means that these risk profiles refer to international carriers operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Information matrix (6) and formula (7) represent an information model of non-tariff foreign trade risk profiles associated with international carriers.

c) Models of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade related to foreign trade goods.

The next important factor in the analysis of the risks of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade are goods subject to certification. I.e. goods included in the list of technical control of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade.

As you know, the list of such goods is approved at the government level. For example, Appendix No. 1 to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2012 No. 379 approved a list of goods subject to sanitary and epidemiological control [8]. In the database of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3,443 items of goods were registered according to the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign economic activity (CN FEA) of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2017) [9].

Based on the above, the information matrix of goods subject to certification, i.e. falling in the list of technical control of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade is as follows:

$R^p =$

	r_{111}^p	r_{121}^p	r_{131}^p	r_{141}^p
	r_{211}^p	r_{221}^p	r_{231}^p	r_{241}^p
	r_{M11}^p	r_{M21}^p	r_{M31}^p	r_{M41}^p

(8)

where:

r_{i1k}^p – goods code;;

r_{i2k}^p - name of goods;

r_{i3k}^p – basic unit of measure of goods;

r_{i4k}^p - additional unit of measure for the goods/

$m=\overline{1, M}$, M - the maximum number of goods on the list of technical controls of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade.

r_{i1k}^p - are defined as follows:

$$r_{i1k}^p = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if a goods with a digital code } i \text{ according to the CN FEA} \\ & \text{requires a certificate with a digital code } k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$k=\overline{1, 39}$.

p – the upper index means that these risk profiles relate to goods that fall into the list of technical control of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade.

Information matrix (8) and formula (9) presents an information model of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade associated with foreign trade goods.

4. Criteria and algorithm for risk management of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade at checkpoints across the customs border

Information matrix of application for customs clearance of goods (1), information model of remote goods certification process and models of risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade (4)-(9) will allow to establish risk management criteria at customs border crossing points.

Let's examine the risk management criteria in the order in which they are considered in Part 3 of this paper, i.e., first consider the risk management criteria related to countries or certain territories (districts). At the next stage, we will examine the risk management criteria related to international carriers and at the end of the risk management criteria related to foreign goods.

a) risk management criteria related to countries or specific territories (regions). According to the definition of the information matrix (1), for any application for customs clearance of goods with the number l ($1 \leq l \leq L$), its four elements are associated with countries of the world, i.e.:

$$z_l^c = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_{41l}(\text{country of origin}) \\ z_{51l}(\text{country of departure}) \\ z_{61l}(\text{trading country}) \\ z_{131l}(\text{country of transit}) \end{array} \right\} \quad (10)$$

In order to establish the presence of a certain risk of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity, associated with countries or certain territories (areas), it is necessary to monitor each of these countries for the presence of such a risk As the main tool for solving this problem, the information matrix R_c (4) is used, which represents the risk profiles of non-tariff regulation of

foreign economic activity associated with countries or certain territories (regions). This problem can be solved by determining the common elements of matrices Z^c and R^c . Since the R^c matrix represents all countries in accordance with the international standard ISO 3166, among its elements there are countries that are reflected in (10). It follows that the number of common elements of matrices Z^c and R^c is four:

$$Z^c \cap R^c = 4 \quad (11)$$

Let the elements of the matrix R^c corresponding to the elements of the matrix Z^c be the following:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z_{41l}(\text{country of origin}) \cap R^c &= r_{i_1 1 k}^c \\ z_{51l}(\text{country of departure}) \cap R^c &= r_{i_2 1 k}^c \\ z_{61l}(\text{trading country}) \cap R^c &= r_{i_3 1 k}^c \\ z_{131l}(\text{country of transit}) \cap R^c &= r_{i_4 1 k}^c \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

In this case, the presence of risks of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity associated with countries or certain territories (regions) are determined by the following formulas:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_{i_1}^c(\text{country of origin}) &= \sum_k \sum_n r_{i_1 n k}^c \\ R_{i_2}^c(\text{country of departure}) &= \sum_k \sum_n r_{i_2 n k}^c \\ R_{i_3}^c(\text{trading country}) &= \sum_k \sum_n r_{i_3 n k}^c \\ R_{i_4}^c(\text{trading country}) &= \sum_k \sum_n r_{i_4 n k}^c \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

where:

$$n=2,3,\dots,N;$$

$$k=\overline{1,39}$$

Criteria for risk management of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity, associated with countries or specific areas (regions) for the application for customs clearance of goods with the number l ($1 \leq l \leq L$) are defined as follows:

$$R_l^c = R_{i_1}^c + R_{i_2}^c + R_{i_3}^c + R_{i_4}^c \geq 1 \quad (14)$$

- similarly, it is possible to define risk management criteria related to international carriers that participate in the process of foreign trade operations:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Z^s \cap R^s &= 1 \\ \sum_k \sum_n r_{m_1 n k}^s &\geq 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

- Risk management criteria associated with goods on the list of technical controls of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade:

The above (11), (14)-(16) the risk management criteria for the risk of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade allow us to develop the following risk management algorithm at customs border checkpoints (Fig.2):

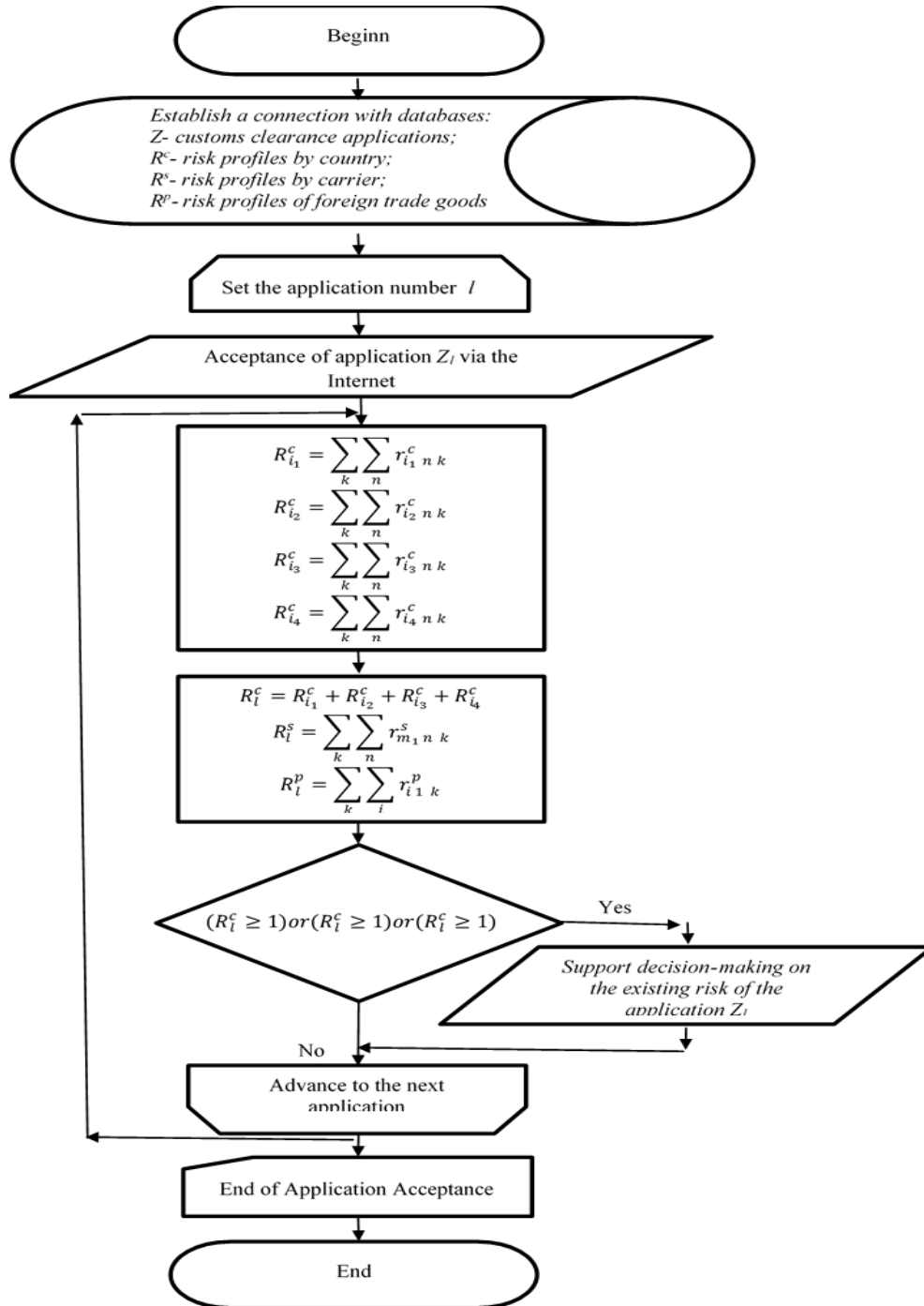


Fig.2. Risk management algorithm at customs border checkpoints

(Source: Authoring Developments)

CONCLUSION

For customs authorities, the problem of monitoring, analysis and risk management, has an important place in the implementation of effective action on technical control of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade at the checkpoints across the state border.

The material presented in this paper is the result of studying and analyzing the current state of informatization and digital customs at the border. Currently, at checkpoints across the state border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular at automobile crossing points, due to the lack of a "Single Window" mechanism for authorized control bodies, the time for customs control takes up to 40 minutes per vehicle.

The implementation of the conceptual approach "Single Window" and the algorithm for identifying risks at customs border crossing points, provide information interaction of regulatory authorities at the border and reduce the time of customs control..

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF CUSTOMS EXPERTISE OF COTTON AND POLYESTER BLENDED FABRICS

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the problem of classifying cotton and mixed fabrics for customs purposes and correctly determining their code according to the commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity. The level of study of the problem and peculiarities of changes in the chemical composition of cotton and blended fabrics as a result of treatment with dyeing are investigated. As a methodological base, the method of chemical analysis of the customs examination of such fabrics is used, by obtaining infrared spectra on special attachments. Mathematical formulas are proposed for determining the percentage of a dissolved substance in the process of chemical analysis. An algorithm has been developed for determining the composition of a substance by chemical and physico-chemical analysis, the final result of which is the classification of cotton and mixed fabrics for customs purposes. Recommendations are given for the practical application of the obtained scientific results and the improvement of its methods.

KEYWORDS: *Commodity Nomenclature, Cotton Fabrics, Customs Expertise, Goods Classification Algorithm.*

INTRODUCTION

The range of textile products produced for human and technical needs in the world is growing day by day. This is due to the recent creation of new fibers and threads with different properties and characteristics. In line with the development of production, the issue of improving and controlling the quality of finished products, expanding and updating the range is constantly relevant.

One of the most pressing issues in the process of customs control is the correct definition of product codes in accordance with the commodity nomenclature for foreign economic activity (CN FEA). This is due to the fact that customs duties are levied in full on the basis of commodity codes under the CN FEA. Customs expertise is important in the analysis of CN FEA code numbers of goods, which can provide important information on their chemical composition, structure, organoleptic, physicochemical and other parameters, as well as production processes of goods.

Almost any object can be analyzed through chemical examination. This type of examination allows the study of the chemical composition, physicochemical and physico-mechanical properties of fabrics. At the same time, the introduction of automated methods and techniques in product quality control and testing is a topical issue.

2. Description of the Problem and Level of Study

At the time of identification of goods, if they are marked and marked (fabric), it is not a big problem to determine their composition depending on the type. However, in the absence of any information, especially if they are physically similar goods, determining what the contents are can cause certain problems.

Certain types of fabrics are characterized by a certain color, clarity, surface character, gloss, tension, elasticity and other similar properties, the appearance of which allows to know the pattern of the material or product, as well as to have an initial idea of the nature of the fabric.

It is also an important task to determine its CN FEA code through the composition of natural and chemical fibers. These methods and techniques should make it possible to model in the laboratory the results of various external influences that occur during the production and use of textile products and materials.

Analysis of the chemical composition, structure, organoleptic, physicochemical and other parameters of goods in determining the CN FEA code numbers is the main concept of problem solving.

A number of scientists have conducted research to solve this problem. In particular, Russian scientists Shepelev A.F. [1], Zueva O.N. [2], N.A. Babkina [3] and many other scientists have conducted research on the microscopic appearance, composition, origin, characteristics of textile fabrics and their classification, characteristics and classification of nonwovens, characteristics of knitted fabrics and their classification of light industrial goods fibers and yarns.

In addition, a number of Uzbek scholars, including Karimkulov K.M., Askarov M.A. [4], Sattorov M.O., Zhuraev Z.B., Yusupov R.K., Bakirov N.[5], Kamoliddinzoda N.J., G'afurov J.Q., Fayzullaev Sh.R., Tychiev I.I., Mavlyanberdieva G.G., Axunbabaev U.O., Khasanova S.X. [6,7] conducted research on cotton and polyester. They studied the classification of textile materials, textile fibers and yarns, fabrics, knitted products, nonwovens and other textile products by indicators such as organoleptic characteristics, properties, structural structure.

The research conducted by these scientists is important in the classification of textile fabrics according to the CN FEA code. Therefore, additional quantitative analysis of the chemical tracking of textile products is an important task [8].

3. Introduction of the method of analysis of CN FEA code numbers of cotton and polyester blended fabrics

One of the first tasks in determining the CN FEA code of any brand is to study its specific features. Cotton and polyester blended fabrics The initial stage of the analysis of CN FEA code numbers also begins with the study of the specific properties of these materials.

a) Cotton is a natural fiber, a villi that separates from the surface of the seed. It is used in the manufacture of warm clothing, bedding, furniture industry, medicine, artificial silk, artificial leather, photographic film, film, artificial glass, linoleum, plastic, paper, explosives and other products.

Cellulose makes up 92-96% of cotton fiber and 40-60% of trees. The purest cellulose is obtained from cotton. To do this, cotton fiber is repeatedly treated with a 1% NaOH solution, resulting in 99.85% pure cellulose.

To obtain cellulose from wood, wood chips are heated in a solution of calcium bisulfite $\text{Ca}(\text{NBO}_3)_2$ at 160-180° C, at a pressure of 6-8 atmospheres, as a result of which all substances except cellulose are dissolved, i.e. cellulose is separated. Various papers, synthetic fibers and a number of other organic compounds are obtained from this cellulose.

It can also be treated with a chemical in the manufacture of cotton fiber fabrics. In particular, when alkaline cellulose is esterified with monochloric acetic acid, water-soluble cellulose ether-carboxymethylcellulose is formed.

The composition based on carboxymethylcellulose (along with glycerin and OP-10) is used in the textile industry in the enrichment of cotton fiber in the spinning process, ie in the treatment of damaged fibers.

In addition, azo dyes are used in dyeing yarn fabrics, wool, silk, polymers, man-made and synthetic fibers, adding pigments to other dyes. Sometimes the dye forms a chemical bond with the fiber. It is also possible to paint by immersing the material directly in the paint solution.

Natural silk and wool fibers are dyed directly with acid dyes. To dye cotton fiber directly, it is first processed with tannin, then dyed.

In some cases, the dyeing of the fabric is carried out by adding fixing substances (protrusions). In the process of coloring, fixing substances form pairs with both the material and the paint. As such substances, such as aluminum acetate, iron chloride, iron oxides, chromium and lead are used. Fabrics can be dyed in different colors with the same dye in the presence of different fixers. Cotton, wool and silk are natural polymers, and artificial polymers are obtained by chemical processing of natural polymers.

Depending on the raw materials, chemical fibers are divided into three main groups:

- Synthetic fibers are obtained by separating polymers from natural substances and their chemical treatment. For example, cellulose, casein, proteins.
- Synthetic fibers are made from synthetic organic polymers obtained by synthesis reactions (polymerization and polycondensation) from low molecular weight compounds (monomers).
- Mineral fibers - Fibers are also obtained from inorganic compounds.

b) Polyester is a chemical fiber. The macromolecules of polyester fibers (lavan, tesil, terylene, dacron) are as follows: $\text{HO}\{\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OOC-(C}_6\text{H}_4\text{)-COO}\}_n\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$

Polyester fiber has a polydispersed structure, a hard chain, which has the property of crystallization. The internal structure of the fiber has a high degree of order. It is a hydrophobic fiber due to the density of the structure and the absence of hydrophilic groups. At 65% relative humidity, the fiber absorbs 0.4% moisture and at 100% humidity it absorbs 0.6-0.8% moisture. In an aqueous environment, the fiber does not swell. It has a high electrical charge accumulation property. These properties worsen fiber dyeing and mechanical working conditions.

Polyester is a thermoplastic fiber, its softening temperature is 258-260 ° C, soluble in organic solvents. Under the influence of some reagents, polyester fibers (benzoic and salicylic acid) swell, and this property is used in the dyeing process. Even in the wet state, the elongation value of the polyester at the break does not change.

In the analysis of the CN FEA code of textile fabrics consisting of cotton and polyester fibers, they are quantified by chemical dissolution in the following sequence.

- For chemical analysis, the sample is taken in the smallest unit, which reflects the entire properties of the fabric, the minimum amount is 1 gram. The sample obtained is dried to constant weight and weighed on a special analytical balance.
- The prepared sample is poured into a 300 ml Erlenmeyer flask. 70% sulfuric acid at a temperature of 23-25 °C is added to the sample in the ratio of 100% by volume and the mixture is stirred in a water bath for 10 minutes. Cotton fibers dissolve in solution.
- Using a glass filter, the solution is subjected to vacuum filtration. The fibers remaining in the funnel are washed in the previous volume and at a temperature of 23-25 °C in 70% sulfuric acid, then washed with water.
- The fibers are placed in a beaker and neutralized with an aqueous solution of ammonia (about 1%) in a sample volume of about 50 volumes. Once again, it is filtered through a vacuum and the remaining fibers in the funnel are washed with water.
- The remaining fibers are dried in a drying chamber at $105 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 60 minutes and weighed on an analytical balance. After the weighing process, the fibers are re-examined.

To examine the fibers, the fibers of the weighed sample are separated and KBr tablets or infrared spectra are obtained in a special set-top box. Using a microscope, the presence of cotton fibers in the fiber is checked. When checking, it is necessary to make sure that the cotton fibers in the sample are dissolved.

Determination of the mass of solute is determined by the following formula:

$$M_{er.mod} = M_{nam} - M_{qol} \quad (1)$$

The percentage of solute is determined as follows:

$$M_{re.\%} = \frac{M_{er.mod} * 100\%}{M_{nam}} \quad (2)$$

here:

$M_{er.mod}$ – mass of solute (gr).

M_{nam} – mass of the sample (gr).

M_{qol} – residual mass (gr).

$M_{re.\%}$ – percentage of solute (%).

4. Algorithm analysis of code numbers CN FEA xlopchatobumajnyx and polyester smesovyx tkaney

The algorithm for analyzing CN FEA code numbers of cotton and polyester blended fabrics is considered to consist of the following sequence of steps.

Step 1: Inspection and examination of samples and documents.

The submitted sample will be reviewed and studied by experts. During the examination, it is possible to determine that the sample is a fabric with an image of various colors (Fig. 1.).



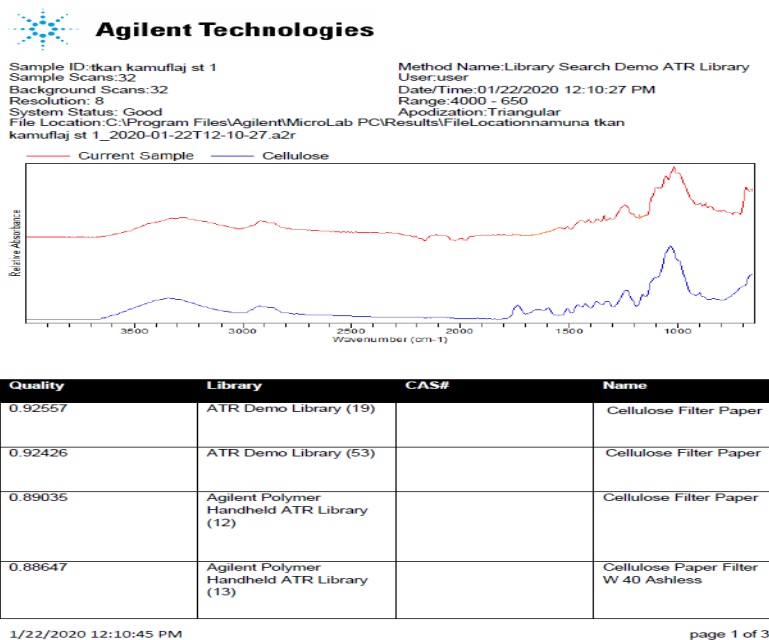
Fig. 1. Type of provided sample

Step 2: Spectral Analysis.

In order to study the composition of the sample, it is checked with an infrared spectrometer brand "Agilent Technologies Cary 630" and the spectrum is taken. According to the obtained spectrum, the yarns in the sample should correspond to the spectrum of cellulose and polyester substances (Fig. 2.).

Step 3: Microscopic Analysis.

The samples are magnified under a microscope to determine what yarn the sample is made of and the nature of some of the fibers. According to the research results, the sample threads should be made from fibrous threads and checked for the presence of cotton and polyester fibers(Fig. 3.).



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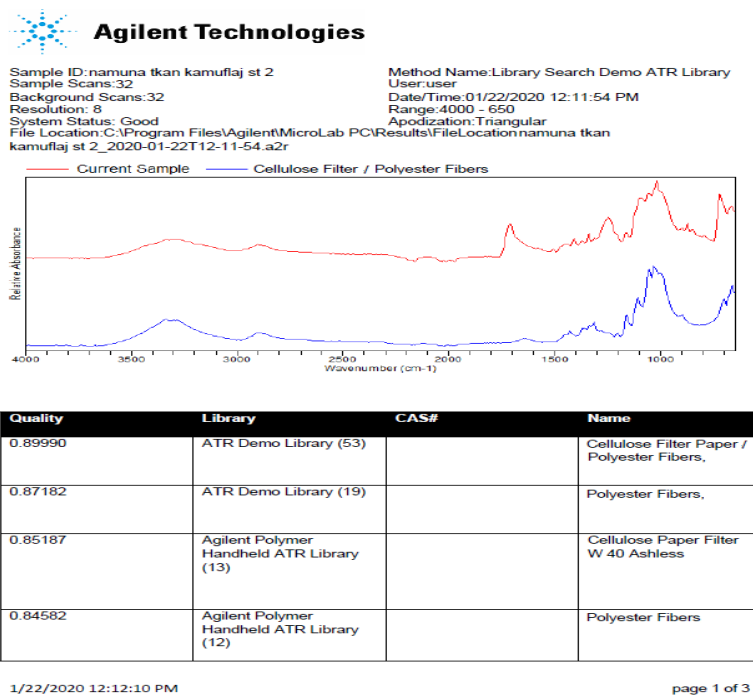


Fig.2. Infrared spectrum of a tissue sample taken with an Agilent Technologies Cary 630 spectrometer

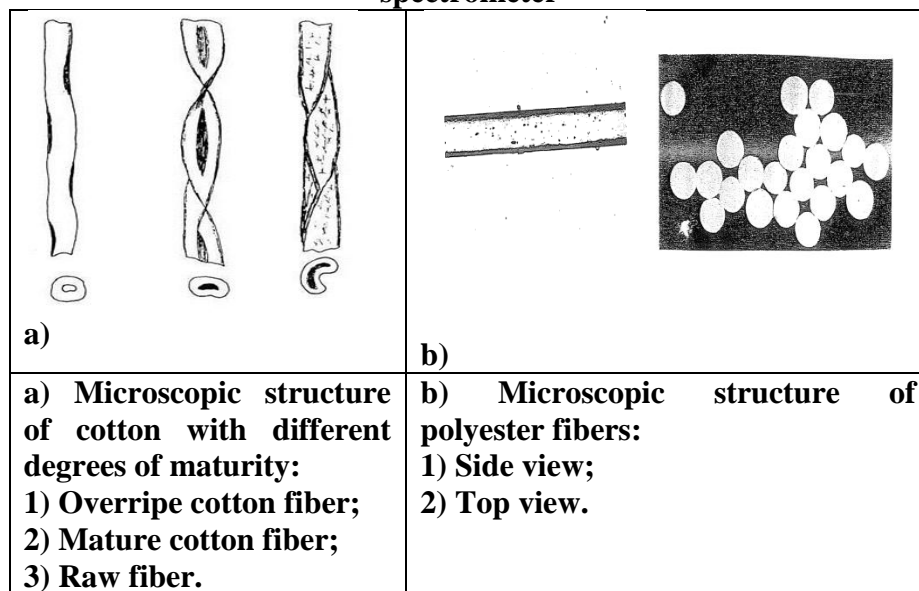


Fig.3. View of tissue samples under a microscope

Step 4: Chemical analysis.

The sample is chemically melted to determine the amount of polyester and cotton in the sample. According to the study, the amount of cotton in the sample (e.g. 48% (± 2)) and the amount of polyester fiber (e.g. 52% (± 2)) are determined as percentages.

Step 5: analysis of the surface density of the samples.

The exact dimensional shape of the sample is cut, measured on an analytical balance of the mark "*" and the surface density is determined. According to the calculation, the average surface density of the sample can be $190 (\pm 3) \text{ g / m}^2$.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the goods CN FEA code number analysis algorithm gives the expected results when applied in practice.

In particular, this method is used in the activities of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to analyze their CN FEA codes through spectral analysis of the composition of a sample of cotton and polyester blended fabrics.

Quantitative parameters, in particular the percentage of cotton and polyester fibers and the density of the fabric, play a decisive role in the analysis of CN FEA codes of goods.

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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF CUSTOMS EXPERTISE OF COTTON AND POLYESTER BLENDED FABRICS

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ABSTRACT

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- Synthetic fibers are made from synthetic organic polymers obtained by synthesis reactions (polymerization and polycondensation) from low molecular weight compounds (monomers).
- Mineral fibers - Fibers are also obtained from inorganic compounds.

b) Polyester is a chemical fiber. The macromolecules of polyester fibers (lavan, tesil, terylene, dacron) are as follows: $\text{HO}\{\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OOC-(C}_6\text{H}_4\text{)-COO}\}_n\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$

Polyester fiber has a polydispersed structure, a hard chain, which has the property of crystallization. The internal structure of the fiber has a high degree of order. It is a hydrophobic fiber due to the density of the structure and the absence of hydrophilic groups. At 65% relative humidity, the fiber absorbs 0.4% moisture and at 100% humidity it absorbs 0.6-0.8% moisture. In an aqueous environment, the fiber does not swell. It has a high electrical charge accumulation property. These properties worsen fiber dyeing and mechanical working conditions.

Polyester is a thermoplastic fiber, its softening temperature is 258-260 ° C, soluble in organic solvents. Under the influence of some reagents, polyester fibers (benzoic and salicylic acid) swell, and this property is used in the dyeing process. Even in the wet state, the elongation value of the polyester at the break does not change.

In the analysis of the CN FEA code of textile fabrics consisting of cotton and polyester fibers, they are quantified by chemical dissolution in the following sequence.

- For chemical analysis, the sample is taken in the smallest unit, which reflects the entire properties of the fabric, the minimum amount is 1 gram. The sample obtained is dried to constant weight and weighed on a special analytical balance.
- The prepared sample is poured into a 300 ml Erlenmeyer flask. 70% sulfuric acid at a temperature of 23-25 °C is added to the sample in the ratio of 100% by volume and the mixture is stirred in a water bath for 10 minutes. Cotton fibers dissolve in solution.
- Using a glass filter, the solution is subjected to vacuum filtration. The fibers remaining in the funnel are washed in the previous volume and at a temperature of 23-25 °C in 70% sulfuric acid, then washed with water.
- The fibers are placed in a beaker and neutralized with an aqueous solution of ammonia (about 1%) in a sample volume of about 50 volumes. Once again, it is filtered through a vacuum and the remaining fibers in the funnel are washed with water.
- The remaining fibers are dried in a drying chamber at $105 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ for 60 minutes and weighed on an analytical balance. After the weighing process, the fibers are re-examined.

To examine the fibers, the fibers of the weighed sample are separated and KBr tablets or infrared spectra are obtained in a special set-top box. Using a microscope, the presence of cotton fibers in the fiber is checked. When checking, it is necessary to make sure that the cotton fibers in the sample are dissolved.

Determination of the mass of solute is determined by the following formula:

$$M_{er.mod} = M_{nam} - M_{qol} \quad (1)$$

The percentage of solute is determined as follows:

$$M_{re.\%} = \frac{M_{er.mod} * 100\%}{M_{nam}} \quad (2)$$

here:

$M_{er.mod}$ – mass of solute (gr).

M_{nam} – mass of the sample (gr).

M_{qol} – residual mass (gr).

$M_{re.\%}$ – percentage of solute (%).

4. Algorithm analysis of code numbers CN FEA xlopchatobumajnyx and polyester smesovyx tkaney

The algorithm for analyzing CN FEA code numbers of cotton and polyester blended fabrics is considered to consist of the following sequence of steps.

Step 1: Inspection and examination of samples and documents.

The submitted sample will be reviewed and studied by experts. During the examination, it is possible to determine that the sample is a fabric with an image of various colors (Fig. 1.).



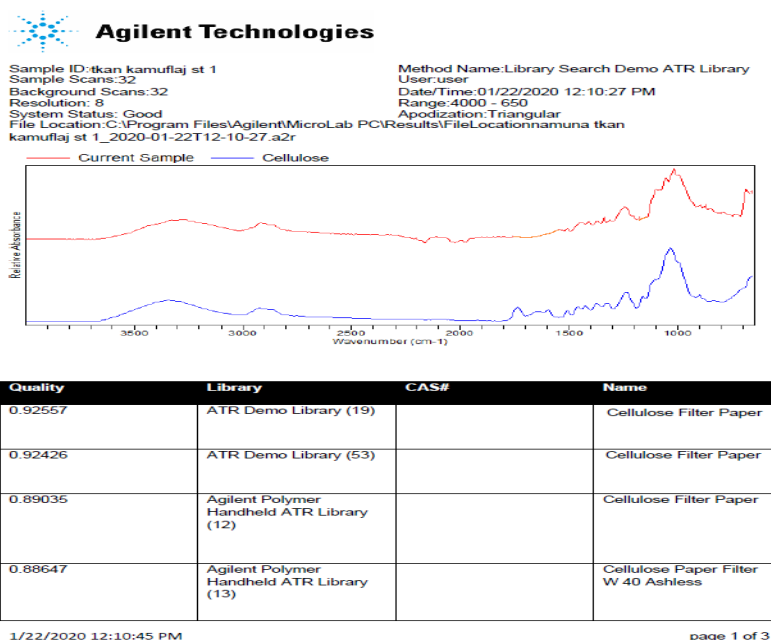
Fig. 1. Type of provided sample

Step 2: Spectral Analysis.

In order to study the composition of the sample, it is checked with an infrared spectrometer brand "Agilent Technologies Cary 630" and the spectrum is taken. According to the obtained spectrum, the yarns in the sample should correspond to the spectrum of cellulose and polyester substances (Fig. 2.).

Step 3: Microscopic Analysis.

The samples are magnified under a microscope to determine what yarn the sample is made of and the nature of some of the fibers. According to the research results, the sample threads should be made from fibrous threads and checked for the presence of cotton and polyester fibers(Fig. 3.).



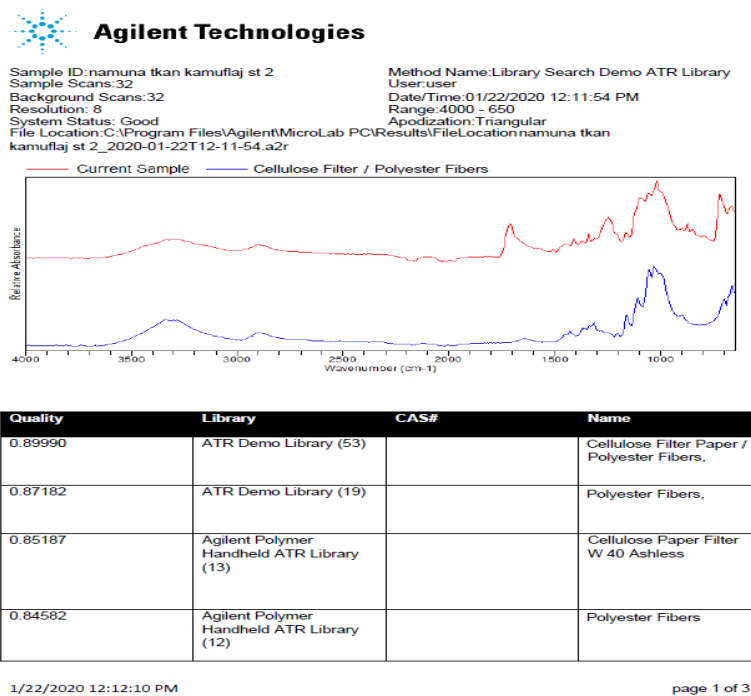


Fig.2. Infrared spectrum of a tissue sample taken with an Agilent Technologies Cary 630 spectrometer

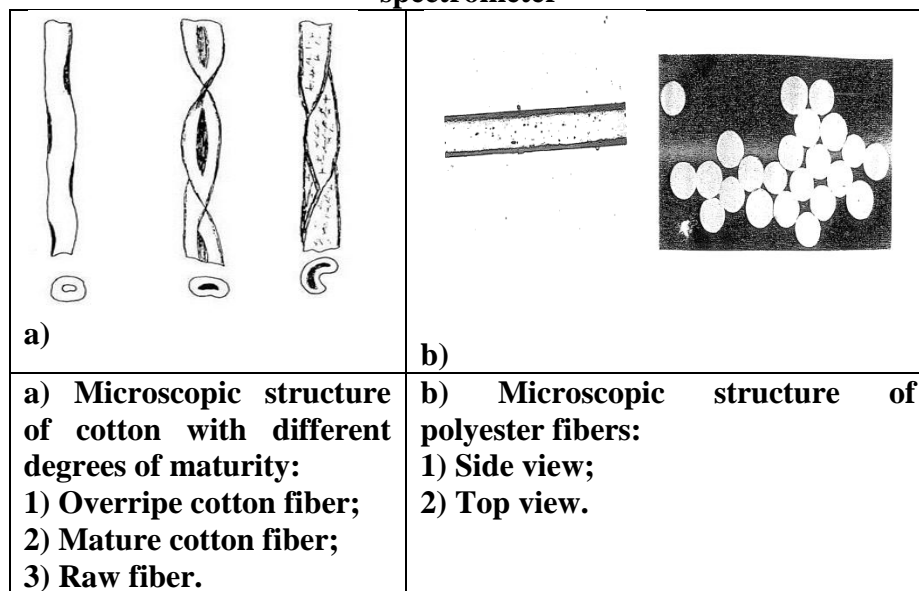


Fig.3. View of tissue samples under a microscope

Step 4: Chemical analysis.

The sample is chemically melted to determine the amount of polyester and cotton in the sample. According to the study, the amount of cotton in the sample (e.g. 48% (± 2)) and the amount of polyester fiber (e.g. 52% (± 2)) are determined as percentages.

Step 5: analysis of the surface density of the samples.

The exact dimensional shape of the sample is cut, measured on an analytical balance of the mark "*" and the surface density is determined. According to the calculation, the average surface density of the sample can be $190 (\pm 3) \text{ g / m}^2$.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the goods CN FEA code number analysis algorithm gives the expected results when applied in practice.

In particular, this method is used in the activities of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to analyze their CN FEA codes through spectral analysis of the composition of a sample of cotton and polyester blended fabrics.

Quantitative parameters, in particular the percentage of cotton and polyester fibers and the density of the fabric, play a decisive role in the analysis of CN FEA codes of goods.

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LEGITIMATE YOUTH BUILDING: THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND MENTORS

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ABSTRACT

The Youth are the pillars of God's Church for the future. The world in which we live is exilic. Parents, Guardians and Leaders in the household of faith should occupy the position of Mentors. They should imbibe in the youth the soundness of doctrine and discipline as demonstrated by heroes of faith such as Joseph, Daniel and Esther. This article therefore addresses the issue the need for parents and mentors instils good moral among young people wherever they find themselves. In the article, there is an attempt to respond to some of the following questions. What role does parent have to play in the lives of the young people to enable them to stand firm in whatever situation they find themselves? What can church also do to argument the efforts of parents in imbibing Christian moral and behavior among young people? Are there lessons from the Old Testament young people's life that the contemporary young people can learn? Can mentoring serves as a motivation for them to live and act according to the bible presets? The article summarize the need for mentoring young people as building legitimate existence in our exilic world.

KEYWORDS: *Legitimate, Building, Mentoring, Youth, Parents, Church.*

INTRODUCTION

Exile remains a personal and a communal reality for many people. The experiences of exile and the convictions still demand critical and creative attentions. Exile, emigrants, refugees and expatriates uprooted from their lands must make do in their new surroundings. In the world today, there is a rift between a human being and a native place; between self and its true home; as well as between the Christian and his worldly surrounding.¹

In the Old Testament, the word 'exile' was employed when the nations of Israel were exiled away from home to the nation of Babylon for a period of Seventy (70) years. Jason Palletier (2020), describe Israel's exile as the template by which all other exile stories conform³. We will call Israel's exile a 'cultural exile' or a 'Literal exile'.² While it is true that the creativity and the sadness seen in what the exile do remains one of the experiences that has still to find its true chronicles in a contemporary world; It is also true that the Bible and its divine history contains heroic, romantic, and triumphant episodes in an exiles life.⁴

Because of the relevance of youth in every exilic surrounding, this article seeks to convey the heroic experiences of Old Testament characters, most especially young people whose lives proved triumphantly true to faith and duty.

Relevant in the world today, lies a wave of challenges and defining moments of armed conflicts, Political Crises, Natural Crises and much more. We should be seen to be clear in what we believe, for our beliefs define our mission and practice. It is therefore vital that we renew our commitment to following God's word... and to truly seek the converting and reviving presence of the Holy Spirit, asking him to do in and through us a work that only he can accomplish.⁵

This Article also seeks to encourage youth and parents towards effective and holistic Christian mentoring. Christian mentoring is a relationship that typically takes place within the context of God's word and the Holy Spirits direction as the young believers seek the experience of the older believers to continually strengthen their wisdom and experiences.⁶

THE CHRISTIAN EXILE

We are exiles, because *"our citizenship is in heaven and from it we await a savior, the Lord Jesus Christ"* (Phil 3:20).⁷ In Paul's letter to the Hebrews he said to them: *"here, we have no lasting city but we seek the city that is to come"* (Heb 13:14). Many passages of scripture have made it clear to us that this world is not our home, Paul admonished the Corinthians saying: *"... we are not afraid, but are quite content to die, for then, we will be at home with the Lord"* (2Cor. 5:8). Regarding our Life styles here as Christians, Paul admonishes us *"not to be conformed to this age"* (Rom 12:2).

Piper says: the fact that we are exiles on the earth (1 Pt 2:11) does not mean that we do not care what becomes of [our] Culture.⁸ Being Christian exiles [in the world] does not end our influence ... this was the way it was in the beginning – Antioch, Corinth, Athens, and Rome.⁹

WHO GOES TO EXILE?

A good way to understanding the cause or reasons that make one an exile is to take a close reflection on the Israel's Exile. Israel's Exile was an awful and traffic experience covering a series of sad events. Windsor (2017) described the Israel's exile as a series of events, when the Kingdom of Israel – God's Kingdom – was finished. Israel attacked and overrun by enemies. The temple, the place God dwelled with his people, was destroyed, sacked and burned. People were killed and deported. The land of God's promise was deserted¹⁰.

Reason(s)

While some may tie the Israel's exile to historical reasons, political motives, or even blame empires and migrations, the old testaments Prophets have the following reasons to supply:

According to Prophet Moses:

"It is because they abandoned the covenant of the Lord. The God of their fathers, which he made with them when he brought them out of the land of Egypt and went and served other gods and worshipped them. gods whom they had not known and whom he had not allotted to them. Therefore the anger of the Lord was kindled against this land, bringing upon it all the curses written in this book, and the Lord uprooted them from their land in anger and fury and great wrath, and cast them into another land as they are this day" (Deut 29: 25-28).

Clearly therefore, the reason for Israel's exile was sin. As a result, the lamentations that followed their experience was painful:

"The roads to Zion Mourn, for none come to the festival; all her gates are desolate; her priests groan: her virgins have been afflicted and she herself suffers bitterly. Her foes have become the head; her enemies prosper, because the Lord has afflicted her for the multitude of her transgressions; her children have gone away captives before the foe" (Lam 1:4-5).

FAMILY AND RELIGION

(A) DANIEL

FAMILY. According to the Bible, Daniel is also known as Chaliab, (2 Sam. 3:3) He was the second son of David with Abigail, Widow of Nabal the Carmelite, David's third wife (1 Chro. 3:1).¹¹ Daniel was by no doubts, from a royal family (Dan. 1:3).¹²

Though being the Second Son of David, Daniel was not a contender for the throne of Israel, even after the death of the first Son of David – *Amnon*, the third born *Absalom* and the fourth born *Adonijah*, the throne eventually passed to his younger half brother, *Solomon*.¹³

MORALS. Daniel and his associates had been trained by their parents to habits of strict temperance.¹⁴ They had been taught that God would hold them accountable for their Capabilities and that they must never dwarf or enfeeble their powers.

According to Anderson, Daniel was but a child at the time of the national revival led by King Josiah which he carried out for many years. When King Josiah fell on the field of battle in 608 B.C. and his body was brought home for burial, Daniel was already a youth of Fifteen years.¹⁵ The Tragedy left a deep impression on the adolescent mind of Daniel.¹⁶ Their sorrow was deep and lasting and Daniel was among the remnant of nation's youth who remained true among other young men of royal birth.¹⁷ This education was to Daniel and his Companions the means of their preservations amidst the demoralizing influences of the court of Babylon.¹⁸

Three years after the death of King Josiah was the unfortunate invasion of Judah: *"in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim King of Judah, came Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon unto Jerusalem and besieged it. And the Lord gave Jehoiakim King of Judah into his hands"* (Dan. 1:1-2).

The year was 605 B.C. and it was the first of three invasions of Judah by Chaldean Conqueror; Daniel and his companions – the only exiles mentioned by name – were among those taken to Babylon.¹⁹ The Second invasions occurred in 598 B.C. when a much larger group was deported; among them was a young Priest, Ezekiel who later wrote the book that bears his name.²⁰ The final invasion in 586 B.C. was the large group of exiles together with the remaining temple treasures were taken away to Babylon. Then the invading army destroyed Solomon's magnificent temple and the city of Jerusalem.²¹

(B) JOSEPH

Joseph in the Old Testament primary refers to the Patriarch, one of the sons of Israel. Joseph was the 11th of 12 sons, the first by Jacobs Favorite wife, Rachel.²² His name means *"may he [the Lord] add"*. That was a part of Rachel's prayer at his birth (Gen. 30:24). As the child of Jacob's old age and Rachel's Son, Joseph became the favorite and was given the famous *"coat of many Colours"* (Gen. 37:3 KJV; *"long robe with Sleeves"*, NRSV; *"richly ornamented robe"* NIV) by

his father. This and his dreams which showed his rule over his family inspired the envy of his brothers who sold Joseph to a caravan of Ishmaelite (Gen. 37).²³

MORALS. According to the Bible, ‘*Jacob Loved Joseph more than any of his other Sons ----*’ (Gen 37:3). Because he listened to his father’s instructions and loved to obey God.²⁴ One may wonder how Joseph developed a widely different character from the rest of his brothers.

White has this to say concerning the morals of Joseph,

“In his childhood he had been taught to love and fear God, often in his father’s tent, he had listened to the story of the vision that Jacob saw as he fled from his home an exile and a fugitive; He had been told of the Lord’s promises to Joseph and how they had been fulfilled.... In addition, he had learned of the Love of God In providing for men a Redeemer; now all these precious lessons came vividly before him. Joseph believed that the God of his Fathers would be his God..”²⁵

Joseph was raised in a very tense family atmosphere of jealousy and resentment.²⁶ At the age of Seventeen (17) Joseph tended flocks with his brothers and was the one who brought bad reports about them to their father Jacob (Gen. 37:2,12-14). Jacob instructed Joseph to identify the wrong doings of his brothers; therefore Joseph learned in his youth, to be virtuous, honest, and a man of integrity.²⁷ Joseph received direction and mentorship from Jacob easily. This was possible because his father was also his close confidant. He reported to him the evil that his brothers did on the field-either to other peoples farms which they ravaged with their cattle or the women they molested and such like (Gen. 37:1-4)²⁸ At the age of seventeen, Joseph began to have dreams.²⁹ The *dreams* showed his rule over his family while the “*Coat of many Colours*” illustrated a sign of nobility.

According to Swindoll, by giving Joseph this elaborate full-length coat, which was a sign of nobility in those days, his father [Jacob] was boldly implying “you can wear this beautiful garment because you don’t have to work like those brothers of yours.”³⁰

OUT OF HEBRON

Another special mentoring tool employed by Jacob upon Joseph was to send him out of Hebron “*so he sent him out of the valley of Hebron. And he went to Shechem....and there he was wondering in the field...*” (Gen.37:15).

Hebron was a beautiful valley surrounded by hills, a beautiful location both for comfort and security; Hebron meant a lot of things to Joseph. Hebron was where he had grown and lived for the first fifteen years of his Life.³¹ At Hebron, the graves of his Patriarchs were there. The ancient alters stood there. the alters of Abraham, Isaac and even Jacob which was foundational to his own spirituality and communion with the invisible God, were all that made Hebron significant to Joseph. Hebron was not just a place. It was “*a bosom*” of love for him.³² To be sent out of the valley of Hebron and to wonder about in the open fields under the scorching heat of the sun was a harsh beginning for Joseph.

(c) ESTHER

Esther was the daughter of Abihail and Cousin of Mordecai (Esther 2:15). Esther, was named *Hadassah* at birth (Esther 2: 7); she was born during the time when Israel was in captivity being a consequence to disobedience. Her uncle Mordecai raised her after the death of her parents who claimed the title of her father.³³ “*And he brought up Hadassah, That is Esther, his uncle’s*

daughter: for she had neither Father nor Mother, and the maid was fair and beautiful. Whom Mordecai when her Father and Mother were dead, took for his own daughter” (Esther 2:7).

MORAL. Mordecai was a pure Jew. His great grandfather was one of the original Jews who were deported to Babylon four generations before... *Mordecai* was descended from the family of *Kish*- a family that can be traced all the way back to Saul's father, *Kish*.

If Mordecai did adopt Esther, his cousin as his own daughter when her parents died, this shows both his keen sense of responsibility and his compassion.³⁴ Orphans are shown to be close to God's heart throughout Scripture and a good follower of God should be seen to show love and compassion to orphans especially relatives.³⁵ (Exo. 22:22-24; Deut. 10:18; Ps. 10:17-18; 68:5; 82:3). She was taught the love for her nation Israel, reason why when their lives were threatened, she declared fasting to cry unto the lord risk her life for the sake of her people, thus the statement “If I perish I perish.”

Reformation Era.

According to Earle Cairns, John Wesley kept a close relationship and link with members and organized his converts into groups. Subsequently, in 1742, the groups or societies were subdivided into classes of ten to twelve under a lay leader who had spiritual oversight of the class.³⁶ This was an idea of group mentorship during the reformation era. The reformation era also witnessed people like Martin Luther and John Calvin who wrote many letters to care for the spiritual needs of those under their charge.³⁷ Within a similar time, there was a counter-reformation, where it was observed, that there was a “deep spirituality within the Catholic Church.”³⁸ What makes this era unique was the enlightenment people possess at the time and were able to read and respond to what they acquire. He maintained that:

Ignatius of Loyola is probably the founder of the modern retreat movement, and his famous spiritual exercises are the basis for many today. During the same period, we also encounter Teresa of Avila, one of the first to map out the stages of growth in the spiritual life in her book.

Interior Castle. Her contemporary, John of the cross, developed through his mystical poetry an understanding of what is often called “the dark night of the soul”, that experience when God seems to have abandoned us but is, in fact, drawing us even closer to himself. His words have guided many since to find peace in the midst of darkness.³⁹

He asserts that the Puritan Preachers of the 17th c came to the scene in the seventeenth century; these preachers and pastors such as Richard Sibbes and Thomas Godwin were also concerned with spiritual growth.⁴⁰ Understanding Tony will suggest two things, mentoring and discipleship, though much emphasis is given on spiritual growth, which has to do with discipleship.

The Tony reports that:

John Bunyan wrote his famous book the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which so wonderfully describes the Christian journey. Richard Baxter wrote two influential books, *The Reformed Pastor* and *The Soul's Everlasting Rest*, both of which begin to describe the growth and care of the soul. In the 18th century, John Wesley introduced the class system to nurture those converted during the revival, which came to Britain during his ministry. The class system was essentially an exercise in-group spiritual direction, as it called individuals to meet together regularly, give an account of their growth in God, and seek greater personal holiness.⁴¹

The writings of John Bunyan, Richard Baxter and introduction of nurturing of the new converts by John Wesley were all geared towards helping and equipping the pilgrims, pastor and new converts to be established, rooted and become firm as the disciples of Jesus.

The Role of the Church in Mentoring: Mentoring in the Church has to do with accountability. Being accountable means that members of the Church care enough for one another to hold each other responsible for developing a relationship with God, growing in His likeness, and accomplishing his work in the world.⁴² To him, the objective of mentoring is to hold people accountable so that they may develop to their full potential.⁴³ In a related report Phil A. Newton lists churches who mentored as the church in Jerusalem (Acts 2:42), Antioch (Acts 11:22ff) (Acts 13: 1-4). He added that several local churches were identified, trained and sent workers to other communities beyond their own, giving a model for the future generation.⁴⁴ Apart from being accountable, he suggests that sometimes a laity with mentoring ability can be called to give a mentee straight talk about an improper attitude, about a wrong choice, about unresolved problems. This, therefore, is to inculcate the right attitudes among young people and to hold them accountable for their allegiance to God.

Mentoring and Discipleship

On how long discipleship has existed, Bill Hull argues that passing on wisdom to the young for the purpose of character formation has always been around. He affirms it meets the human need for friendship, guidance, and intimacy. He concluded, it is also crucial for accomplishing a task, achieving a long-term goal, and for spiritual people doing the will of God.⁴⁵

Addressing mentors or spiritual guides, Hull opines that through history, mentors or spiritual guides have helped temper people's tendency to be lazy, lose focus, or give into temptation; but on the other hand discipleship has provided the following human needs: relationship to nurture, apprenticeship for competence, accountability for tasks, submission for shaping, and wisdom for decision making.⁴⁶ While one may agree with his opinion, it should be noted that there can be no successful mentoring without relationship, accountability and wise decision making. So when you talk of mentoring you are invariably talking about discipleship. Despite his former statement, he acknowledges that mentoring is closer to the core meaning of discipleship because discipleship is about one person following another and becoming like that person.⁴⁷

Need for Spiritual Mentoring today

While on the need for mentoring, Kreider posited that there is an urgent need for spiritually mature men and women to mentor young Christians, helping them to clarify what really matters in life and work.⁴⁸ Commenting on the danger of lack of mentors he bluntly and confidently says, without the spiritual fathers and mothers to raise the next generation, we are in grave danger of dying out.⁴⁹ On the scarcity of mentors he laments, spiritual fatherlessness is a weakness in the Body of Christ today; a great vacuum has been created by the scarcity of godly fathering.⁵⁰ On the other hand, he described spiritual parents as spiritual fathers and mothers who can be called mentors, coaches, or disciplers; because they help, their daughters and sons negotiate the obstacles of their spiritual journeys.⁵¹

Kreider defines spiritual parents thus: "Spiritual father and mother who help a spiritual son or daughter reach his or her God-given potential."⁵² According to David Watson, discipleship means knowing Jesus, loving him, believing in him, and committed to him.⁵³ On the principle behind discipleship, he declares that it involves one person influencing another, which results in

a change of heart and mind.⁵⁴ Mentoring thus, does not only change the mind, it changes the vision, values, and morals. Then he advocates “ship” added to the end of a disciple means “the state of” or “contained in.” Therefore, discipleship means the state of being a disciple. To him, the term discipleship has a nice ongoing feel, a sense of journey, the idea of becoming a disciple rather than having being made a disciple.⁵⁵ The Greeks use the word “*mathetes*” which is being translated as a “disciple” and used as “leaner” or “one who is a diligent student.”⁵⁶ He opines that when a disciple finished his training, he was expected to reproduce what he had learned by finding and training his own apprentices.⁵⁷ The most important part of a disciple’s life was his life in Christ and in the community of Christ.⁵⁸ He ends that following Jesus is personal, which is why God designed discipleship as one person helping another person to follow Jesus.⁵⁹ Chap Clark, et al., in their book “*Youth ministry in the 21st century*” state that Deuteronomy 6 describes generational discipleship lived out through both the church and the home. They insist that without strong discipleship among the parents and kids, each generation drifts further from a Christ-centered life.⁶⁰ God’s intent in this passage creates an educational process for families to disciple each generation.⁶¹ This is a time in history that made Israel blossom and was in great prosperity and blessings as they transmit values from generation to generation.

FUNDAMENTAL CONVICTIONS OF YOUTH MENTORING

According to Collins and Palletier, a good mentor is a person who is credible and has a high level of integrity⁶² they practice mutual respect⁶³. A good mentor should be seen to be able to also assist in areas of personal growth and development.⁶⁴

The activities of wise and loving guidance, of mentoring, assumes four fundamental convictions.⁶⁵

(a) Creational Covenantal theism:

The God of Miraculous redemption and covenant faithfulness and love is the maker of heaven and earth. His works form and frame reality, and because all things owe their existence to his loving creation and sustenance.⁶⁶ Parents, Guardians and Christian Mentors should therefore be aware that we are all creatures of God living in the Universe (Bible Text).

The youth or mentee should be led to know that we are a creation that sings one song to the praise of its Maker and redeemer all of life is our Creator and Redeemer’s invitation to joyful delight, service and praise.⁶⁷

(b) Instruction and Direction in a Loving Relationship:

Parents, Guardians and Christian Mentors should be those who can call out to say: “*Listen my son, to your fathers Instruction and do not forsake your mother’s teaching*” (Prov. 1:8). The instruction and direction are offered and received in the context of a loving relationship.⁶⁸ In Proverbs, the Bible contains a rich supply of scriptures of loving relationship through which instructions can flow from parents to their children, from guardians to their wards, and from Christian Mentors to their Mentees. Proverbs says:

“My Son, if Sinful men entice you, do not give in to them; if they say come along with us, lets lie in wait for innocent blood, lets ambush some harmless souls My son, do not go along with them, do not set foot on their path” (Prov.1:10-15). *“My Son, do not forget my teaching, but keep my commandments in your heart” ... My Son, do not despise the Lord’s discipline and do*

not resent his rebuke; because the Lord discipline those he loves as a father the Son he delights in".(Prov. 3:1-12).

The Bible Scripture also personifies wisdom as a *woman*, as *mothers*, and as *fathers*, to instruct their children and to guide them. "*Blessed are those who find wisdom, those who gain understanding, for she is more profitable than silver and yields better returns than gold*" (Prov. 3:-14) "*Long Life is in her right hand; and her left hand are riches and honour*" (Prov. 3:16). "*She is a tree of life to those who take hold of her, those who hold her fast will be blessed*" (Prov. 3:18). This field and setting for mentoring makes compassion, Sympathy, loving care, and hospitality critical virtues and factors in [Christian] mentoring.⁶⁹

(c) "Fear" of the LORD: Critical qualification for mentors

A Major critical Virtue and Major qualification for Christian mentors is the "Fear" of the LORD. There can be no legitimate character building among youth if their parent, guardian or mentors fall short of the critical virtue. For Proverbs, *the fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom...*(Prov 9:10) "*Then you will understand what it means to fear the LORD, and you will gain knowledge of God*" (Prov 2:5) "*To fear the LORD is to hate evil, to hate pride and arrogance, evil behaviour and perverse speech*" (Prov 8:13) "*Do not be wise in their own eyes, fear the LORD and shun Evil*" (Prov 3:7).

Thomas T. wrote:

The fear of the LORD produce a new way of looking at all of life, for it sees each moment as the Lord's time, each relationship as an opportunity to express the Lord's Justice and Love, each duty as the Lord's Command, and each blessing as the Lord's gift; and each dimension of creation as a potential place of the Lord's Calling. Because the fear of the lord give rise to the desire to please the Lord in all things, it leads the God-fearer to attentive and dependent obedience to all that the lord has commanded. So the Law of the Lord is a delight to those who fear him, to truly wise mentors first, and then to their Students and followers and friends⁷⁰.

(d) Wisdom: As a gift, As a Discipline.

Wisdom is both a gift from the Lord and the result of discipline seeking. The Biblical understanding of wisdom is distinctive, for wisdom is not only the fruit of discipline seeking; it is preeminently a gift from the Lord.⁷¹ Above all, we must not forget the role of the Holy Spirit in any Christian mentoring relationship. Jesus said: "*...when he, the Spirit of truth is comes, he will guide you into all the truth. He will not speak on his own; he will speak only what he hears, and he will tell you what is yet to come*"(John 16:13)

CONCLUSION

The Youth are the pillars of God's Church for the future. The world in which they live is exilic. Parents, Guardians and Leaders in the household of faith should occupy the position of Christian Mentors. They should imbibe in the youth the soundness of doctrine and discipline as demonstrated by heroes of faith such as Joseph, Daniel and Esther.

All who will assume the position of Youth Leaders or Christian Mentors should be seen to know what the scripture teaches. The Bible says: "as Iron sharpens iron, so one person sharpens another" (Prov. 27:17). Therefore, Christian mentoring sharpens the faith of the mentee as well as strengthen the faith capacity of the mentor.⁷² A basic element of Christian mentoring is about

helping people to become more and more like another person, and that person is Christian⁷³
Christ our LORD, eternally remains the embodiment of a holistic and legitimate existence.

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CONSUMER PERCEPTION AND PREFERENCE FOR SMART PHONE: A STUDY ON BHUBANESWAR MARKET

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ABSTRACT

Smart phones have become a part and partial of human life. With increasing disposable income, availability of variety of brands of smart phones to choose from, today the consumer has many choices. This paper focuses on the factors affecting consumer decision while buying a smart phone. The factors we consider here in this paper are battery life & capacity, fast charging, good quality display, high RAM & ROM, and high resolution. From this study it has been found that 84 respondents preferred medium size phones. Most of the respondents i.e; 57 preferred high storage capacity of RAM and ROM followed by high resolution camera. Brands like Apple, Samsung and Oneplus are perceived significantly different from brands like Vivo, Oppo, Xiaomi and IQOO. Whereas Realme and Google Pixel are not perceived significantly different from other brands.

KEYWORDS: *Smart Phone, Consumer Perception, Anova, Brands.*

INTRODUCTION:

Today, technology plays a vital role in our modern life. Different technical gadgets have made human life easier. One of them is smart phone. 70 percent of the world population today have at least one smart phone. Smartphone industry has been booming since 1983. Since then, there have been many large mobile phone companies stepping their foot into the industry. Western Smartphone makers, like Apple and Google, are increasingly looking east for growth, giving countries like India significant influence over the sorts of features they build into their phones.

The behavior of consumers towards smart phones is increasingly a focus of marketing research. In particular, consumer behavior in the smart phone industry, from adoption motivation to post-usage behavior has become a major focus of research in the field of marketing. The results of the research confirm that the regulatory focus has an influence on consumer behavior towards smart

phone purchase decision by affecting their perception, motivation, and lifestyle. India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and the smart phone industry in India is also growing very fast. For consumers' smart phones have become essential parts of personal and business life. There is a continuous increase in disposable income; there has been a major shift in the attitude and aspirations of the consumers.

Evolution of smart phones has got greater benefits such as accessing internet, checking mail, UPI payments, etc. Now-a-days smart phones are available with many features. While buying a smart phone a consumer looks for these features such as good quality camera, battery life & capacity, fast charging, good quality display, high RAM & ROM, high resolution, etc. Hence, in this paper we focus on the perception of consumers towards different brands of smart phones based on the above factors.

The rest of the paper is organized in the following way. Section 2 reviews the relevant literature. Section 3 discusses objectives of the research, Section 4 describes the sample, data and research methods. Section 5 presents the empirical results and analysis, and finally, Section 6 summarizes and concludes the paper.

Literature Review:

Arlene Harris, Martin Cooper (2019) have opined that People would rather consume fewer calories than give up their smartphones. People who leave their phones at home will go get them, but they are so crazy that they will not bother to go without their wallet.

Grzegorz Szyjewskia, Luiza Fabisiak (2018) have deduced that it seems simple to use a mobile phone, especially to younger generations. For them, it comes naturally to use Google Maps to locate a destination, Spotify or Tidal to listen to music, and Facebook, Twitter, etc. to acquire daily updates. Like previous generations, they can't envisage a world without cell phones [3] or a roof over their heads. That is because they have never known a world without a mobile internet connection.

Tao Zhang 1, Pei-Luen Patrick Rau 2, Jia Zhou 2 (2014) have inferred that customers' initial impressions of various product characteristics are based on their perceptions, especially when they lack the time and resources to thoroughly explore a new product. Consumer assessments of whether the product will meet their needs are strongly correlated with how consumers perceive the product's features.

MohdAzam Osman, Abdullah Zawawi Talib, Zainal Abiding Samusi, Tan Shiang-yen and Abdullah sani Alwi, (2012) have revealed that selling price is not the most important element that influences a consumer's decision to buy a smartphone; instead, customers place more value on design, connectivity, and performance than they do on price.

V P Padma, Dr T Kannan (2022) have found out that the most crucial aspects in a buying selection are the product's characteristics, such as the camera, battery life, and processing speed. Additional product attributes, price, peer group, and brand image are the main deciding factors when purchasing a smartphone.

Wilska, T.-A (2003) have found in their research that technology fervour and trend consciousness were more common in men and were associated with impulsive consumption and

"hard" values. Use of a frugal cell phone was not associated with gender but rather with environmental awareness and frugal consumption in general.

BishalNagarkoti (2009) has inferred in his research that every single shopper uses a cell phone to simplify their lives and to embrace the digital age by connecting everything to the internet. Customers consider features/credits like brand image, practical features, applications, battery life, operating system, camera's goal, pixels, storage capacity, consistency and pricing while buying mobile phones.

Objective:

This study's goal is to learn more about smart phone users' perception about different brands of smart phone. The objectives are mentioned below:

1. To know about consumers perception with respect to size, feature, screen type, battery capacity, importance, display of smart phones.
2. To know whether consumer perceive different brands equally.

Methodology:

The study is conducted in Bhubaneswar by taking a sample size of 127. Data were collected from the respondents online through a structured questionnaire. ANOVA with Bonferroni post hoc test, graphs and charts are used to analyse the data. SPSS and Excel tools are used for the analysis. Consumer ratings on a scale of 1 to 5 is collected from all respondents regarding different brands of smart phones. An ANOVA is carried out to see whether respondents mean rating for different brands are same or different. Bonferroni post hoc test is used to see which brands are significantly different from other brands.

Analysis and Interpretation:

Chart 1 indicates the number of male and female respondents participated in the survey. As it is seen that there are 84 male and 43 female who have responded to the questionnaire.

Chart 1

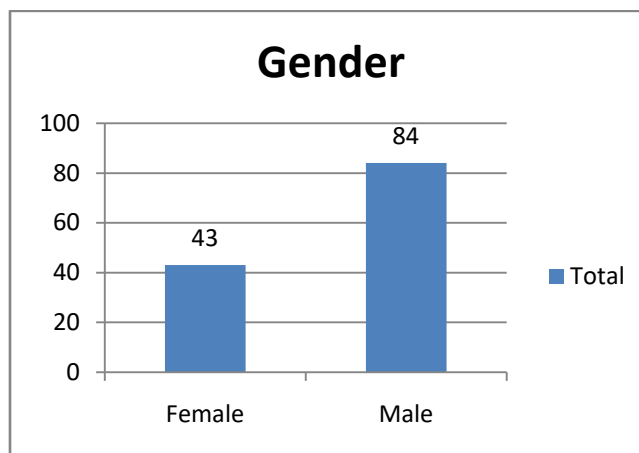


Chart 2 depicts the size of smart phones preferred by the respondents. 84 respondents preferred medium size phones, 30 respondents preferred large size phones, 7 respondents preferred foldable phones and 6 respondents preferred small phones.

Chart 2

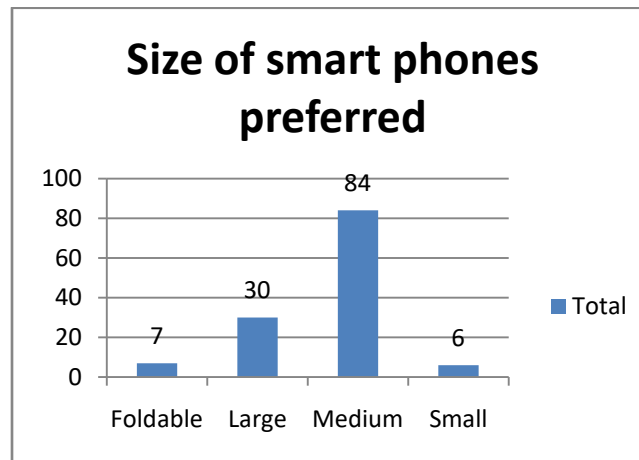


Chart 3 represents smart phone features that respondents preferred. Most of the respondents i.e; 57 preferred high storage capacity of RAM and ROM followed by high resolution camera.

Chart 3

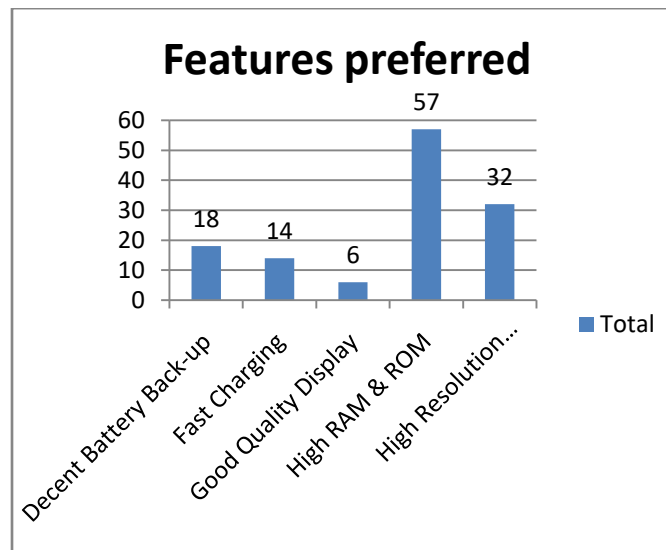


Chart 4 depicts importance of smart phone. It is seen that 52 respondents said that smart phone is important for them for its main functions such as making calls, sending sms etc. followed by 49 respondents opined that it is important for its camera, listening songs, recorder etc.

Chart 4

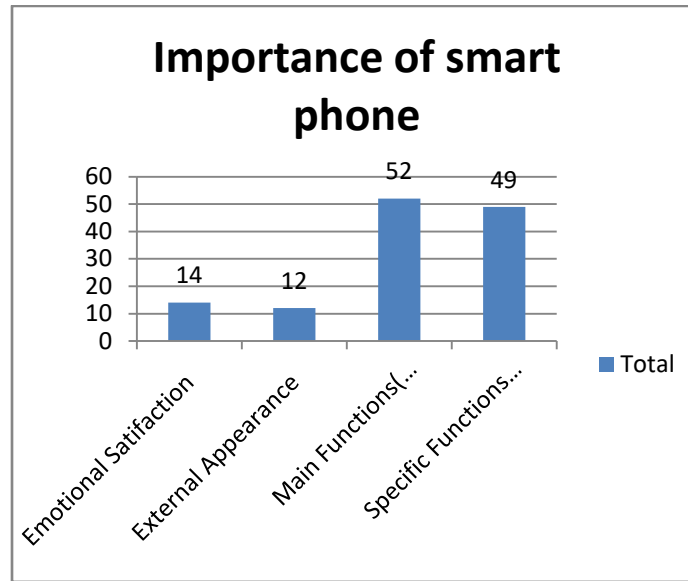


Chart 5 indicates about time spent by the respondents on their smart phones. 50 respondents spent a maximum of more than 5hrs on their phones. Minimum time spent is 1 to 2hrs by 15 respondents.

Chart 5

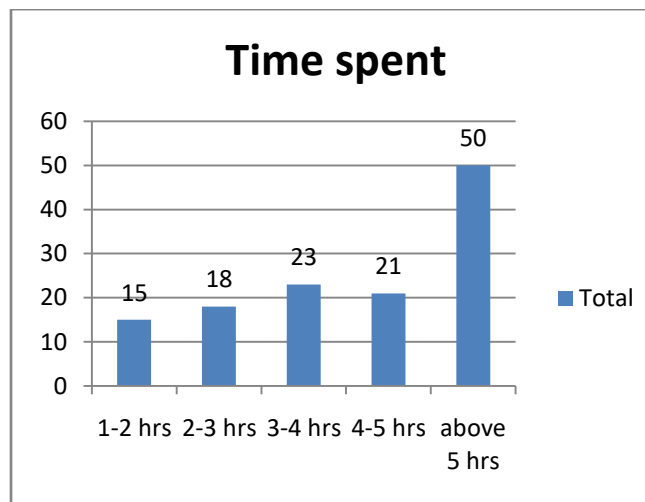


Chart 6 represents about preferred display of a smart phone. It is seen that super amoled display is preferred by 64 respondents.

Chart 6

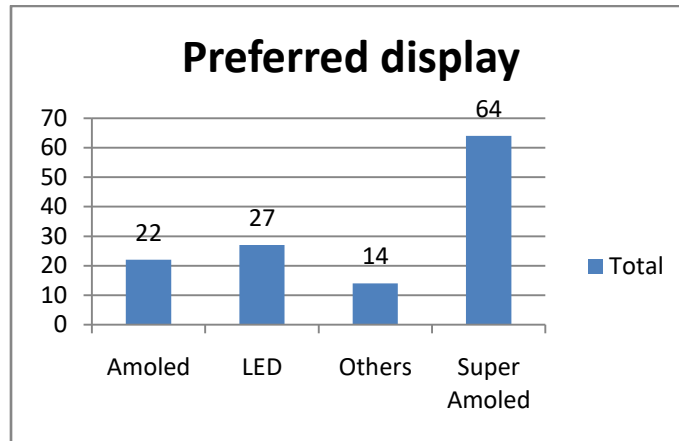
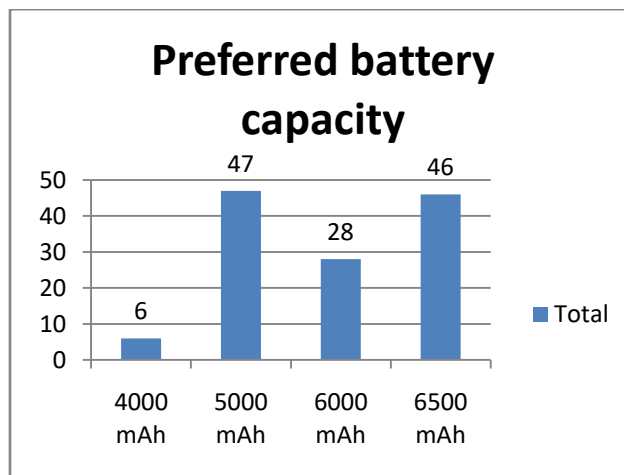


Chart 7 identifies preferred battery capacity by the respondents. It is seen that a maximum of 47 respondents preferred 5000mAh followed by 46 respondents preferred 6500mAh battery.

Chart 7



ANOVA and Bonferroni correction output is shown below. From table 1 descriptive of all the brands of smart phones can be seen. Mean ratings for Apple, Samsung and Oneplus are maximum whereas Oppo, IQOO, Vivo and Xiaomi are minimum.

TABLE 1- DESCRIPTIVES

Rating					95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
Apple	127	3.6142	1.52777	.13557	3.3459	3.8825	1.00	5.00
Realme	127	3.2047	1.26201	.11199	2.9831	3.4263	1.00	5.00
Oneplus	127	3.5984	1.34672	.11950	3.3619	3.8349	1.00	5.00
Vivo	127	3.0000	1.39158	.12348	2.7556	3.2444	1.00	5.00
Oppo	127	2.9370	1.34959	.11976	2.7000	3.1740	1.00	5.00

Xiaomi	127	3.0315	1.40824	.12496	2.7842	3.2788	1.00	5.00
IQOO	127	2.9528	1.40779	.12492	2.7055	3.2000	1.00	5.00
GooglePixel	127	3.3543	1.42833	.12674	3.1035	3.6052	1.00	5.00
Samsung	127	3.7165	1.39669	.12394	3.4713	3.9618	1.00	5.00
Total	1143	3.2677	1.41857	.04196	3.1854	3.3500	1.00	5.00

H0: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings towards different brands

H1: There is a significant difference between the mean ratings towards different brands

Output ANOVA can be seen from table 2. It is seen that the significance value is 0.000 that indicates the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the mean ratings towards different brand.

TABLE 2 - ANOVA

Rating	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	98.850	8	12.356	6.371	.000
Within Groups	2199.228	1134	1.939		
Total	2298.079	1142			

As it has been proved that mean ratings provided by the respondents towards different brands are significantly different, we can now see which brand or brands are significantly different from other. For that we have used a Bonferroni post hoc test. There is a multiple comparison made between different brands that can be seen in Table 3. From this output table we can see that:

- Apple, Samsung and Oneplus as brands are perceived significantly different from brands like Vivo, Oppo, Xiaomi and IQOO.
- Realme and Google Pixel are not perceived significantly different from other brands.

TABLE 3 - MULTIPLE COMPARISONS

Rating Bonferroni	(I) Brand	(J) Brand	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	Apple	Realme	.40945	.17476	.695	-.1506	.9695
		Oneplus	.01575	.17476	1.000	-.5443	.5758
		Vivo	.61417*	.17476	.016	.0541	1.1743
		Oppo	.67717*	.17476	.004	.1171	1.2372
		Xiaomi	.58268*	.17476	.032	.0226	1.1428

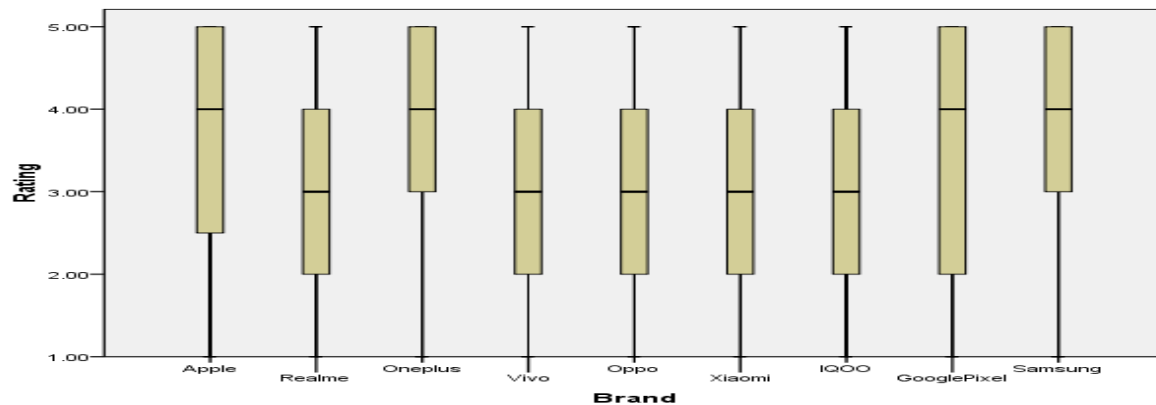
	IQOO	.66142*	.17476	.006	.1013	1.2215
	GooglePixel	.25984	.17476	1.000	-.3002	.8199
	Samsung	-.10236	.17476	1.000	-.6624	.4577
Realme	Apple	-.40945	.17476	.695	-.9695	.1506
	Oneplus	-.39370	.17476	.881	-.9538	.1664
	Vivo	.20472	.17476	1.000	-.3554	.7648
	Oppo	.26772	.17476	1.000	-.2924	.8278
	Xiaomi	.17323	.17476	1.000	-.3869	.7333
	IQOO	.25197	.17476	1.000	-.3081	.8121
	GooglePixel	-.14961	.17476	1.000	-.7097	.4105
	Samsung	-.51181	.17476	.125	-1.0719	.0483
Oneplus	Apple	-.01575	.17476	1.000	-.5758	.5443
	Realme	.39370	.17476	.881	-.1664	.9538
	Vivo	.59843*	.17476	.023	.0383	1.1585
	Oppo	.66142*	.17476	.006	.1013	1.2215
	Xiaomi	.56693*	.17476	.044	.0068	1.1270
	IQOO	.64567*	.17476	.008	.0856	1.2058
	GooglePixel	.24409	.17476	1.000	-.3160	.8042
	Samsung	-.11811	.17476	1.000	-.6782	.4420
Vivo	Apple	-.61417*	.17476	.016	-1.1743	-.0541
	Realme	-.20472	.17476	1.000	-.7648	.3554
	Oneplus	-.59843*	.17476	.023	-1.1585	-.0383
	Oppo	.06299	.17476	1.000	-.4971	.6231
	Xiaomi	-.03150	.17476	1.000	-.5916	.5286
	IQOO	.04724	.17476	1.000	-.5128	.6073
	GooglePixel	-.35433	.17476	1.000	-.9144	.2058
	Samsung	-.71654*	.17476	.002	-1.2766	-.1565
Oppo	Apple	-.67717*	.17476	.004	-1.2372	-.1171
	Realme	-.26772	.17476	1.000	-.8278	.2924
	Oneplus	-.66142*	.17476	.006	-1.2215	-.1013
	Vivo	-.06299	.17476	1.000	-.6231	.4971
	Xiaomi	-.09449	.17476	1.000	-.6546	.4656
	IQOO	-.01575	.17476	1.000	-.5758	.5443
	GooglePixel	-.41732	.17476	.616	-.9774	.1428
	Samsung	-.77953*	.17476	.000	-1.3396	-.2194
Xiaomi	Apple	-.58268*	.17476	.032	-1.1428	-.0226

	Realme	-.17323	.17476	1.000	-.7333	.3869
	Oneplus	-.56693*	.17476	.044	-1.1270	-.0068
	Vivo	.03150	.17476	1.000	-.5286	.5916
	Oppo	.09449	.17476	1.000	-.4656	.6546
	IQOO	.07874	.17476	1.000	-.4813	.6388
	GooglePixel	-.32283	.17476	1.000	-.8829	.2372
	Samsung	-.68504*	.17476	.003	-1.2451	-.1250
IQOO	Apple	-.66142*	.17476	.006	-1.2215	-.1013
	Realme	-.25197	.17476	1.000	-.8121	.3081
	Oneplus	-.64567*	.17476	.008	-1.2058	-.0856
	Vivo	-.04724	.17476	1.000	-.6073	.5128
	Oppo	.01575	.17476	1.000	-.5443	.5758
	Xiaomi	-.07874	.17476	1.000	-.6388	.4813
	GooglePixel	-.40157	.17476	.783	-.9617	.1585
	Samsung	-.76378*	.17476	.000	-1.3239	-.2037
GooglePixel	Apple	-.25984	.17476	1.000	-.8199	.3002
	Realme	.14961	.17476	1.000	-.4105	.7097
	Oneplus	-.24409	.17476	1.000	-.8042	.3160
	Vivo	.35433	.17476	1.000	-.2058	.9144
	Oppo	.41732	.17476	.616	-.1428	.9774
	Xiaomi	.32283	.17476	1.000	-.2372	.8829
	IQOO	.40157	.17476	.783	-.1585	.9617
	Samsung	-.36220	.17476	1.000	-.9223	.1979
Samsung	Apple	.10236	.17476	1.000	-.4577	.6624
	Realme	.51181	.17476	.125	-.0483	1.0719
	Oneplus	.11811	.17476	1.000	-.4420	.6782
	Vivo	.71654*	.17476	.002	.1565	1.2766
	Oppo	.77953*	.17476	.000	.2194	1.3396
	Xiaomi	.68504*	.17476	.003	.1250	1.2451
	IQOO	.76378*	.17476	.000	.2037	1.3239
	GooglePixel	.36220	.17476	1.000	-.1979	.9223

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Chart 8 is a box plot that depicts the mean ratings provided by the respondents towards different brands. It is seen that 4 brands i.e; Apple, Samsung, Oneplus and Googlepixel have same mean ratings whereas Realme, Vivo, Oppo, Xiaomi and IQOO have same mean ratings.

Chart 8



CONCLUSION:

From this study it has been found that 84 respondents preferred medium size phones. Most of the respondents i.e; 57 preferred high storage capacity of RAM and ROM followed by high resolution camera. It is seen that 52 respondents said that smart phone is important for them for its main functions such as making calls, sending sms etc. followed by 49 respondents opined that it is important for its camera, listening songs, recorder etc. 50 respondents spent a maximum of more than 5hrs on their phones. Minimum time spent is 1 to 2hrs by 15 respondents. It is seen that super amoled display is preferred by 64 respondents. A maximum of 47 respondents preferred 5000mAh followed by 46 respondents preferred 6500mAh battery. From the analysis it has been proved that mean ratings provided by the respondents towards different brands are significantly different. Brands like Apple, Samsung and Oneplus are perceived significantly different from brands like Vivo, Oppo, Xiaomi and IQOO. Whereas Realme and Google Pixel are not perceived significantly different from other brands.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE PROTAGONISTS IN THE LITERATURE OF THE VICTORIAN ERA

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ABSTRACT

Victorian literature is one of the most important milestones in the history of English literature. The works of this period are markedly different from the earlier romantic works. Romanticism is replaced by a realistic novel characterized by critical realism, which is reflected in the works of all representatives of Victorian literature. Well-known artists such as Charles Dickens, George Elliot, William Thackeray played an important role in the formation of the Victorian novel. But it was during this period, for the first time, that along with men, Elizabeth Gaskell, sisters Bronte, Jane Austen, and other women writers took an active part. The purpose of the article is to discuss on the characteristics of the female heroines depictions, and contribution to the Victorian literature.

KEYWORDS: *Victorian Novel, Problems Of Women In Society, Bronte Sisters, Jane Austen, Female Protagonists .*

INTRODUCTION

The work of Elizabeth Gaskell, sisters Bronte, and Jane Austen reflected the ideological attitudes of the period, its social structure, and the need to change traditional family and moral norms. But the most worthwhile contribution of the creators is the focus on the role and problems of women in society[1]. Therefore, the place and position of women in society becomes one of the main themes in Victorian literature, and accordingly, the central image in the works of contemporary writers is the female image, which was first revealed in such detail.

The authors pay special attention to the changes in the status of women in English society, as during this period there were great changes in many spheres of life in England [4]:

- In the social sphere (family, work, education, as well as changes in the relationship between men and women);
- In the economic sphere (women's participation in public life, in the economy of their country);
- In the spiritual sphere (changes in the norms of morality and values that determine the behavior of women).

To see these changes in the image of women in Victorian novels, let's take a look at the most famous works by writers of this period who were able to depict the diversity of the image of

women. Elizabeth Gaskell (1810-1865). Her first novel, *Merry Barton*, depicts the hardships of the Victorian working class, and the author places the protagonist in this complex environment.

Merry is independent enough that she manages to be developed by sense of responsibility for her father and her future for three years after her mother's death. She prefers to refuse to work as a servant because she is not willing to tolerate others telling her what to do and how to do it. Merry has a strong spirit and is ready to endure all hardships by working under control of a tailor just to help her father [1]. From childhood, Merry had her own set of behavioral norms, which she could not avoid even in adolescence. She respects and loves both her parents and relatives, she is calm with men, she does not allow inappropriate words or actions in conversation with Mr. Carson.

Of the other well-known authors, the sisters Bronte can be mentioned, as were English novelists Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855), Emily Bronte (1818-1848), and Anne Bronte (1820-1848), who established critical realism in 19th-century English literature. Bronte's work is of great importance, especially for Victorian period literature and the whole world. The protagonists of Sister Bronte's novels are undoubtedly women, who are mainly strong, morally upright, able to defend their dignity, achieve their goals, responsible for their actions and not to blame anyone for their actions [2].

Charlotte Bronte's first novel, *The Professor*, tells the story of a young man named William Crimsworth, who works as a teacher at a girls' school. Accordingly, there are many female protagonists in the novel. The same system of depicting the three main beauties of the school is used - first of all, the appearance of girls is described, and this or that feature of the character is noted through the expression of appearance. For example, Calmness and sobriety were emphasized on the description of the character of Elijah's beautiful appearance.

Elijah was a tall, beautiful girl with an angelic face; neither thought, nor emotion, nor passion bothered her face, but the eyes were the only sign of life in this great, beautiful body. Similarly, in the depiction of the other two protagonists, Hortensia and Carolina, their appearance and character traits are used in a reciprocal sequence, then their true nature is revealed through a detailed description of the actions, thoughts, and feelings of the three girls.

This is exactly the scheme of depiction, but the opposite depiction is used in Sylvia's image. Charlotte Bronte gives Sylvia an unobtrusive look, bringing to the fore the features of her beautiful inner world. Sylvia was distinguished by her meekness in communication and ease of understanding, she was even quite sincere, but physically she was not perfect; her poor health fell behind her development. Due to her physical shortcomings, Sylvia was destined to spend the rest of her life in a monastery, and she was ready to spend her life on the path of a nun with her heart and mind.

Although the work was written by a female author, the depiction of girls was described as a male author. Charlotte Bronte's other novel, *Jane Eyre*, is about the life of Jane Eyre, a humble but proud and self-absorbed orphan girl. The main advantage of the novel is that there is novelty in almost all aspects.

First, Charlotte Bronte creates the image of a freedom-loving, sane girl; Jane Eyre is endowed with courage, strong moral principles, and she is capable of making independent decisions. The protagonist was often called a rebel because such behavior violated the rules established in Victorian society [1]. Second, the novelty for Victorian period literature is that the protagonist is

not distinguished by beauty, his charm is hidden in the inner world. In this way, the author wanted to emphasize once again that a woman is unique, that she can be a person, not a beautiful toy for her husband. Third, the author does not distance the protagonist from society. Jane is extraordinary because of her inner qualities, but at the same time she does not oppose the world - on the contrary, she is a part of this society and fights for her rights and place in this world [4]. Jane, like most Victorian women, disagrees with the idea that her husband (even if she has a loved one) should be an ash who is completely obedient and does not agree with such a role.

However, knowing that the person she loves the married, she immediately abandons him and wanders the "big roads" without money, because her pride and moral values do not allow her to be with the man she is married to. Emily Bronte's culmination of creativity and her only novel is *Wuthering Heights*. Like Charlotte, Emily Bronte creates the protagonist of the novel, Catherine Earnshaw, a volatile and vulgar girl, but does not leave her without external charm and gives her a beautiful appearance.

But Catherine, who had been among the upper classes for a while, changed considerably and realized that she was an attractive young girl, and also learned to be hypocritical and self-serving, but to maintain her courageous and angry nature. Thus, Emily Bronte shows how destructive the habits of the upper-class society can be for a young girl's outlook. Through the heroine of Catherine Earnshaw, the author criticizes the norms of Victorian society that required women [2].

Ann Bronte's novel *Agnes Gray* is one of the most typical works of 19th-century English literature of this period. In the novel, Ann Bronte speaks easily and simply about events that were wonderful and important to her, but these events are reflected in the destinies of many women in the Victorian era.

"I began this work with the firm intention of not hiding anything and that those who were determined to read it would benefit from it". *Agnes Gray* is Ann Bronte herself. One of the main problems raised in the play is the problem of education and upbringing, and the writer skillfully overcomes these problems by giving the protagonist the qualities necessary to solve it. At the same time, the author pays special attention to the mental purity of the protagonists, their ability to spiritual maturity, the ability to be independent of social status, and like Charlotte Bronte, Anne Bronte emphasizes the inner world and qualities of her protagonist. it gives [2].

For Agnes, her quest for an independent life becomes a disappointment when confronted with a cruel reality. However, Agnes is determined to achieve perfection in her housekeeping work because she is a girl with strong will and unchanging moral principles and strives for perfection, but her efforts have yielded no results. The first failure did not break Agnes and she decided to try her luck in another family. I recovered from the hardships and my life experience increased. For me, I was thirsty to restore the respect I had lost in the eyes of those whose attitude was superior to that of the rest of the world.

However, the strict adherence to social norms in this family could not have been a matter of raising the subject of moral values, which was a difficult factor for Agnes because she was a girl of high morals. Again, the disappointments did not overwhelm him, but rather healed her character and strengthened her sense of self-worth. Anne Bronte also ends her story happily - *Agnes Gray* marries William Weston, a priest, and for the rest of her life, with three children, the Weston family lives modestly and happily, not saying they will reach their wealthy neighbors".

Jane Austen (1775-1817) was an English writer who was one of the main representatives of realism in English literature. She is an English writer who created a “moral novel” whose works are considered masterpieces of English literature and who are able to attract readers by the sincerity of the plot, the ability to reveal the inner world of all the protagonists [4]. In her works, Jane Austen presents to the reader a variety of stories in which young girls who are the protagonists marry a worthy young man and always end happily, based on mutual love and respect.

Marriage for love is one of the innovations of Victorian society. Elizabeth Bennet (“Pride and Prejudice”) politely but firmly rejects a marriage to her advantageous cousin Collins, Fanny Price (“Mansfield Park”) courageously resists the advances of the wealthy, charming, but completely immoral Henry Crawford, Emma (“Emma”) in general does not plan to marry, she is satisfied with life in her father's house, until her heart has found true love. Thus, Jane Austen describes her heroines as self-sufficient girls, independent of men, capable of firmly defending their views and convinced in the search for true love [1].

In *Sense and Sensibility*, as in many other novels, Jane Austen turns to psychologism as an integral artistic device for portraying characters. Therefore, in creating the images of the main characters of the novel, Eleanor and Marianne, Jane Austen uses the method of introspective psychological analysis, which consists in comprehending the inner world of the heroines through internal monologues. With their help, we learn that the older sister Eleanor is a reserved and well-bred girl, able to hide her feelings, as it was supposed to be by Victorian norms. She analyzes the actions of others and her own behavior, from which she draws certain, logical conclusions. The younger sister Marianne, on the contrary, is too sensitive, passionate, she has a highly developed imagination, which is why the girl often behaves recklessly.

The novel “Pride and Prejudice” is the main asset of Jane Austen and her “beloved brainchild”. The plot of the novel cannot be called entertaining, since the main goal of the author was to show the relationship between people and consider some aspects of human psychology. Therefore, there is no direct description of the main character Elizabeth Bennet in the work - we only learn that she is charming and sweet, but not like her older sister.

The girl does not have special secular abilities, but she is very energetic, has a cheerful disposition and an analytical mindset, but her main advantage is her pride and self-esteem. It is these qualities that define her as an educated, sane and self-willed girl. Thus, in the literature of the Victorian era, for the first time, female characters appear, shown in all their diversity.

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THE ROLE AND TASKS OF MINISTRIES IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF SOME ASIAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The article contains scientific opinions about the role of ministries in the state administration of the developed countries of Asia and the Republic of Uzbekistan, their names, ongoing reforms, and the tasks of ministries.

KEYWORDS: *Public Administration, Ministries, Executive Sponsorship, Asia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, India, China, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Tasks, Reforms.*

INTRODUCTION

Implementation of state power issue has been relevant at all times and still is. The institutional element of the state is state power organization, organization, i.e formalized as an organization. The state as an organization is different can be interpreted from the point of view. In the deepest sense, the state is a hierarchical (step by step) that covers the entire population of the country. Organized) is an organization in which the population is the initial element of the state. This association of the population – in the organization, on the one hand – There are “managed citizens”, on the other side – the entire state organization control hardware is available. The organizational and material force that enables the state to exercise its power is the state apparatus (mechanism). This hardware (mechanism) means what the state is made of. The state apparatus is the state system of bodies exercising power. It is the goal of the state and performs basic functions aimed at performing tasks. Apparatus – Officials and management in the community is a sum of bodies. In the theory of state and law, the special organization that exercises state power is “state apparatus” and “state mechanism”. Expressed by terms.

The state mechanism is an integral hierarchical system of state bodies and institutions. Its integrity comes first with the unity of state power and its will, with the unity of principles, tasks and goals of state bodies and institutions is provided. State bodies, despite their differences, are one. Parts and are closely related to each other. For example, Parliament and the government has different powers, performs different tasks, but both of them jointly exercise a single state power, i.e. the activity of both is to create conditions for a decent life for citizens. They are interconnected and interconnected.

In many countries, the system of state power is based on the principles of the division of legislative, executive and judicial powers into three parts. Executive sponsorship is the main link of the state mechanism and works directly with the people. If we compare the state with a person, then executive patronage can be compared with a person's heart. Since the heart produces blood and powers all the organs, the executive branch is also responsible for carrying

out the tasks worked out by the state and issued by the legislature, and establishes control over them.

Names of Ministries in Uzbekistan



1. Ministry of Economy	12. Ministry of Emergency Situations;
2. Ministry of Finance;	13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. Ministry of Agriculture;	14. Ministry of Justice;
4. Ministry of Water Economy;	15. Ministry of Foreign Trade;
5. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations;	16. Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development;
6. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education;	17. Ministry of housing and communal services;
7. Ministry of Public Education;	18. Ministry of Innovative Development;
8. Ministry of preschool education;	19. Ministry of physical education and sports;
9. Ministry of Health;	20. Ministry of Construction.
10. Ministry of Culture;	21. Ministry of Internal Affairs
11. Ministry of Defense;	

We all know that ministries, agencies, committees, organizations, committees, local governments, etc. Are the backbone of executive power. In this article we want to talk about the ministries, which are one of the branches of the executive branch. At the same time, there are studies on the activities of ministries in the developed countries of Asia, the tasks assigned to them and the achievements and reforms

achieved due to this. A ministry is an executive body that oversees a particular sector in certain countries. The head of the ministry is usually a government official. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry is the central governing body of the state, an important part of the state court. "Its main task is to lead a certain branch of the economy, socio-cultural construction and administrative-political activities, to ensure the development of the assigned branch in all aspects. Ministries work under the leadership of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolve all issues related to the network within their jurisdiction. The ministry is headed by a minister who is part of the government. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan appoints and dismisses members of the Cabinet of Ministers, and then submits these issues to the Supreme Council for approval." ("O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi", 93-modda).

Today, one of the main directions of administrative reforms in Uzbekistan is implementation to increase the efficiency of the authorities, their role and responsibility in this regard consists of strengthening. The executive bodies of the local government are each of the state is a part of the activity of a region. This authority has a wide range of powers, including most civil servants of government agencies. The rule of law according to the concept, to carry out activities related to the rights and interests of citizens enforcement of local laws on territories that objectively require an increase is the main task of executive authorities. "The proposal of the Council of the Agency for Strategic Reforms under the President to reduce the number of independent executive authorities of the republic from 61 to 28, including the number of ministries from 25 to 21, as part of the first stage of the administrative reforms of New Uzbekistan, starting from January 1, 2023. 'enslaved. In particular, the ministries of economy and finance, pre-school education and public education, construction and housing and communal services, higher education and innovation, as well as the ministries of culture and tourism were merged."¹

India is a country with a large economy in Asia and the world. The labor force in the country is considered sufficient. It is among the developed G20 countries of the world. In India, too, reforms of the executive branch

are constantly being implemented. The ministerial system of executive patronage is no exception! As everyone knows, India is one of the most populous countries in the world. There is a large population, and in order to realize their needs and wishes, the executive power should have a large number of educated employees, as well as a high level of knowledge. And this system is well established and there are 49 ministries alone in India apart from agencies, committees and others.

Names of Ministries in India



1. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	27. Ministry of Coal
2. Ministry of Agriculture	28. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
3. Ministry of Textiles	29. Ministry of Law & Justice
4. Ministry of Commerce & Industry	30. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
5. Ministry of Defence	31. Ministry of Science & Technology
6. Ministry of Finance	32. Ministry of Culture
7. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	33. Ministry of Steel
8. Ministry of Home Affairs	34. Ministry of Labour & Employment
9. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	35. Ministry of Communications
10. Ministry of Education	36. Ministry of Civil Aviation
11. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	37. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
12. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	38. Ministry of Tourism
13. Ministry of Power	39. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
14. Ministry of Railways	40. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
15. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	41. Ministry of chemicals and fertilizers
16. Ministry of Rural Development	42. Ministry of Mines
17. Ministry of Urban Development	43. Ministry of Shipping
18. Ministry of Water Resources	44. Ministry of Disinvestment
19. Ministry of Women & Child Development	45. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
20. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	46. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
21. Ministry of Minority Affairs	47. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
22. Ministry of Corporate Affairs	48. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises
23. Ministry of Earth Science	49. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
24. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	
25. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	
26. Ministry of Development of North-East Region	

The government of China is structured in a unique way, with a focus on centralized power and control. The many ministries that make up the government play a crucial role in managing the vast array of responsibilities that come with running a country of over a billion people. In this paper, we will explore the functions and responsibilities of the ministries in the Chinese government, specifically looking at the roles of the various ministries in relation to each other and the country as a whole.

The Chinese government's ministries have significant responsibilities in managing the country's vast and complex systems. Each ministry plays a crucial role in maintaining order, managing finances, promoting development, and ensuring national security. This paper has provided an overview of the functions and responsibilities of some of the key ministries in China's government. Further research

Names of Ministries in PR China



1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	12. Ministry of Railways
2. Ministry of National Defense	13. Ministry of Communications
3. Ministry of Education	14. Ministry of Information Industry
4. Ministry of Science and Technology	15. Ministry of Water Resources
5. Ministry of Public Security	16. Ministry of Agriculture
6. Ministry of State Security	17. Minister of Commerce Ministry of Culture
7. Ministry of Supervision	18. Ministry of Health
8. Ministry of Land and Resources	19. Ministry of Civil Affairs
9. Ministry of Construction	20. Ministry of Justice
10. Ministry of Labor and Social Security	21. Ministry of Finances
11. Ministry of Personnel	

and analysis into these ministries' roles and responsibilities can contribute to a better understanding of the Chinese government's structure and management.

Kazakhstan has also been implementing many reforms in ministries in recent years. The country located in the center of Asia is a neighbor of our country. One of the closest strategic and economic partners of

Names of Ministries in Kazakhstan



1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	12. Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	13. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3. Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan	14. Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4. Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	15. Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5. Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	16. Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan
6. Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan	17. Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7. Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan	18. Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8. Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan	19. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9. Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
10. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
11. Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Uzbekistan. Of course, the political changes in the neighboring country do not leave us indifferent. The last changes in the ministries were carried out in October 2022 based on the decree of the President of Kazakhstan. Today there are 19 ministries in Kazakhstan, you can get acquainted with them in the table above.

Saudi Arabia is a country located in the Middle East, with a government structure that is a monarchy. The government of

Saudi Arabia is divided into various ministries that oversee different areas related to the well-being and development of the country. Each ministry has its role and responsibilities that contribute to the overall development of the country. This article seeks to explore the responsibilities of Saudi Arabian government ministries and how they contribute to the country's development.

Names of Ministries in Saudi Arabia



1. Deputy Prime Minister	14. Minister of Islamic Affairs, Call and Guidance
2. Minister of the National Guard	15. Minister of Justice
3. Minister of Interior	16. Minister of Labor and Social Development
4. Minister of Education	17. Minister of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources
5. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs	18. Minister of Hajj and Umrah
6. Minister of Foreign Affairs	19. Minister of National Economy and Planning
7. Minister of Environment, Water and Agriculture	20. Minister of Communications and Information Technology
8. Minister of Civil Service	21. Minister of Transport
9. Minister of Finance	22. Ministers of State
10. Minister of Health	
11. Minister of Commerce and Investment	
12. Minister of Culture and Information	
13. Minister of Housing	

The Saudi Arabian government's ministries play a crucial role in the country's development. They carry out their tasks and responsibilities diligently and contribute to the well-being of the people of Saudi Arabia. Their efforts have led to significant developments, including economic growth, infrastructure development, and social progress, among others. A better understanding of the responsibilities of these ministries is essential in determining the success and effectiveness of the Saudi Arabian government.

Japan is one of the most developed countries in Asia and is located in the east of Asia. Japan is rapidly developing due to the orderly society, paying serious attention to every field. Ministries and agencies form the basis of executive power in the country. Many tasks are assigned to

ministries and agencies. However, it is no secret that the main task is carried out by the ministries.

The Cabinet has the Cabinet Office and 11 Ministries, which are established by the respective Establishment Laws and are enumerated in the National Government Organization Law, as well

as the Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Legislation Bureau, National Personnel Authority, Security Council of Japan, and other Cabinet organs. There is the Board of Audit which is a constitutionally independent organization to audit the final accounts of the State and other public corporations and agencies.

Names of Ministries in Japan



1. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	7. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2. Ministry of Justice	8. Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9. Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
4. Ministry of Finance	10. Ministry of the Environment
5. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	11. Ministry of Defense
6. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	

We see that different tasks are assigned to the ministries in each country. But the only goal is to serve the people. In our opinion, expanding the list of ministries is ineffective rather than constantly changing it. This can be seen in the case of Japan. As many as 11 ministries in the whole country are moving towards development by performing large-scale tasks. In the article, information and tables on the ministries of the countries mentioned above were given.

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