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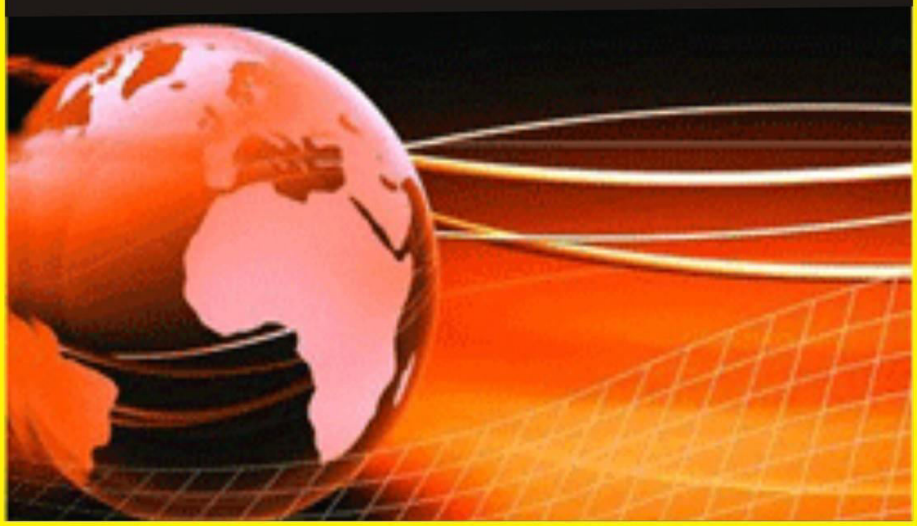

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VOCAL FOR LOCAL IS A SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASEAN NATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Vocal for Local is a very significant programme for local India's skilled workforce which create an opportunity to boost their products on the global platform and to support Indian economy at the grassroots level as a step towards self-reliance. By "Vocal for Local" our Prime Minister has appealed for buying the local products which would support the local business players, manufacturers, markets and supply chain manager. During the period of lockdown and COVID-19 pandemic, it also helped the local vendors, producers and services provider which has helped us for survival in the abnormal condition. Vocal for local gives unambiguous status to the domestic industries and the small-scale Kirana stores. In this time, where we are struggling to maintain liquidity and regular cash flow, the vocal for local movement can also be seen as an impetus to reawaken demand and hence, to throw a lifeline to the small and marginal domestic industries which are struggling to survive in the wake of the pandemic. The first objective of the study is to analyse the importance of 'Vocal for Local' programme for infant and small and medium enterprises and the second objective defines the analyse of local for vocal programme is helpful for decreasing the Balance of Trade globally especially with South East Nations. This study is descriptive and analytical in nature. Due to the higher growth of imports as compared to export, India's balance of trade was remained unfavourable. In 2004, India's balance of trade with globally was US$ -12.66 billion which has increased up to US$122.91 billion in 2020. Meanwhile, India's balance of trade with ASEAN states was US$ -0.998 billion in 2004 which has increased up to US$-12.90 billion in 2020. Thus, Indian government has launched a delightful programme named "Vocal for Local" which would support Skill India Mission as well as Make in India mission programme in controlling balance of trades (BoT).

KEYWORDS: *Vocal For Local, Make In India, Skill India, Balance Of Trade, Skilled, Employment, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Etc.*

1. INTRODUCTION

India is the second fast growing and developing economy after China. But during the last three years, most of the developed and developing economies is facing the problem of COVID-19 pandemic and world economies are in the situation of slow down. The economies of Sri Lanka and Pakistan have been crashed. There is lot of problem of food items, medicines, fuel as well as essential commodities which is useful in day to life. In order to come out from the problem of COVID-19 pandemic, most of nations including Indian had imposed lock-down on the local as

well as national levels, which affects the food supply chain. So, the world economy has affected badly. Millions of people have lost their jobs and peoples have to migrate in their home town. Industries have been closed, output and employment affected badly and fall at the lowest level. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate fall at a negative level and balance of payment have become unfavourable at the global level as well as with ASEAN nations. In this situation, the Indian government started various schemes which boost the economy through creating the employment opportunities.

Therefore, the Prime Minister Narendra Modi has started a plan to become "self-reliant" in manufacturing sector called "Vocal for Local and Local for Global" which motivated not just about buying the local products but also encouraging them through numerous channels in national and international platform also. In this regard, there is need to use digital media and online tools to create linkages between producers and consumers. Direct selling of the goods and services has become profitable for the locals which would be helpful for skilling them in various aspects of production, packaging, logistics, marketing, sales and so on. Besides, many women entrepreneurs, SHGs and self-employed will get a chance to market products to a larger consumer base. In the support of vocal for local, the PM said that Indian population have taken various steps regarding vocal for local and manufacturers are also in line of making top quality products which will boost the efforts towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat" The PM also stated that this is the right time to work with 'zero effect and zero defect' policy. For this, entrepreneurs and start-ups must come forward.

"Vocal for Local" is a very significant initiative of self-reliant for local producers, local workforce who are somewhat skilled, semi-skilled or skilled. It would create an opportunity for them to boost their products on the global platform and to support Indian economy at the grassroots level which is a vital step towards self-reliance. In this regard, our Prime Minister has appealed to the locals to buy our local products which would support the local business players, manufacturers, markets and supply chain manager. During the period of COVID-19 pandemic, lockdown had imposed by the local and national level which has strictly followed at all levels. In this situation, the supply chain has disrupted and the requirement is fulfil by the local level defines the importance of local vendors, producers and services provider which has helped us for survival in the abnormal condition. Thus, vocal for local gives importance to domestic industries and small-scale Kirana stores and be helpful to improve the county's Balance of Trade (BoT) globally. This study is conceptual and analytical in nature and it is based on the various programmes for self-reliant which are already launched by the government earlier like Skill India Mission, Make in India, Self-help group, Swranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SJSY) etc. which are helpful for self-reliant and self-sufficient India. Due to the higher growth of imports as compared to export India's balance of trade was remained unfavourable. In 2004, India's balance of trade with globally was US$ -12.66 billion which has increased up to US$122.91 billion in 2020. Meanwhile, India's balance of trade with ASEAN states was US$ -0.998 billion in 2004 which has increased up to US$-12.90 billion in 2020. Thus, Indian government has launched a wonderful programme named "Vocal for Local" is a supporting programme of Skill India Mission as well as Make in India programme which would be helpful to control the increasing balance of Trades.

2. OBJECTIVE

This study is based on the following objectives are as follows:

- To analyse the need of Vocal for Local in self-reliant.
- To examine the prospects of vocal for local mission in context of India's unfavourable balance of trade with ASEAN nation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive and analytical in nature. For this study, secondary data have been collected from various websites of Ministry and Departments as well as ASEAN. It describes about the Vocal for Local and analyses prospects and challenge of Vocal for Local.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Why India needs to be vocal for local

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the concept of 'Vocal for Local' has become in the effect, the idea behind this movement is not new. It finds its roots in the Swadeshi movement which was popularised in 1905 in the Indian independence struggle. Developed and promoted by Mahatma Gandhi and the other great freedom fighters, Swadeshi was conceived as a way to swallow nationalism and nationalistic pride among Indians. The main needs of Vocal for Local" are as under;

- The idea of vocal for local is helpful to encourage the demand of local industries among local consumers as well national and international platform..
- The vocal for local is helpful in various ways including to promote and support the Indian economy, to fulfil domestic requirement of the necessary items in the abnormal condition which requires the vocal for local mission. During the lock down, most of the countries close down their borders and nations were struggling to meet their basic requirements and substituted products with their locals which are generally imported from other countries.
- Vocal for local gives vibrant importance to the home industries and the small-scale Kirana stores. In such time where we are struggling to maintain liquidity and regular cash flow, the vocal for local movement can also be seen as an energy to reawaken demand and hence, to throw a lifeline to the small and marginal domestic industries which are struggling to survive in the wake of the pandemic.
- If demand shifts in favour of home industries, then the advantage is three-fold. First, it will reduce dependence on foreign products, and hence, cut down on the import pressure. Second, it will give a fighting chance to domestic companies to survive through the crisis period. Third, it will fit in with the economic backlash against ASEAN and China, and place India in a strategic position to emerge as the new manufacturing centre of the world.

4.2 India-ASEAN trade

TABLE-1 INDIA'S TRADE WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES DURING 2004-2020 (USD BILLION)

Year	Export	Import	Trade	Balance of Trade
2004	7.552	8.550	16.102	-0.998
2005	10.286	10.632	20.918	-0.346
2006	12.369	16.301	28.670	-0.393
2007	13.824	21.031	34.855	-7.207
2008	17.407	26.698	44.106	-9.291
2009	19.925	23.968	43.893	-4.043
2010	22.958	29.640	52.599	-6.682
2011	34.498	40.331	74.829	-5.834
2012	32.295	42.737	75.032	-10.443
2013	37.885	42.308	80.193	-4.423
2014	31.294	44.457	75.751	-13.163
2015	26.428	41.516	67.944	-15.088
2016	26.381	38.222	64.603	-11.841
2017	35.411	45.313	80.724	-9.902
2018	37.470	59.320	96.790	-21.850
2020	31.810	44.710	76.520	-12.900

(Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Database (UNCOMTRADE))

The above table-1 shows that during the period of 2004 to 2020, India's balance of trade remained unfavourable for India. In 2004, the India's balance of trade was US$-0.998 billion which has increased up to US$-12.90 billion in 2020. It explains that India's import rate of growth was higher than growth rate of export during this period which is significant for ASEAN and insignificant for India. Thus, in order to decreased this balance of trade India have launched various programmes like skill India mission, Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat and Vocal for Local, which would be helpful to make self-reliant to India. India should focus on imported items which create unfavourable balance of payment and could be help in Atmanirbhar.

5. CHALLENGES

The vocal for local mission would make India self-reliant as well as self-sufficient, it does not mean not to completely cut down on all imports and all consumption of foreign products. For instance, there are certain raw materials and fuel, which have to be imported as India does not have enough reserves to fulfil their demand locally. The idea is to promote local industries and consume local products wherever possible so that the long term effects of an increase in demand to develop the domestic industries and make them gradually self-reliant. This will help in the scale-up of production, and eventually, make India a manufacturing centre for the world.

Recently, some of the sectors are heavily dependent on the import of raw materials from different countries, while others are moderately or less dependent for instance, the electronics industry. According to a report published by the CII, 88% of the components used to manufacture cell-phones are imported from ASEAN, China and other countries. Similarly, the pharmaceutical and medical industry is also rather dependent on imports-both for medical

equipment and medicines. About 60% of medical devices are imported, along with raw materials for the manufacture of antibiotics, vitamins and other drugs.

The reason why these products are imported from abroad and not manufactured in India itself. The manufacture of these raw materials requires large sources of clean water, energy and infrastructural investment. It is not only cheaper, but also the better quality products. Then, all Indian firms need to worry about is the accumulating of the final product. **It is also because of these reasons why it is challenging for India to reduce its dependence on foreign imports and produce domestic substitutes.** For instance, one of the primary sources of import of chemicals for the dyeing of textiles is China. When the lockdown first commenced, 20% of India's production of dyes was disrupted due to the unavailability of raw materials. The manufacturing sector in India has to be developed in such a way that it can offer better and more competitive prices than the other contenders like Vietnam, Malaysia, etc.

There is also the fact that the Vocal for Local movement is not the first initiative to make India a manufacturing centre. It is simply the Make in India movement in a new avatar. The Make in India movement was launched in 2014 to give an impetus to manufacturing firms in India, and with the vision of eventually replacing China as the manufacturing centre. Since its launch, however, the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP actually fell instead of rising. This was due to a combination of factors-namely improper policy implementation along with unreasonable ambitions. Vocal for Local can only be successful, if it learns from the mistakes in the Make in India campaign, and adjusts its ambitions and policy implementations accordingly.

6. OPPORTUNITIES

According to the Albert Einstein, in the midst of every crisis, lies great opportunity". Amidst the coronavirus pandemic and the ensuing panic, we invariably turned to local products during the lockdown. About 1.3 billion people is already widespread with nationalism along with a mixture of compassion and empathy. In times of crisis, Indian population visualised eminent prospect of supporting fellow countrymen and domestic industries, especially the MSMEs. Even, more potent is the feeling of hatred towards China, the present manufacturing centre of the world. Whether it is by accident or by design, the Chinese economy has been largely blamed on international forums for being the fountainhead for the virus which has claimed over 12 million people. China has been on the receiving end of severe criticism on international forums.

In fact, led by the US, the Boycott China movement has been gaining traction as more and more countries follow suit. India too is one of them. Using China as a scapegoat for all the angst and sorrow which has enveloped the world in the wake of the crisis, people have been burning Chinese made phones and other products. The government of India has participated in this movement by rethinking the plans for 5G tender, as well as by imposing a ban on several Chinese apps.

Thus India finds itself with the very unique opportunity to replace China as the world's manufacturing centre. Realising that time is of the essence, the government has already rolled out several measures designed to attract foreign firms, such as long term measures to improve India's ease of doing business, labour reforms and the opening up of other sectors to private and foreign investment. The government has also revealed several measures to give a boost to the startup environment in India, such as changing the definition of MSMEs by increasing the revenue bracket.

7. FINDINGS

The findings of the study are as under;

- The idea of local for vocal promotes local industries for the long term consumption which make India self-reliant.
- In the condition of self-reliant, India can fight from any abnormal situation i.e. we not have to depend on others.
- It will cut down the import pressure and to make India as the new manufacturing centre of the world.
- India's balance of trade remained unfavourable with ASEAN nations.
- From the economic supporting programme, India is growing as a production hub at the global platform.

8. CONCLUSION

The fight against the pandemic COVID-19 is a joint effort by the government and citizens of the country. The campaigns as mentioned above shall encourage all Indians to buy 'Made in India' products and to look for 'Made in India' tags. Generally we see the expiry date on the product because we are aware that we should not use products after expiry date. If we develop the practice of checking 'Made in India' label before any purchase as we check manufacturing date and MRP of items before buying any product, we will become a change agent to help the country to rebuild its economy and become self-reliant nation. Various campaigns which is taking forward India towards realizing the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat and supporting indigenous businesses. If all producers and consumers of India undertake this appeal of Prime Minister to support domestic business, India can achieve the goal of realizing US$5 trillion economy. It is also correct that promoting local brand is not merely a need but a moral responsibility for Indian citizens. It must be understood that people of India are accountable for developing the national economy.

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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF ACADEMIC ROWING

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about academic rowing. In addition, rowing techniques, rowing competitions, its history and development are discussed. The Head of the Charles Regatta is the largest two-day regatta in the world. Held on the Charles River in the USA. Most races that are held in the spring and summer feature side-by-side, or sprint racing; all the boats start at the same time from a stationary position, and the winner is the boat that crosses the finish line first. The positions at the end of the last race are used to set the positions on the first day of the races the next year.

KEYWORDS: *Rowing, Sport, Championship, Technique, Boat Race, Non-Standard Distance, Dual Races.*

INTRODUCTION

Rowing is a kind of rowing sport, racing on academic courts. Athletes sit in boats with their backs to the direction of travel and row with oars. The most common and popular in Western Europe, Russia, USA, Australia, New Zealand and Romania.

Included in the program of the Olympic Games since 1896 (for women since 1976). In addition to the Olympic Games, the World Championship, the World Cup, the Nations Cup, the World Championship among students, the World Championship among youths are held annually.

The International Rowing Federation (FISA) organizes and conducts rowing competitions in the program of the Olympic Games, improves the system of competitions, holds world championships, oversees international competitions and works to develop the sport, expand its geography, improve the rules of competitions, methods of training rowing inventory and development of water tourism. This work is carried out by the relevant commissions within FISA. There is no perfect rowing technique, each "academician" has his own technique based on

different feelings and ideas about rowing. The task of the coach is to maximally adapt the athlete's individual rowing technique to various conditions.

There are two main points in stroke technique - the beginning (also "hook" or "capture") and the end of the stroke. Both affect the balance, speed, and trajectory (both horizontal and vertical) of the boat. With an increase in the crew (i.e. rowers in a boat), the value of these two moments increases, since in the “ideal” the moment of the beginning and end of the stroke of all crew members should be the same, in fact, the difference between rowers (for professional rowers) in one crew at the moment of the beginning (or end) of the stroke is several hundredths, and sometimes thousandths of a second.

Most races that are held in the spring and summer feature side-by-side, or sprint racing; all the boats start at the same time from a stationary position, and the winner is the boat that crosses the finish line first. The number of boats in a race typically varies between two (which is sometimes referred to as a dual race) to eight, but any number of boats can start together if the course is wide enough.

The standard length races for the Olympics and the World Rowing Championships is 2 kilometres (1.24 mi) long. In the United States, some scholastic (high school) races are 1.5 kilometres (0.93 mi), while many youth races are the standard 2 kilometres. Masters rowers (rowers older than 27) often race 1,000 m. However the race distance can and does vary from dashes or sprints, which may be 500 metres (1,640 ft) long, to longer dual races like the 6.8kilometres (4.2 mi) Boat Race.

Two traditional non-standard distance shell races are the annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge and the Harvard-Yale Boat Race which cover courses of approximately 4 miles (6.44 km). The Henley Royal Regatta is also raced upon a non-standard distance at 2,112 meters (1 mile, 550 yards).

In general, multi-boat competitions are organized in a series of rounds, with the fastest boats in each heat qualifying for the next round. The losing boats from each heat may be given a second chance to qualify through a repechage. The World Rowing Championships offers multi-lane racing in heats, finals and repechages. At Henley Royal Regatta two crews compete side by side in each round, in a straightforward knock-out format, with no repechages.

Head races are time trial / processional races that take place from autumn (fall) to early spring (depending on local conditions). Boats begin with a rolling start at intervals of 10 – 20 seconds, and are timed over a set distance. Head courses usually vary in length from 2,000 metres (1.24 mi) to 12,000 metres (7.46 mi), though there are longer races such as the Boston Rowing Marathon and shorter such as Pairs Head.

A bumps race is a multi-day race beginning with crews lined up along the river at set intervals. They start simultaneously and all pursue the boat ahead while avoiding being bumped by a boat from behind. If a crew overtakes or makes physical contact with the crew ahead, a bump is awarded. As a result, damage to boats and equipment is common during bumps racing. To avoid damage the cox of the crew being bumped may concede the bump before contact is actually made. The next day, the bumping crew will start ahead of any crews that have been bumped. The positions at the end of the last race are used to set the positions on the first day of the races the next year. Oxford and Cambridge Universities hold bumps races for their respective colleges twice a year, and there are also Town Bumps races in both cities, open to non-university crews.

Oxford's races are organised by City of Oxford Rowing Club[43] and Cambridge's are organised by the Cambridgeshire Rowing Association.

The stake format was often used in early American races. Competitors line up at the start, race to a stake, moored boat, or buoy some distance away, and return. The 180° turn requires mastery of steering. These races are popular with spectators because one may watch both the start and finish. Usually only two boats would race at once to avoid collision. The Green Mountain Head Regatta continues to use the stake format, but it is run as a head race with an interval start. A similar type of racing is found in UK and Irish coastal rowing, where a number of boats race out to a given point from the coast and then return fighting rough water all the way. In Irish coastal rowing the boats are in individual lanes with the races consisting of up to 3 turns to make the race distance 2.3 km.

Rowing competitions are held among men and women. Rowing is divided into sculling and rowing. Pair rowing is performed with two oars, swing rowing with one oar. The composition of the boat is from one, two, four or eight rowers. In a number of classes, the weight of the athlete is limited.

Since 1996, competitions under the Olympic program have been held in 14 classes:

"W" stands for Women;

"M" stands for Men;

"1-2-3-4-8" - This is the number of rowers in the boat;

"+" - This term means that the boat is with a helmsman;

"-" - This term means that the boat is without a helmsman;

"L" - Indicates that the rowers are light weight;

Boat classes in rowing, not included in the program of the Olympic Games, but participating in the program of the World Championships:

Light weight singles - women's (LW1x), men's (LM1x);

Light weight quads - women's (LW4x), men's (LM4x);

Two-piece swing light weight - women's (LW2-), men's (LM2-);

The weight of the helmsman is limited (if it is less than the norm, then ballast is placed in the boat), and his gender does not depend on the gender of the crew members. A female crew may have a male helmsman, and vice versa. The exception is the Olympic Games (all athletes in the crew must be of the same gender).

Occasionally, mixed fours and eights competitions are also held at commercial tournaments, half consisting of women and men.

In academic rowing, rowers of a double oar (rowing with two oars at the same time) and rowers of a swing oar (rowing with only one oar) are clearly distinguished.

Oar rowers are divided into rowing (oar on the right) and tank rowers (oar on the left). Calculations show: in order to avoid wobbling of the boat, rowing should apply 5% more effort than bow; in fours and eights, the strongest strokers should be planted closer to the bow [2].

Rowing is very different from kayaking and canoeing: both in terms of the way of movement and in terms of the loads received from the athlete. Rowing is one of the few sports in which an athlete uses about 95% of the muscles of the entire body. The main differences from kayaking and canoeing are as follows:

It varies from 500 meters to 160 kilometers, depending on the nature of the races: For juniors "B" (under 16 years old) - 500-1500 meters, for juniors "A" (16-18 years old) from 1000 to 2000 meters, for "U -23" and older standard 2000 meters. A race over 2000 meters is considered a marathon.

For "academicians" it is typical to move backwards, and the correction of the movement of the boat is carried out along special paths (buoys)

Up to 20 km/h (medium running for 8+) and up to 30 km/h (in jerks (start/finish)), this can be judged by the shown time of passing the distance (2000 m).

Definition of terms and jargon

Bank - a movable seat (made of plastic or wood), has 4 wheels, moves along the skids (rails).

Footboard - shoes, united by a metal plate, are used for support and push at the time of rowing. As a rule, in classes without a coxswain, the right boot of one of the rowers is connected to the steering mechanism in the bottom of the boat, thanks to which the course of the boat can be corrected.

The steering wheel is a metal rod with a plastic end (not always) on one side (in the water) and a metal plate in the shape of the letter "T" (cables are attached to the sides, the central protrusion-arrow is a guide for the helmsman) on the other.

Runners - two rails designed to move the can inside the boat. They have plastic stops at both ends.

Branch / bracket - tubes (metal, carbon) fastened in the form of a triangle. Mounted on the sides of the boat (left and right for doubles, left or right for swing). Used as a fulcrum for the oar.

Bulwark - a plate (made of the same material as the boat itself), attached perpendicularly along the sides. Provides splash protection.

Breakwater - fastened behind the first number. Serves to protect against water ingress while the boat is moving.

The hatch is a movable plastic plate in the shape of a circle, with a handle and thread. Serves as a "door" between the environment and the internal cavity of the boat.

The swivel is a plastic-metal product that is attached to the end of the bracket. Serves for movable attachment of the oar to the boat.

Carriage - a metal structure on plastic wheels equipped with bearings, which is an element of a movable seat (can). Carriages have two standard sizes, depending on the distance between the wheels of one axle.

Stop fastening - a plastic bar with a movable latch for fastening and changing the location of the stop (footboard) in various types of academic courts.

Spout - a ball-shaped rubber tip on the bow of an academic boat. Safety element to prevent injury to athletes and damage to equipment in collisions.

The lamb is a plastic retainer for a double and swing swivel with a metal threaded insert.

The heel is a plastic limiter for the length of the oar lever.

Cuff - a plastic pad for the forearm to fix the angle of attack of the scapula in the working phase of the stroke.

The Olympic Games are the most prestigious international competitions in rowing, held every four years. The Head of the Charles Regatta is the largest two-day regatta in the world. Held on the Charles River in the USA. The Henley Royal Regatta is an annual five-day regatta that takes place in England, in the city of Henley-on-Thames. Oxford-Cambridge is a traditional, annual boating regatta on the Thames between the boat clubs of Oxford and Cambridge universities.Rowing is one of the few bearing sports that exercises all the major muscle groups, including quads, biceps, triceps, lats, glutes and abdominal muscles.[51] The sport also improves cardiovascular endurance and muscular strength. High-performance rowers tend to be tall and muscular:[52] although extra weight does increase the drag on the boat, the larger athletes' increased power tends to compensate. The increased power is achieved through the increased leverage on the oar provided by the longer limbs of the athlete. In multi-person boats (2,4, or 8), the lightest person typically rows in the bow seat at the front of the boat.

Rowing is a low-impact sport with movement only in defined ranges, so that twist and sprain injuries are rare. However, the repetitive rowing action can put strain on knee joints, the spine and the tendons of the forearm, and inflammation of these are the most common rowing injuries.[53] If one rows with poor technique, especially rowing with a curved rather than straight back, other injuries may surface, including back pains. Blisters occur for almost all rowers, especially in the beginning of one's rowing career, as every stroke puts pressure on the hands, though rowing frequently tends to harden hands and generate protective calluses. Holding the oars too tightly or making adjustments to technique may cause recurring or new blisters, as it is common to feather the blade. Another common injury is getting "track bites", thin cuts on the back of one's calf or thigh caused by contact with the seat tracks at either end of the stroke

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ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF QUEEN BEES IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article presents information on the effects of artificial insemination of queen bees to puberty and daily egg laying, as well as how many eggs queen bees lay after days. It has been shown that this innovative technology is of great scientific and practical value for the beekeepers in Uzbekistan, based on the development of advanced methods of artificial insemination of queen bees with the help of instruments. To prepare water solution, a dose of 2 mg of the drug Cefazolin was added to 250 ml of water. During the artificial insemination of queen bees, during their 14-15 days of age, they are fertilized with quality, and such fertilized queen bees have the ability to lay a large number of qualitative eggs.

KEYWORDS: *Queen Bee, Genital Vagina, Sperm Fluid, Carbon Dioxide, Egg, Frame-Net, Hook, Tube, Instrumental,Cage, Nucleus, Reproduction, Profitability.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, a number of positive activities are being carried out in Uzbekistan in branches of agriculture like development of beekeeping, which is considered its main field. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 "On measures to further develop the beekeeping network in our republic" No. 3327, which is the legal basis for the sustainable development of the beekeeping industry, is of great practical importance in this regard. **[1]** Based on this decision, the beekeeping network began to develop rapidly, and the number of bee families exceeded 1.0 million by the end of 2021. And family productivity is improving ecologically.

For this purpose, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to raise a large number of queen bees and conduct their artificial insemination.

In Europe, especially in Germany, beekeepers artificially inseminate up to 80% of queen bees. **[2]** Regardless of weather and climate changes, as a result of the introduction of innovative technologies, **[3.4]** queen bees have been artificially fertilized and increased their honey production several times. Daily egg laying and family productivity have increased several times **[5].** As a result, the quality of queen bees can also meet the requirements of international standards.

Artificial insemination of queen bees was carried out for the first time in the conditions of Uzbekistan **[6],** queen bees were fertilized with the seeds of the purest male bees, the purity of the bee breed and its gene pool was preserved. As a result, an innovative technology of artificial insemination of queen bees was developed in the conditions of the republic. At the same time, the effect of this technology on the daily egg laying of the mother bees, on growth and development of the bee family, and their effect on the productivity of the family was studied based on the results of scientific research. It has been shown that this innovative technology is of great scientific and practical value for the beekeepers in Uzbekistan, based on the development of advanced methods of artificial insemination of queen bees with the help of instruments.

Method of research. For artificial insemination of queen bees, first of all, all parts of the artificial insemination instrument were disinfected. Alcohol, water solution and distilled water were used to disinfect the artificial insemination instrument. To prepare water solution, a dose of 2 mg of the drug Cefazolin was added to 250 ml of water. Artificial insemination instrument and all its equipmentswere disinfected in alcohol first,next in water solution, then in distilled water with the help of a special brush.

Reproductive matured male bees were selected for the extraction of sperm fluid. Male bees were squeezed in the abdomen, their genitals and sperm sac were removed, and their sperm fluid was withdrawn using a special syringe.

For artificial insemination of queen bees, appropriate special tubes were selected depending on the size of queen bees. Queen bees were placed in the tubeof artificial insemination instrument, which were made unconscious with carbon dioxide gas (CO2).

Figure 1.The process of injecting the male bee's sperm into the genitalia of the queen bee.

The aim and tasks of research.

The aim of the research: to develop the technology of artificial insemination of queen bees in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Research tasks:

- artificial breeding of queen bees;

- breeding male bees for artificial insemination of queen bees.

- studying the condition of artificially inseminated queen bees, the day of egg laying and the number of eggs.

Research results - in March 2020, the best productive bee families were selected for male bee breeding and each of them was given 2 bee frames with male bee nests. Because in order to fertilize the mother bees, tomorrow's male bees must be cultivated in advance. At the end of April 2020, breeding of queen bees was started. In May, a sufficient number of queen bees were raised artificially and they were nurtured until they reached maturity, 10-14 days old, and were prepared for artificial insemination.[2.4]

The genital sheath of the queen bee was opened using special loops, and was slowly fertilized with sperm fluid. Fertilized queen bees were first kept in special cages, warm rooms, and then released into small families (nucleus), artificially fertilized queen bees are not well received by large bee families. Therefore, they were initially given to small bee families.

The number of artificially inseminated queen bees per day is given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1.NUMBER OF ARTIFICIALLY FERTILIZED QUEEN BEES IN ONE DAY

Days	n	lim	M±m	Cv, %
Day 1st	83	60-98	83,0±15,1	22,4
Day 2nd	92	86-99	92,5±21,4	28,5
Day 3rd	92	72-112	92,0±19,8	26,1

Table 1 shows that in 2020, a total of 270 queen bees were prepared for artificial insemination. Of these, 3 queen bees were not fertilized due to their small size. A total of 267 queen bees were artificially inseminated qualitatively on the first day, 83, and on the second and third days, 92.

After that, artificially inseminated queen bees and daily egg laying were studied.Egg laying was not observed on the first day. On the second day of the study period, 29 queen bees laid an average of 72.5 eggs, on the third day, 135.5 eggs were laid, and on the following days, an average of 765.5 eggs were laid, and after that, the daily egg laying of the queen bees was found to increase day by day.During the study period, 258 out of 267 queen bees were found to be inseminated with good quality, and after 2 days, they began to lay eggs. 9 queen bees were discarded and destroyed due to poor quality and poor egg laying and poor fertilization. This is 3.4% of the total number.

Of the 258 artificially inseminated queen bees, 29 of them, or 11.2%, started laying eggs after 2 days. After that, 58 or 22.3% started to lay eggs on the third day and the remaining 171 on the fourth day. Initially, the queen bees started laying 61-78 eggs in one day, on the third and fourth days they started laying 120-150 eggs, and on the fifth, sixth and last days 581-950 eggs were laid, and their number of egg-laying increased day by day.

Figure 2. A frame is an overview of grid

In order to study the daily egg-laying of queen bees in the experimental and control groups, the number of eggs laid per day was measured and studied using a special frame-net device. A 5x5 cm wire is stretched inside the frame-net, and 100 worker bees can fit in each of its cells. Information on this is presented in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2. DAILY OVIPOSITION OF ARTIFICIALLY INSEMINATED QUEEN BEES

Group	***Days***	***lim***	$X \pm S_x$	***CV, %***
Control	2nd day	98-129	113,5±0,44	22,5
Experiment	2nd day	67-78	72,5±0,51	29,4
Control	3rd day	186-231	208,5±0,64	23,5
Experiment	3rd day	120-150	135,0±0,51	21,4
Control	5th day	590-682	636,1±0,81	29,8
Experiment	5th day	581-960	765±0,37	32,4
Control	6th day	848-888	866,0±0,84	30,6
Experiment	6th day	930-985	957,5±0,39	33,3

Artificially inseminated queen bees were quickly and well accepted by young bee colonies of 1-2 frames, because they accepted the inseminated queen bees as quickly as after 1-2 days without a mother and fully aware of their orphanhood. Honey bee families of 4-5 frames have received the queen bee badly. Therefore, no more queen bees were given to such families.

Our research works are the first attempts of beekeeping in the conditions of Uzbekistan. As a result, 267 queen bees were artificially inseminated with the help of instruments, and 2610 male bees' sperm fluid was used. Also, special attention was paid to the age and appearance of male bees.

TABLE 3. WEIGHT OF WORKER BEES HATCHED FROM EGGS OF ARTIFICIALLY FERTILIZED QUEEN BEES AND THEIR MATURATION PERIOD

Groups	***n***	Maturation of worker bees		Weight of worker bees of one day (mg)	
		Lim	$X \pm S_x$	***lim***	$X \pm S_x$
Control	40	13,5±14,9	14,2±0,05	98,4-103,3	103±0,18
Experiment	40	12,5±13,6	13,7±0,03	109,5-113,5	111,5±0,22

Economic effectiveness of research work - in order to increase the productivity of the bee family in the conditions of Uzbekistan, starting from early spring, it is aimed to organize many artificial breeding of queen bees and their artificial insemination.

There are more than 800,000 bee families in the apiary of "Trans Nam Bat servis" LLC in the city of Namangan, which, starting from early spring, produces many fertilized queen bees and bee packages of the Carpathian breed and sells them to the republics of Russia and Kazakhstan.In 2020-2021, we raised more than 1000 queen bees in our research work. Of these, 427 queen bees were artificially inseminated for two years.

For its internal needs, in order to replace the old queen bees, the beekeeping kept 212 artificially fertilized queen bees in their apiary and sold 215 to other farms in the region. The price of newly reproduced queen bees fertilized by this artificial method was estimated at 35,000 soums, and they brought a net profit of 14.9 million soums to the farm.

From the amount of profit received from the sale of artificially bred queen bees, the expenses for the relocation of the bee family are 1.5 million soums, 2.7 thousand soums for feed with sugar, 500 thousand soums for medicines, 5.0 million soums for monthly wages, CO2 gas 600,000 soums were spent, totaling 103 million soums.

The beekeeping farm made a profit of 14.9 million soums from the sale of queen bees. The expenses made during the year are 10.3 million soums. The net profit is 4.6 million soums, and the rate of profitability is 69.1%.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. During the artificial insemination of queen bees, during their 14-15 days of age, they are fertilized with quality, and such fertilized queen bees have the ability to lay a large number of qualitative eggs.

It was found that the artificially inseminated queen bees were very fertile and laid eggs after the second day (72.5 eggs) and then constantly increased the daily egg laying and increased it to 765 eggs on the fifth day or 1055.2% more than the second day.

For artificial insemination of queen bees, it is recommended to use 14-15-day-old queen bees and keep them in separate nuclei for 1-2 days after fertilization and feed them with protein food.

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STORAGE AND FEEDING OF KARAKOL SHEEP IN DESERT AND SEMI-DESERT PASTURES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses seasonal pasture diets and their nutrition, the feeding rates of Karakul sheep, the annual requirement of Karakul sheep for nutrients (per head), the feeding rates of Karakul sheep of different gender and age groups (heads / day), the addition of sheep, the nutritional norms of different gender and age groups are studied. The self-renewal and phytomass production properties of natural pasture plants make pastures a source of biological reserves that provide nutrients. The duration of the year is calculated as 100%, and the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons are calculated as a percentage.

KEYWORDS: *Karakul Sheep, Pasture Ration, Feeding Rates, Supplementary Feeding, Annual Demand, Seasons.*

INTRODUCTION

Cattle breeding plays an important role in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan's economy. The state of development of cattle breeding determines the solution of many social problems in the desert and semi-desert regions. Rational use of desert and semi-desert pastures, preservation of pasture ecosystem, and improvement of water supply productivity using medicinal-nutritive plants are of great importance in the implementation of this important task.

One of the main principles of rational use of pastures is the ratio of the natural capacity of pastures to the number of animals kept in it. Therefore, research should take into account the balance between the biological potential of pastures and the number of animals in it.Increasing the productivity of Karakol sheep depends on the condition of natural pastures and the nutritional value of nutritious plants. Pasture is the material and support base for the productive activity of Karakol sheep. Therefore, it is not only a source of animal feed, but also an ecological environment for sheep.The self-renewal and phytomass production properties of natural pasture plants make pastures a source of biological reserves that provide nutrients.

The stable composition of the sheep flock in Karakol farms together with the increase of production from Karakol sheep creates the opportunity to feed them and use pastures efficiently.

Pasture rations according to the seasons of the year depending on the types of pasture

Pasture rations are determined depending on the nutritional value of the feed taken from the appropriate part of the pasture, the vegetation phase of the plants and the seasons of the year.

TABLE 1.PASTURE RATION AND THEIR NUTRITIONAL VALUE BY SEASONS (IN 100 KG OF ABSOLUTE DRY MATTER)

Pasture type and seasons	A grazingration	In 100 kg Nutritionalvalue		
		Foodunit	Digestibleprotein	Exchangeable energy, MDj
Ephemeralandephemeroid				
Spring	Green ephemeris	85	10,0	952,0
Summer	Residue and waste after harvesting dry ephemerals (forage) plants	53	6,0	593,0
Autumn	Dryephemeris, growingephemeroids	45	2,85	504,0
Winter	Dry forage and coarse plants	39	1,85	436,8
Warmwood with ephemeral				
Spring	Green ephemerals, wormwood leaves	63	8,3	705,6
Summer	Dry ephemerals, thin twigs of warmwood, seed plants	38	5,2	425,6
Autumn	Forage, warmwood, goosefoot	36,5	3,5	408,8
Winter	Forage, warmwood, goosefoot	30,5	2,37	341,6

Standards of feeding Karakolsheep

In the conditions of keeping Karakol sheep in the pasture, there are intense changes depending on the type and level of feeding. In order to obtain high-quality products from sheep, it is necessary to ensure that their feeding level is high and full of value throughout the year.

The feed stock is first derived from the annual average productivity of each type of pasture and then the total feed stock of the farm. The feed stock is 20% more than the annual feed requirement of an average head of sheep.The duration of the year is calculated as 100%, and the spring, summer, autumn and winter seasons are calculated as a percentage. The duration of the season is determined by the growth of pasture plants. The duration of the seasons in the Karnab Desert is 24% in spring, 37% in summer, 22% in autumn and 17% in winter.

TABLE 2

№	Groupsofsheep	Food unit	Exchangeableenergy, MDj	Digestible protein, kg	Compressed air - dry mass (kg)
1	Ewes	435	4828,5	38	1082
2	Lambs born last year	401	4456,0	32	897
3	Lambs born this year	292	3241	32,8	620

TABLE 2. ANNUAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS OF KARAKOL SHEEP (PER HEAD)

Note: Annual feed requirement depends on flock size, live weight and shear rate.

The annual requirement for coarse feed is determined according to the daily feeding rate of sheep gender-age groups.

TABLE 3

Groups of sheep	Food unit	Exchangeableenergy, MDj	Digestibleprotein, kg	Dry matter, kg
Ewes:				
Single	0,85	11,0	75	1,4
Strait, second half	1,2	14,7	120	1,7
Lactating	1,3	15,7	135	1,7
Female lambs:				
4-8 months old	0,85	9,9	90	1,1
8-12 months old	0,95	11,0	100	1,2
12-18 months old	1,1	12,6	110	1,4
Rams:				
4-8 months old	1,0	12,5	120	1,1
8-12 months old	1,3	15,6	150	1,4
12-18 months old	1,45	17,3	165	1,7
Thoroughbred rams	1,25	15,0	190	1,6

TABLE 3. FEEDING NORMS OF KARAKOL SHEEP OF DIFFERENT GENDER-AGE GROUPS (HEAD/DAY)

Norms of supplementary feeding of Karakol sheep

In order to organize a full-value feeding of Karakol sheep in the conditions of pasture, it is necessary to feed them additionally.First of all, weak sheep are fed, then, taking into account their physiological condition, straits, lactating ewes, breeding rams during artificial insemination, and young lambs during nutritional depression.

It is recommended to make an additional feed mixture from the following components: cotton husk, kunjara, crushed grain feed, grain waste, chalk, components of salt.

One time feeding of a head of sheep with additional feeds is 300-600 g depending on the fatness level of the sheep and the productivity of the pasture. Determining the annual demand for additional feeding takes into account: nutrient deficiency in pasture feeds, number of days without grazing depending on meteorological conditions, and the need for daily additional feeding.

TABLE 4

A group of sheep	Additionalnutritionalcontent	Amount (kg)	Nutritionalsatiety		
			Foodunit	Digestibleprotein, kg	Exchangeable energy, MDj
Ewes: In the second half of strait	Natural forage	0,3	0,12	18,3	2,13
	Concentrates	0,3	0,12	18,3	2,13
Breastfeeding ewes	Concentrates	0,3	0,22	27,3	2,80
	Kunjara of cotton	0,1-0,15	0,16	39,9	1,71
Thoroughbred	Soft-stemmedforage	1,5-2,0	0,84	91,5-122	2,55-3,40

	Concentrates (barleygroats)	0,4	0,29	36,4	4,28
Lambs	Soft-stemmedforage	0,5	0,21	30,5	3,55
	Concentrates	0,2	0,15	18,2	1,86
	Kunjara	0,1	0,11	2,66	1,31
Rams (seeker)	Qualitativeforage	As much as wants			
	Concentrates	0,5-0,8	0,37-0,59	45,5-72,8	4,66-7,46
Thoroughbred rams (during artificial insemination)	Qualitativeforage	As much as wants			
	Concentrates	0,8-1,0	0,59-0,74	72,8-91,0	7,46-9,333

TABLE 4. NORMS OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING OF SHEEP OF DIFFERENT GENDER-AGE GROUPS

Summary

With the change in the form of ownership in agriculture, the relationship to the land has changed radically. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the efficient use of pastures in the territory of pastoral farms.Because the not implementing actions to improve pastures will lead to their degradation, resulting in a number of sheep feeding problems. In order to rationally use and prevent the crisis of pastures, it is advisable to divide farm pastures into separate areas and organize conditional-legal grazing. Field sizes are calculated separately for sheep in each technological group. It is necessary to pay special attention to the duration of grazing in each area, the season of the year, and the grazing of sheep using the area alternately assigned to the farm. Because strong sheep walk at the front of the flock and eat the most nutritious forages, and the sheep that lag behind are left with low-quality or low-nutrition plants, which causes them to lose weight again. Therefore, when grazing sheep, it is necessary to graze them along straight (front) line and depending on the condition of the grass in the pasture, the sheep must be grazd1-2 times completely back to the right and left flank.When determining the annual demand for additional feeding, it is appropriate to take into account the deficiency of nutrients in the pasture feed, the number of days without grazing depending on meteorological conditions, and the need for daily additional feeding.

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THE METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TEACHING THE SUBJECT "NATURAL SCIENCE (SCIENCE)" (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE IN PHYSICS)

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ABSTRACT

In this article, methodical recommendations for teaching chapters related to physical knowledge were given to non-physicist teachers specializing in teaching the integrated science of "Science". It aims to teach the content of the new subject using STAEM technology and many other methodological and didactic goals. This task may seem simple at first glance. But if we take into account the age, outlook, and psychological and physiological characteristics of the 6th grader, this assignment is a bit complicated.

KEYWORDS: *School, "Science" Subject, 6th Grade, Student, Mastering, STAEM Technology, National Curriculum, Physical Knowledge, Recommendations.*

INTRODUCTION

Forming the knowledge and skills of schoolchildren, educating them in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values, increasing the prestige of the teaching profession and the quality of pedagogues, improving textbooks and educational methodical complexes based on the requirements of the times, establishing modern models of public education institutions that meet international standards, teaching general education subjects, ensuring continuity and consistency, introducing information communication technologies, effective forms and methods of education in general secondary education are among the urgent tasks of today [1, 2].

Theoretical analyses

As a result of the deep penetration of modern innovative techniques and technologies into the life of society, the increase of modern knowledge leads to the formation of new derivative sciences, the weight of necessary knowledge and the burden of the students to master it. In such cases, the optimization of the knowledge to be acquired through the integration of disciplines is appropriate and has been tested in the world experience.

In 2022-2026, it is planned to introduce the "Science" integrated subject, which covers biology, geography, physics and natural sciences in grades 1-6 in general secondary schools, and ensures their interrelationship with other subjects. This subject envisages the formation of students' natural-scientific, technical, ecological and economic literacy, and the development of critical and creative thinking.

The integrated science "Science" is the nature, causes and interrelationships of phenomena and processes occurring in living and non-living nature, the stages of the development of nature,

including the evolution of living organisms, the natural scientific bases of modern innovative technologies, the interdependence and influence of nature and society, natural and It aims to acquire the system of theoretical and practical knowledge by the students, the scientific basis of economical use of other economic resources, the principles of effective management and management of economic processes, the essence and importance of a healthy lifestyle.

In addition, "Science" teaches students to know and understand the natural and social world, and to apply this knowledge in practice, following a systematic methodology based on evidence.

Students' interest in acquiring modern knowledge, understanding of the natural and social environment, understanding of environmental and human problems, providing solutions and making decisions, and "Natural Sciences" integrated sciences play an important role.

"Science" forms in students the skills of describing the universe and natural phenomena, understanding and explaining them, making independent decisions, and researching based on observations and experiments.

Ensuring the connection and mutual integration of the sciences, students' understanding of nature as a whole creates the basis for the creation of a single natural-scientific view of the world in their thinking. It also forms and develops students' abilities and skills to understand the possibilities and problems of modern scientific and technical development, the essence of environmental problems, the rational use of nature, the observance of a healthy lifestyle, and the basics of economic literacy and use in everyday life.

In addition, students' communicative, working with information, communicative and social-emotional and civic basic competencies are developed.

The following main strategic goals are aimed at the introduction of "Science":

- Development of education;
- Improving the quality of education;
- Formation of students' life skills;
- To enter the top 30 countries in terms of quality and productivity of education by 2030.

The development of interdisciplinary communication and the introduction of integrated subjects in the educational process ensures that students acquire modern knowledge together with modern qualifications and skills, which confirms the above points.

The importance of interdisciplinary relations and integrated sciences was confirmed by the introduction of the integrated science "Science" in the 6th grade in the 2022-2023 academic years, which includes biology, geography and physics.

As a result of the revival of interdisciplinary relations and the introduction of integrated sciences in the educational process, students will acquire modern knowledge and skills and abilities of practical importance.

In the 2021-2022 academic years, "Science" textbooks were put into practice in the 1st and 2nd grades, and in the 2022-2023 academic year, the 3rd and 6th-grade natural science textbooks were put into practice.

The 6th grade Science textbook [3] consists of 12 chapters, five of which, i.e. Chapters 2, 6, 10, 11, and 12, provide for the teaching of physics. Here are the textbook chapters:

1. Nature.

2. Substance and its properties.

3. Diversity of living organisms.

4. Structure of living organisms.

5. Ecology and sustainable development.

6. Solar system and the universe.

7. Geographical maps.

8. The crusts of the earth.

9. My homeland.

10. Movement and power.

11. Energy.

12. Electric and magnetic phenomena.

According to the order of the Minister of Public Education No. 414 of December 24, 2021, it is envisaged that teachers of physics, geography and biology will organize lessons from the integrated science "Science". Also, according to the order, short-term (2-week) courses on the teaching and content of "Science" were organized for current science teachers at the scientific research institute for the study of the problems of public education named after A. Avloni.

Of course, these training courses are very useful for the trainees. It aims to teach the content of the new subject using STAEM technology and many other methodological and didactic goals. At the same time, due to the short duration of the training courses, teachers may face some difficulties in teaching the subject. That is, "Science" has a great responsibility on teachers because it includes knowledge of physics, astronomy, geography and biology. Because now it will be necessary for one teacher to deliver the knowledge related to several subjects to the students and ensure their effective learning. We considered that it is necessary to give some methodical recommendations to teachers of non-physical science in teaching physical knowledge in Science.

Before the introduction of the new National Curriculum, our works [4-9] elaborated on the interaction of knowledge in the textbooks, and several methodological recommendations were given. In the 2022-2023 academic year, it is desirable for the teacher to familiarize himself with physics in the teaching of physics in the 6th grade of "Science", in particular, to be armed with basic knowledge such as physical terms, units of measurement, names of laboratory equipment, laws.

The national curriculum includes a textbook as well as a teacher's book, and students can view the pictures in the textbook in the live 3D form in the "Digital Textbooks" application for mobile phones. However, the teacher's book for the 6th grade "Science" has not been made available to the public andit is necessary to take into account that the 6th grade "Science" subject is not included in the mobile application.

"Why does a teacher need to get acquainted with physical knowledge?" - the question arises. We can also think that the knowledge that the student needs to learn is given as information in the textbook. In the right textbook, all the information is presented to the students in a simple, understandable and easy-to-learn format. At the same time, the new science introduced into this practice requires a responsible approach from the teacher. This is because, at the beginning and end of each topic, problematic questions and materials that are partially covered in the topic or not covered in the topic text are given as homework. As an example, let's take the chapter "Substance structure" in the textbook. At the end of the practical exercise called "Three states of matter" - "Make three states of matter from thin wooden sticks and plasticise" - a homework assignment is given. This task may seem simple at first glance. But if we take into account the age, outlook, and psychological and physiological characteristics of the 6th grader, this assignment is a bit complicated. It is necessary to reveal the content of this assignment to the student in any sense. That is, he should explain to the student what exactly he should do. A teacher with physical knowledge will explain to the student that in this task it is necessary to make a crystal lattice, of course. Up to this part of the chapter, the arrangement of the molecules of substances is not considered once, except for figures 1 and 2 below on pages 15-16. Therefore, the caption to the pictures does not focus on the location of the molecules. That is, he should explain to the student what exactly he should do. A teacher with physical knowledge will explain to the student that in this task it is necessary to make a crystal lattice, of course. Up to this part of the chapter, the arrangement of the molecules of substances is not considered once, except for figures 1 and 2 below on pages 15-16. Therefore, the caption to the pictures does not focus on the location of the molecules. That is, he should explain to the student what exactly he should do. A teacher with physical knowledge will explain to the student that in this task it is necessary to make a crystal lattice, of course. Up to this part of the chapter, the arrangement of the molecules of substances is not considered once, except for figures 1 and 2 below. Therefore, the caption to the pictures does not focus on the location of the molecules.

Figure 1.The aggregate state of substances.

Figure 2.Molecular structure of solids, liquids and gases.

Logically, there are two complex aspects of the assignment. Molecules of liquids and gases, unlike molecules of solids, do not stay in a specific place. Liquid and gas molecules are constantly in chaotic motion. Well, a new question arises as to how the reader makes their location. We recommend a simple approach to this problem, i.e., the student can arrange the molecules of a solid in an orderly manner, the arrangement of a liquid molecule in a slightly more disordered manner, and a gas molecule in a very disordered manner.

Another example is from the chapter "Structure of Matter" we will consider the practical exercise called "Diffusion Phenomenon Study". Here is an excerpt from the beginning of the topic - "You have studied the non-stop and disordered movement of particles in solids, liquids and gases." Before this practical training, the topics "Gases" and "Liquids" were given, and the above information was not given in these topics and in the previous topics. Only in the topic "Liquids" - "... liquid particles move more than solid substances..." information is mentioned.

The next example is an experiment with a tangerine fruit, the subject of "Density of matter". In the experiment, the fruit is first placed in a container filled with water with its peel, and then it is removed from the peel and placed in water. As a result, in the first case, the fruit does not sink, in the second case; the fruit sinks to the bottom of the water. There is some abstraction in the textbook in explaining the content of the experiment to the students.

If we pay attention to the chapter "Electric and Magnetic Phenomena", an encouraging task is given to make a logical-scientific conclusion on the topic "Electrification of Bodies". The content of the task is as follows - "... take two bubbles, rub them first on silk fabric, the second time on silk and the other on fur and bring them closer to each other...". After the task, the following spheres touching each other and moving away from each other are depicted, and the students are asked to interpret this situation (Figure 3). However, the topic only provides information about the electrification of two bodies as a result of rubbing against each other.

Figure 3.Interaction of charged bodies.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

There are many such examples in all physics-related chapters. But it is also necessary to stop at their solution. Until the adoption of the national program, it is possible to use the materials in the form of a table [9-11], which are given in the textbooks and analyse the relationship of the 6th-grade physics course with other subjects in the section of topics and chapters. Using this information, it is possible to find answers to questions that arise from students using previous editions of textbooks. Students can also be recommended additional reading material to supplement their knowledge.

Taking into account the above, in the teaching of physics knowledge of the 6th grade "Science" subject, non-physicist teachers should learn additional information on topics from the Internet and various literature, get acquainted with physics literature, teach students to work with information, especially literature, teach students physics it is necessary to recommend informative literature, to get acquainted with effective methods for teaching physics, to master them and to be able to apply them, in addition, to constantly develop and strengthen their knowledge.

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IMPROVING THE USE OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN HR MANAGEMENT IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, special attention is paid to the conditions of modern globalization, the effectiveness of the market economy is directly related, first of all, to the personnel management system of the state and enterprises, the introduction of innovative forms of personnel management, with the funds spent on investments in human capital. In particular, extensive research is being conducted on the introduction of innovative methods of personnel management in the textile industry, the effective use of motivational methods to increase consumer purchasing activity, the development of electronic and mobile commerce and the creation of product brands.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation Process, Personnel, Industry, Innovative Management Methods.*

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 15-20 years, there have been significant changes in the development of the textile industry in the world. As a result of the globalization of the economy, “the center of textile production has moved from Europe and the United States to the countries of the“ third world ”, in particular, to Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and South America”[1]. The global changes taking place in the world show that about 80 percent of economic growth is due to factors such as labor, qualifications, aspirations, and potential, and the remaining 20 percent are other factors. Therefore, the human factor plays an important role in any system of production and management. Developed countries are improving the personnel management system at textile enterprises by diversifying production, effectively using modern management methods, and introducing innovations, as well as increasing the competitiveness of national products in the world market in a highly competitive environment.

The world is conducting research aimed at improving the efficiency of using innovative methods of personnel management, in particular, the introduction of modern management methods in the management of companies, the development of innovative models of personnel management, strengthening the socio-psychological aspects of a person in managerial relations, motivating employees in an enterprise and strengthening the principles of innovative management. In particular, extensive research is being carried out on the introduction of innovative methods of personnel management in the textile industry, the effective use of motivational methods to increase the purchasing activity of consumers, the development of electronic and mobile commerce, and the creation of product brands.

In the conditions of modern globalization, the efficiency of a market economy is directly related,

first of all, to the personnel management system of the state and enterprises, the introduction of innovative forms of personnel management, and the funds spent on investments in human capital.

The basis of effective personnel management is the purposeful activity of the management of the enterprise, including the development of the concept and strategy of personnel policy, principles, and methods of personnel management. That is why a number of foreign and domestic economists have conducted research on the issue of personnel management.

Russian economist Dresvyannikov V.A. developed the following definition "Personnel management is a system for managing employees using psychological, legal, economic and social management methods, in which the scope of activity is aimed at improving the efficiency of an enterprise by increasing the efficiency of working with specialists"[2].

In our opinion, the concept of "personnel management" should be understood in the sense of increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of an enterprise through the effective use of the physical and intellectual potential of employees through interrelated techniques, forms, and methods of organizing work with personnel.

In the context of the modern development of socio-economic systems, the textile industry, which is turning into one of the main sectors of the world and national economy, has formed as an integrated system in which industrial enterprises are closely connected with other sectors. To date, the use of innovative methods of personnel management is recommended for the development and competitiveness of textile enterprises.

TABLE 1 AN INNOVATIVE METHOD OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES[3]

Conditions for the effectiveness of innovation	**Expected results**
Subordination of the goals of the enterprise to interact with the external environment	Recognition of the results of the activities of the personnel of enterprises by consumers
Improving management based on the differentiated needs of people	Functional unity, that is, the functioning of all organs in the interests of a single organism
Consideration of an enterprise as a set of goals, strategies, structure, and other units, relationships that take into account the needs of different structural units	Corporate solution of problems of personnel and departments of the enterprise
Comprehensive support for the introduction of innovations in production and personnel management	Stimulation of innovative activity of employees, creation of favorable conditions for creativity
Increasing focus on internal and inter-organizational relationships	A positive environment is created, conflicts are reduced, staff dissatisfaction is reduced
Existence of various rules and regulations governing the participation of employees in the production process	A flexible personnel management system is being formed, covering all aspects of the production process
Strong flexibility, organizational culture	Rapid adaptation of employees, structural divisions and the enterprise as a whole to production and management changes
Recognition of employees as the main	Increasing employee motivation

capital of the corporation	
Implementation of innovative mechanisms to ensure the participation of employees in the distribution of profits of the enterprise	Achieving strategic goals at the enterprise leads to increased efficiency

In the process of managing employees at enterprises with the help of innovative methods, the principles of specialization, integration, centralization, democratization and time management are implemented in a general manner, at the same time, improvement in the management of individualism and collegiality, scientific character, planning, improvement of forms and methods of management, selection and personnel placement, personal initiative, and responsibility and risk, and these laws and principles differ from the situation in other industries due to the peculiarities of the organization of activities in the textile industry. They may appear in the following:

- to achieve efficient results, the company must clearly define the strategic development goals and bring them in line with the personnel management strategy. It is implemented through the introduction of mechanisms for the participation of employees in the distribution of profits of the enterprise, achieving sustainability in the internal and external environment, increasing labor motivation, rapid implementation of innovations and strengthening competitiveness in the market;
- constant and consistent interaction with the external environment, conducting various marketing research, monitoring, studying the opinion of the team and bringing this information to the staff;
- based on functional tasks, the differentiation of forms and methods of personnel management, the implementation of activities together and the identification of problems on an individual basis;
- support for the highly innovative activity of employees, the introduction of incentive and motivation systems for the manifestation of the creative abilities of employees;
- Formaton of stable effective special teams on production and management issues through the creation of an innovative personnel management system.

The effective use of the means of production necessary for the sustainable development of the production process in the textile industry, based on high-level production technologies and personnel management in the production of high-quality and affordable consumer goods, is associated with the level of capitalization through the introduction of innovative personnel management methods.

To conduct a PEST analysis of the textile industry in the study, the factors influencing the efficiency of enterprises were divided into 4 groups. The degree of influence of the influencing factor in the composition of each group of factors on the activity of textile industry enterprises is determined.

The level of influence of factors combined into 4 groups was determined by experts on the basis of levels 1–3 based on the PEST analysis methodology. The level of influence of factors reflects the following characteristics of each level: the level of influence of factor 1 is low, any change in the factor practically does not affect the state of the activity of textile industry enterprises; only a

significant change in factor 2 affects the activities of textile enterprises; the level of influence of factor 3 is high, any fluctuation of the factor indicator affects the state of enterprises in the industry.

In accordance with the results of the analysis of the survey, on the basis of PEST and SWOT analysis, the degree of significance of the factors influencing the organization of personnel management at textile enterprises through innovative processes was assessed. At the same time, the degree was assessed as “very low” - (0-1.8), “low” (1.9-2.8), “medium” (2.9-3.9), and also “high” (4.0-5.0) .

Based on the PEST factor analysis and the analysis of the results of a survey of executives of selected textile enterprises, we consider it appropriate to implement further actions aimed at further developing the textile industry in our country and improving the efficiency of management processes in this industry:

- phased development of infrastructure systems necessary for the development of the textile industry based on a factor analysis of the potential of enterprises;

- training of qualified personnel for textile enterprises;

- ensuring effective interaction of elements of the internal and external environment through the coordination of management processes between enterprises;

- development of effective mechanisms for attracting investments to finance textile enterprises.

Comprehensive implementation of the proposed priority areas in the industry in the future will allow textile industry enterprises to develop the organization and management of activities, as well as manage and coordinate factors affecting the efficiency of operations, reducing the level of potential risks.

Innovative potential or the concept of innovative potential in an enterprise is a resource of innovative activity, covering the number of enterprises engaged in various developments and research, productivity, efficiency, intellectual property, innovation specialists, scientists, the number of personnel, financing and material base of production, domestic and scientific information, data on innovations and innovation activities, scientific schools and their role in domestic and world science.

Based on the foregoing, the classification of innovation potential factors by management level is the most important when considering the expansion and assessment of the level of innovative potential of an enterprise, since the factors affecting innovation potential are structured by management level. This study scientifically substantiates the importance of taking into account internal and external factors as tools for the effective management of innovation processes in ensuring the adaptation of personnel management in enterprises to market conditions.

Today, the textile industry plays an important role in the economy of Uzbekistan. This industry is given a central role in the production of industrial products, since it produces a wide range of consumer goods, which, in turn, leads to the saturation of a large part of the market. In addition, this industry will provide the republic with a large number of jobs, including employment in this sector, mainly for women, which will help maintain the demographic balance in industrial zones.

At present, Uzbekistan has a large and diversified textile industry. The share of the textile industry in the gross domestic product of the republic is 4.8%, accounting for 25% in industrial

output and 13% of fixed assets. At the same time, 32% of workers in the industry of the republic work in this industry.

Uzbekistan has a rich raw material base for the development and supply of all sectors of the textile industry (cotton, wool, karakul, oil, gas, etc.), as well as sufficient conditions for economic development at a rapid pace (natural-climatic, territorial and labor resources).

In 2020, in the context of a pandemic, 72 projects totaling $591 million were launched at industry enterprises specializing in the production of finished yarn, as well as finished knitted fabric. In total, 17,165 new jobs were created due to the launched projects. The volume of production in 2020 increased by 1976.9 million dollars compared to 2019 (table 2).

TABLE 2 DYNAMICS OF OUTPUT VOLUME IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAIN ASSORTMENT IN THE ASSOCIATION "UZTEKSTILPROM"[4]

N	Name of product	Unit of measurement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Textile and garment-knitwear	Million Doll.	3565.1	4621.8	6411.2	8388.1	11109.1
2.	Skeins of cotton thread	Thousand tn.	392.4	442.9	608.2	754.3	835.0
3.	Including dyed, mixed, bamboo and acrylic threads	Thousand tn.	39.9	132.8	182.5	226.3	305.1
4.	Finished fabric (canvas)	Million sq.m	370.5	462.8	625.0	812.5	1056.0
5.	Knitted fabric	Thousand tn.	71.9	89.9	142.3	227.4	300.2
6.	Sewing and knitwear	Million units	342.2	416.0	559.8	712.2	1011.3
7.	Hosiery	Million steam	72.9	98.4	162.9	229.9	309.3

From the analysis of the data given in Table 2, it is obvious that in 2020, compared to 2019, the volume of production of skeins of thread increased by 146.1 thousand tons (124%), the volume of production of finished fabric (cloth) increased by 187.5 million. sq. meters (130%), production of knitted fabric - by 85.1 thousand tons (159.8%), production of garments and knitwear - by 152.4 million units (127.2%), and the production of hosiery - by 67 million pairs (141.1%).

TABLE 3 DYNAMICS OF STAFF TURNOVER IN INDUSTRIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN[5]

Indicators	2013 –	2014 –	2015 – –	2016 – –	2017 –	2018 –	2019 – –	2020 – –
Growth rates of industrial production as a percentage of the previous year	108.5	106.5	107.8	109.5	108.3	107.9	106.2	108.6
Labor productivity in the industry (thousand soums per 1 person employed in industry)	18563.5	23939.3	27153.8	31996.2	37481.0	47797.1	52074.1	58628.6
Information about employees employed in the industry	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher education	17.0	19.5	19.4	18.2	18.8	18.5	16.7	17.8
Secondary special education	27.8	32.9	32.1	32.3	36.6	38.3	39.1	41.1
Secondary and incomplete secondary education	55.2	47.6	48.5	49.5	44.6	43.2	44.2	41.0
Distribution of personnel employed in industry by category	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Leaders	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.7
Specialists	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.8
Technical staff	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.8	4.6
Service staff	12.2	17.7	17.3	17.9	18.2	18.0	19.9	20.8
Production personnel	70.3	63.5	63.9	63.8	63.2	62.8	61.3	60.0
Staff turnover in the industry	6.6	2.7	1.1	5.0	7.2	4.9	4.4	5.1
Employees hired	32.7	33.7	31.2	28.5	28.5	22.0	19.8	18.8
Resigned employees	26.1	30.9	30.1	23.5	21.3	17.1	15.4	13.7
Payroll fund for full-time employees, million soums	76,352.8	103 303.8	140 304.2	177 946.0	218 106.5	259 833.6	453 750.8	421807.6

During the analyzed period, the level of employment in the industry of the republic demonstrates a stable growth trend.According to the analysis of these indicators, the growth rate of labor productivity was 14.6% due to an increase in the price index, and the parallel growth in employment with output means that labor productivity did not increase significantly.

From the data in the table, it is obvious that the average share of production personnel in the industry is 64%, the average share of service personnel is 18%, technical personnel is 3.5%, and

specialists are 9.5%. Managers make up 5.5% of the total number of personnel employed in the industry, and it is this category of people that can be attracted to shareholders in joint-stock companies.

World experience shows that 70-90 percent of the gross domestic product of some developed countries is created through the development of innovation activity[6]. In particular, in 2018, in terms of countries, South Korea occupied a leading position in terms of R&D spending. To finance scientific research, this country allocated 4.3 percent of GDP or 73.1 billion US dollars, the State of Israel spent 4.2 percent of GDP on research and development, Japan - 3.4 percent, and Sweden - 3, 1 percent or $14.2 billion. In Uzbekistan, this figure is only about 0.2 percent. 36 percent of the world's highly knowledge-intensive products come from the United States, 30 percent from Japan, and 22 percent from China[7]

The total number of employees in this society increased from 500 in 2018 to 1680 in 2020, respectively. The next three years saw a dramatic change in the total number of employees. In addition, in order to consider the change in the number of employees in a given company, the analysis was carried out by dividing all employees into three groups. The number of management personnel was 22 in 2018, 28 in 2019 and 30 in 2020. In this aspect, the main change affected the number of employees employed both in the service sector and in production. The number of service personnel has increased from 22 people in 2018 to 30 people by 2020. As a result of this factor, the share in the total number of employees increased from 26.6 percent to 38.69 percent. The number of people employed in production increased from 345 to 738 people, which is 262 people or 59.58 percent more than in the previous year. If we look at structural changes, in 2018 the share of management personnel in the total number of employees was 4.4 percent, and in 2020 it was 1.78 percent, which is a relatively high figure, despite the reduction in quantitative terms.

We consider it expedient to introduce the KPI (Key Performance Indicator) system, which is used in personnel management in large companies, enterprises and organizations in many developed countries. As a result of the study, a system of indicators was developed to assess the innovative potential of textile industry enterprises and a methodology for determining the rating was proposed (Table 4).

TABLE 4 IMPLEMENTATION OF INDICATOR METHODS - INNOVATIVE METHODS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KPI (KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR) SYSTEM IN THE INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY[8]

No.	Indicator Name	Points
I. The level of development of human capital in the enterprise (30 points)		
1	Degree of successful application of the digital management system among employees of the textile industry	**3**
2	Share of employees with higher education in total headcount	**3**
3	Implementation of personnel policy, the share of specialists sent for internships abroad in the total number of employees	**2**
4	Managerial potential, the principle of collegial management, skills of middle and lower managers	**3**
5	Number of innovations introduced into the management process	**2**
6	Specialists who are responsible for coordinating innovation activities	**1**

II . Innovation Financing Indicators (30 points)		
1	Share of expenditure on research and development in gross financial expenditure	**5**
2	Share of remuneration for inventive and rationalization activities in gross financial income	**4**
3	The share of funds allocated for the training of specialists with higher education on the basis of orders in gross financial costs	**4**
4	Funds generated in the innovation development fund	**4**
5	The cost of business contracts concluded with research institutes for the implementation of scientific developments	**1**
III . State of innovation infrastructure development (15 points)		
1	The share of laboratory equipment and expenses in the total expenses for the purchase of equipment, hardware and software products	**4**
2	Established research centers (R&D)	**4**
3	The degree of renewal of fixed assets	**4**
IV . Performance indicators from innovation (25 points)		
1	Protection of inventions, scientific, technical and innovative developments (filed applications and received patents)	**4**
2	Share of innovative products (services) in the total volume of developed products (services)	**4**
3	New products created as a result of ongoing R&D research	**4**
4	The share of funds received from the sale of newly created products, technologies (services) in gross financial income	**3**
5	Number of completed development projects per year	**3**
6	Protection of inventions, scientific and technical and innovative developments	**2**
Total		**64**

In the process of conducting a study based on the results of socio-economic activities of KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC in 2010-2021, in order to determine the strategy of management processes, an analysis of innovative methods of personnel management was carried out according to the above indicators at the required level. According to the results of the analysis, it is obvious that the indicators of the introduction of innovative methods for personnel management in KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC amounted to 64 points. The results of the study show that in order to increase the effectiveness of the use of innovative methods of personnel management in textile industry enterprises, special attention should be paid to the share of employees with a scientific degree in the total headcount, the share of employees with higher education in the total headcount, the share of researchers, inventors and innovators in the total number of employees, as well as the share of funds received from the sale of newly created products, technologies and services in gross financial income.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the use of innovative methods of personnel management in textile industry enterprises depends on the scientific and technical level of the enterprise and is one of the only sources of economic growth. This is reflected in the assessment of the innovative level of economic development, in such indicators as the existing innovative

potential, the state of the innovative infrastructure, and the contribution of innovative activity to the economic growth of the enterprise.

In the process of conducting a study, in order to determine the strategy of management processes based on the results of socio-economic activities of KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC, operating in the textile industry from 2010-2021, promising prospects for the future were developed based on a multifactorial econometric model.

The highest point of the net profit volume function of KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC, i.e. such factors as the number of management personnel in the enterprise, management costs and the number of innovations introduced into the management process were chosen as the resultant factor.

TABLE 5 CHANGES IN INDICATORS OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND IMPLEMENTED INNOVATIONS TO NET PROFIT IN KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC FOR 2011-2020[9]

years	Net profit, million soums (Y)	Number of managerial staff, number of people (X1)	Administrative expenses, million soums (X2)	Number of innovations introduced into the management process (X3)
	LLC "Konteks Tashkent"	LLC "Konteks Tashkent"	LLC "Konteks Tashkent"	LLC "Konteks Tashkent"
2011	420	6	205	four
2012	480	6	210	four
2013	520	6	222	6
2014	720	eight	280	eight
2015	920	13	420	eight
2016	1000	fifteen	460	eight
2017	1100	18	530	12
2018	1700	22	712	23
2019	1850	28	1042	25
2020	1970	30	1260	25

X_1 - the number of management personnel; X_2 - management costs; X_3 - the number of innovations introduced into the management process.

If we study the essence of the endogenous factor and the exogenous factor influencing it, then the factors that have a significant impact on the number of management personnel, management costs, as well as capital investments designated as influencing factors are divided into a dependence associated with a model similar to the production Cobb -Douglas model.

Using the identified data, a multifactorial econometric model of changes that took place under the influence of the volume of net profit and factors affecting it in KONTEKS TASHKENT **LLC was compiled**. In accordance with this, the following regression equation was drawn up, denoting this process:

$Y = 42.32\ 1\ X_1 - 0.198\ X_2 + 31{,}403 \cdot x_3 + 144.006$

Using a multifactorial econometric model, the value of changes in the volume of net profit of a textile industry enterprise under the influence of management factors in the medium term, i.e. in 2021-2025 are expressed as follows.

Based on the coefficients of variables in the constructed multifactorial models, we will be able to estimate how much the value of the effective factor changes due to the added unit of the value of each factor. In particular, an increase in the number of management personnel in KONTEKS TASHKENT LLC by an additional 1 unit will lead to an increase in the net profit of the enterprise by 42.321 million soums, and an increase in management expenses by 1 million soums will lead to a decrease in the effective indicator by 0.198 million soums, and an increase the volume of capital investments by 1 million soums will lead to an increase in the effective indicator by 31.403 million soums.

With the expansion of innovative activity at the enterprise, there is a need for professional personnel capable of making decisions that will ensure the development and implementation of specific innovative technologies at all levels of production and management.

In the context of the digitalization of the economy, the development of the innovative potential of enterprises and the identification of the conditions necessary for the implementation of innovative strategies, the identification of the existing conditions of the enterprise, the increase in the innovative potential of employees and the improvement of conditions for the implementation of innovative activities based on available resources will serve to increase the competitiveness of personnel in the sustainable development of textile enterprises in the regions.

Based on the chosen strategy, the stages of implementing the processes of managing textile enterprises in the region will be formed, taking into account the determination of the duration of the activities that must be implemented at these stages, the number of resources that must be included, and the personnel required for their implementation.

RESULTS

As a result of the directed and consistent development and implementation of the proposed innovative personnel management mechanism, it will allow textile enterprises with high potential to develop quickly and efficiently on the basis of dominance.

In accordance with the material and non-material goals set by the top management of the enterprise, the structure of intangible indicators is determined separately for each specific enterprise, while the material indicators are often of the same type and reflect the effectiveness of cost management in the market conditions of any enterprise. The main material goal of the enterprise is the coordination of business value management, in which the following indicators can serve as indicators of management success in achieving goals: 1) performance indicators of the company's strategic efficiency and, accordingly, cost indicators that measure the increase in the company's value; 2) operational efficiency (the results of the company's main activities to increase sales, reduce costs or increase productivity); 3) the effectiveness of investment activity (the effectiveness of the investment project implemented by the company, in this case, investment projects are any projects related to the investment of funds); 4) the effectiveness of capital gains (search for new sources of financing for the enterprise, free purchase of shares in other companies and working capital management).

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CORRELATION OF WATER CONSUMPTION DURING IRRIGATION OF COTTON WITH THE DYNAMICS OF FLOOD WATER LEVELS MATHEMATICAL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the creation of a mathematical model of water consumption in the irrigation of cotton, depending on the change in the level of seepage water during the movement of salts and soil moisture. The world has 1,500 million hectares of drylands and 932 million hectares of saline soils, of which 32 million hectares are directly affected by salts. . A similar situation was observed in the Jizzakh and Khorezm regions, and it was noted that, respectively, the increase in the level of flood waters has changed.

KEYWORDS: *Groundwater Level, Mathematical Model, Elements, Soil, Soil Moisture, Soil Saturation, Equation, Aeration, Formula.*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of global climate change in the world, changes are taking place in all geosystems, an increase in the level of the world's oceans, melting of ice and permafrost, an increase in the unevenness of precipitation, a change in the regime of river flow and other changes associated with climate instability. According to the International Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Institute for Environment and Development and the World Resources Institute, about 30% of the irrigated area in the world is lands with varying degrees of salinity. They are mainly distributed in dry (arid) regions (China, India, Mexico, Pakistan, USA, Australia, etc.). The world has 1,500 million hectares of drylands and 932 million hectares of saline soils, of which 32 million hectares are directly affected by salts.

In connection with global climate change, shortage of water resources, deterioration of the reclamation state of lands, world scientists are conducting scientific research in certain areas to

create additional water reserves and introduce water-saving technologies. In the world, agriculture on saline and saline soils, the use of the phytomeliorative effect of plants to improve land reclamation, improve physical properties and soil salinity without disturbing the ecological balance, increasing its productivity.

Availability in our republic 4.3 Of the one million hectares of irrigated land, about 2 million hectares, or 45 percent, are saline areas of varying degrees. Therefore, it is important to conduct research aimed at developing phytomeliorative measures in order to reduce the negative effects of low water on saline lands, ensure a stable and high crop yield, reduce chemical reclamation measures while improving land reclamation, and increase the efficiency of using water resources for salt washing and irrigation.

The level of knowledge of the problem. Extensive scientific research on the procedure and methods of irrigating crops in irrigated agriculture, reclamation of saline soils, the timing of salt leaching, norms and technology, biological drainage and phytomeliorative measures on the water-physical properties of the soil, nutrition, plant growth, development, productivity and quality were carried out in our Republic by such well-known scientists as S.N. Ryzhov, V.E. Eremenko, M.P. Mednis, A.E. Nerozin, R. Akhmedov, A.A. M.Mirzazhonov, F.M.Rakhimbaev, R.K.Ikramov, Sh.Nurmatov, M.Kh.Khamidov, A.E.Avliyakulov, B.Mambetnazarov, O.R.Ramazonov, F.A. Murodov, U. Norkulov, A. Isashev, A. S. Shamsiev, S. Kh. , David Molden, Liu H, Al-Nadi, [1, 2, 3,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

However, to date, in conditions of low water, sufficient research work is being carried out to prevent soil salinization, save water resources and improve reclamation conditions, increase the efficiency of the mathematical model in the regions, at different depths of water seepage, when irrigating cotton, and increase the efficiency of using water resources when irrigation was not carried out.

The purpose of scientific work is creation of a mathematical model by analyzing the theoretical foundations soil moisture and soil saturation depending on the saturation of the soil with water used for irrigation cotton , taking into account global climate change.

Object of study. Scientific researches are different degree of salinization of soils of Khorezm, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions, the level of water supplied to cotton, the level of seepage water, the type of cotton.

Subject of study. Development of a mathematical model of water consumption for cotton irrigation in conditions of different levels of salinity in our republic, the effect of soil moisture on cotton yields depending on regions with different water content.

Experimental methods: Field experiments at the Research Institute of Agrotechnologies of Cotton Growing and Seed Growing "Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical and microbiological research in irrigated cotton areas " (PSUEAITI , 1963), "Methodology of field experiments with a breadmaker " (PSUEAITI , 1981) and field experiments were carried out (Tashkent, 2007).

Research results

We summarize formula (1), formula (3) and formula (11) into one system:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} h = \left[g\frac{l}{V_0^2}Fr + \lambda\frac{V}{l\cdot V_0}\cdot Re\right]\cdot l \\ W(x,t) = k_0\frac{h+H_k+l}{l} \\ \mu_0\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \Pi_x\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} + W(x,t) \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{(one)}$$

As a result, formula (1) was obtained in the form of a system of mathematical equations describing the interaction of surface and ground waters.

We transfer the first and second equations of the system of equations of formula (1) into equation (1), as a result, we obtain a mathematical model expressing the relationship between the depth of water flow in the aeration zone, the intensity of saturation in the aeration area and the dynamics of the depth of water infiltration:

$$\mu_0\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \Pi_x\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} + k_0\left\{\frac{H_k+L}{L} + \frac{l}{L}\cdot\left[g\cdot\frac{l}{V_0^2}\cdot Fr + \lambda\frac{\nu}{l\cdot V_0}\cdot Re\right]\right\}(2)$$

Now let's carry out a numerical experiment of equation (2).

For this, first $x = L\bar{x}$we introduce dimensionless parameters of the form and $t = \frac{L^2}{V}\cdot\tau$Then equation (2) takes the form:

$$\mu_0\cdot\frac{\nu}{L\cdot V_0}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{\Pi_x}{L\cdot V_0}\cdot\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} + \frac{L}{V_0}W \qquad (3)$$

both sides of equation (3) $\frac{L}{V_0}$multiply by —and —take into account the criteria, In equation (3) will look like this:

$$\mu_0\frac{1}{Re}\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{Pe}\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} + \frac{L}{V_0}W(4)$$

In formula (4) to solve the equation, we introduce a function of the following form:

$$H(\bar{x},t) = e^{\gamma\tau}\cdot f(\bar{x})(5)$$

Equation (4) from formula (5) takes the form:

$$\frac{1}{Pe}\frac{\partial^2 f(\bar{x})}{\partial x^2} - \mu_0\cdot\gamma\cdot\frac{1}{Re}\cdot f(\bar{x}) + e^{+\gamma\tau}\cdot\frac{L}{V_0}\cdot W = 0 \quad (6)$$

Let's write down $f(\bar{x})$desired function as follows:

$$f(\bar{x}) = e^{\beta\bar{x}}(7)$$

Formula (7) formula (6) _ let's let's take this is:

$$\frac{1}{Pe}\beta^2 - \mu_0\cdot\gamma\cdot\frac{1}{Re} + \frac{e^{-\gamma\tau}}{e^{\beta\bar{x}}}\cdot\frac{L}{V_0}\cdot W = 0(8)$$

или же

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= -\sqrt{\mu_0\gamma\cdot Pr-\frac{e^{-\gamma\tau}}{e^{\beta\bar{x}}}\cdot\frac{L}{V_0}\cdot Pe\cdot W}\\ \beta_2 &= -\sqrt{\mu_0\gamma\cdot Pr-\frac{e^{-\gamma\tau}}{e^{\beta\bar{x}}}\cdot\frac{L}{V_0}\cdot Pe\cdot W}\end{aligned}\right\}(9)$$

If the expressions of formula (9) are transferred to formula (7), then the function will have the following form:

$$f(\bar{x}) = B_1 exp\,(-D\bar{x}) + B_2 exp\,(D\bar{x})(10)$$

Here$D = \sqrt{\mu_0\gamma\cdot Pr - exp\,(\beta\bar{x}+\gamma\tau)\cdot\frac{L}{V_0}\cdot Pe\cdot W}$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} f(\bar{x})|_{\bar{x}=0} &= 1\\ f(\bar{x})|_{\bar{x}=\bar{h}} &= exp\left(\lambda\bar{h}\right)\end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (11)$$

Using formula (11) of the boundary conditions, we obtain a system of equations for finding the coefficients in formula (10) of the expression:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &B1 + B2 = 1\\ &B_1\exp\left(-\mathrm{D}\cdot\bar{\mathrm{h}}\right) + \mathrm{B}_2\exp\left(\mathrm{D}\cdot\bar{\mathrm{h}}\right) = \exp\left(\lambda\bar{\mathrm{h}}\right)\end{aligned}\right\}(12)$$

Formula (12) solving linear algebraic equations by the Cramer method, V_{one} and V_2 find the values of the coefficients:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{1}{\Delta_0}\left[exp\,(D\bar{x}) - exp\left(\lambda\bar{h}\right)\right]\\ B_2 &= \frac{1}{\Delta_0}\left[exp\,\left(\lambda\bar{h}\right) - exp\left(-D\bar{h}\right)\right]\end{aligned}\right\}(13)$$

From formula (13) we find the expression of the function of formula (10):

$$f(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{\Delta_0}\left\{[\exp(D\bar{x}) - \exp(\lambda\bar{h})]\cdot\exp(-Dx) + \left[\exp\left(\lambda\bar{h}\right) - exp\left(-D\bar{h}\right)\right]\cdot\cdot\, exp(D\bar{x})\right\}(14)$$

Formula (12) is transformed into formula (5), and as a result, we obtain a mathematical model representing the dynamics of the level of seepage water in the soil saturation zone during irrigation:

$$H(\bar{x},\tau) = \frac{e^{\gamma\tau}}{\Delta_0}\left\{[\exp(D\bar{x}) - \exp(\lambda\bar{h})]\cdot\exp(-Dx) + \left[\exp\left(\lambda\bar{h}\right) - exp\left(-D\bar{h}\right)\right]\cdot exp(D\bar{x})\right\}(15)$$

A mathematical model has been developed that represents the change in the level of seepage waters at the water saturation of the soil at an arbitrary point in time spent in the research. Numerical experiments of the formula of the mathematical model (15) were carried out on the basis of the parameters of the research complex carried out in the conditions of the Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Khorezm regions and compared with the results of experimental studies.

The level of seepage water in the conditions of the Syrdarya region is 2 meters, the level of seepage water in the conditions of the Jizzakh region is 2.5 meters, the level of seepage water in the conditions of the Khorezm region is 3 meters. According to the results obtained, in the conditions of the Syrdarya region, the increase in the level of flood waters for the first decade of February averaged -8.5 cm, and for the five-day period of June -27.4 cm. A similar situation was observed in the Jizzakh and Khorezm regions, and it was noted that, respectively, the increase in

the level of flood waters has changed. In the Jizzakh region, with 2.5 m of precipitation, it was 46.9 cm (in the 3rd decade of June), and in the Khorezm region, with 3 m of precipitation over the same period, 29.6 cm. The average rise in water level was -15.2 cm, in July - 43.6 cm and in September - 32.3 cm. It was established that it was 28.2 cm, in August and September - 23.4 cm.

CONCLUSION

Based on the parameters of the research complex conducted in the conditions of the Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Khorezm regions, a mathematical model has been developed that reflects the change in the level filtration water when the soil is saturated with water.

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THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN PRIVATE BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article improves the theoretical basis of the mechanisms of empirical model construction and forecasting using systematic analysis and digital technologies to ensure the macroeconomic stability of the development of agricultural production. Effective use of the main production resources, or more generally, the level of use of the existing potential, in ensuring the macroeconomic stability of the development of the production of agricultural products, was evaluated.

KEYWORDS: *Digital Technology, Empirical Model, Econometric Model, Potential, Relative Model, Forecast Results, Information System, Endogenous Variables, Exogenous Variables, Enter.*

INTRODUCTION

Practical recommendations aimed at introducing the experience of developed foreign countries in the future and increasing the efficiency of the development and management of the production of agricultural products in the future based on econometric models were developed.

The importance of building a mathematical model of business processes, solving problems of improving production in terms of quantity and quality in the development of agriculture can be justified by the importance of meeting the primary needs of society.

Analysis of literature on the topic. E.I. Ruzina, D.V. Kuzmin, David D. Edwards, Chris Anderson, Eric Brynjolfsson, David A. Vise, Maria Johnsen and from foreign scientists on the problems of improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of the introduction of information technologies in the digitization of housing and communal services management. expressed in the scientific works of others.

In addition, a number of CIS economists, including Ekaterina Dmitreva, M.Yu.Smirnov, V.S.Ziyautdinov, I.V.Voronin, T.A.Zolotaeva, Olga Kovaleva, I.V.Yakovlevava, and others, use agricultural sectors in their scientific works. attention is paid to the issues of innovative development, formation of an innovative system. The issue of introducing information

technologies in the digitization of housing and communal service management and measures to increase its economic efficiency are reflected in the decisions and reports of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev. Also, this issue was discussed by the economists of our republic, in particular, Sh.Kh. It was noted in the scientific works of Mamatkulov, S.B. Bobokulov and others.

Research methods. Agriculture is a very complex system. For this reason, it is necessary to create business plans for the process of developing agricultural products through mathematical description, to analytically express all the dependencies. With the help of making business plans for the production of agricultural products, we will be able to quantitatively assess the laws of development, determine the ways of development and forecasting based on the determination of trends in economic indicators.

For this we use the relative model and modeling concepts. In econometrics, the concept of relative model depends on gross product (U) consumption of resources in the enterprise (x1, x2, ..., xn) and it is written in the form Y=F(x1,...,xn).[5] Here (x1, x2, ..., xn) - free variables - are called factors. If in the relative model, the inputs are selected according to the consumption of resources, then this represents the production function. But factors affecting economic growth are not limited to resource consumption. There are sectors of the economy in which it is necessary to give a relative model with a wide range of factors.

The search for optimal production options in agriculture usually goes back to resource availability. Organization of production on the basis of business planning has not been improved today. The reason for this is the complexity of calculation in the application of mathematical programming methods, the cyclic nature of problems, and others. Here, we believe that the improvement should be based on finite variability in the application of the mathematical programming apparatus.

We selected the main production resources, taking into account the possibility of their costs increasing, we developed an overview of the kinetic production function, and we built special models of this function for the Kashkadarya region. We also found that the Cobb-Douglas type production function can only be used if there is no cost overrun.

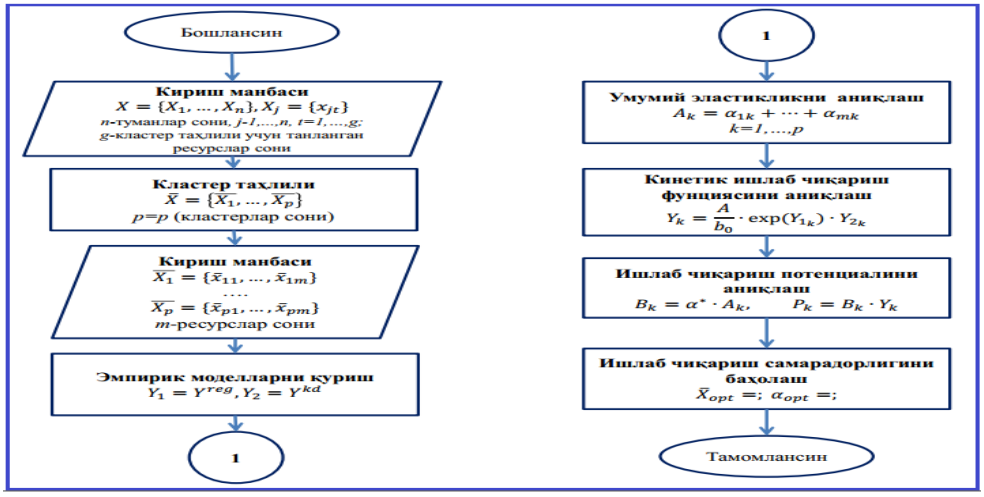

Figure 1. Algorithm block diagram for solving the problem of evaluating the efficiency of using agricultural production potential

The general view of the kinetic production function for agricultural production that we have proposed is as follows, i.e

$$. Y_k = \frac{A_k \cdot Y}{a_0} = A_k \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{n} x_j^{\alpha_j} \cdot e^{a_j x_j} \quad (4)$$

is represented by the equation Based on (4), we used the following model to evaluate the effectiveness of using the existing potential in the production of regional agricultural products in a private case

$$Y_k = \frac{A_k \cdot Y}{a_0} = A_k \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{4} x_j^{\alpha_j} \cdot e^{a_j x_j} \quad (5)$$

Here Y is determined from the following equation $\ln(Y) = \ln(a_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} a_j x_j + \sum_{j=1}^{4} \alpha_j \ln(x_j)$,

(6)

also x1 – agricultural land area (thousand ha); x2 – average number of workers; x3 – annual average value of the main production funds; x4 – amount of working capital (billion soums); Y is the volume of gross agricultural output (billion soums).

In model (5) - the elasticity of the j-free variable ( ), - the coefficient representing the change (increase or decrease) of the resulting quantity in relation to the amount of this factor for a 1 percent change (increase) of the j-factor ( ), - the proportionality coefficient. The proportionality coefficient will not have any content (do not participate) in the basic model.

If we pay attention to the structural structure of the linear equation (6), the xj resource in it comes with its logarithmic value. Practically, if a state of disequilibrium is observed in any of the production resources, in model (6) this resource comes with its logarithmic value. In this case, it is necessary to reduce or increase resource consumption. This can be expressed in the following relation $c = \alpha_j + a_j x_j$, $j = 1,2,...,4$. (7)

If in (7) is not equal to zero, the optimal state of the j-resource amount sufficient for the growth of the production volume (Y) is determined by the ratio.

If the multiplier in (7) is zero, then a 1 percent increase in j-resource means a direct percent increase in Y (must always be positive).

If equal to zero, then a 1 percent increase in resource j means a direct percent increase (or decrease) in Y. More precisely, if it is negative, the increase in the amount of the resource is accompanied by a decrease in the efficiency of its use (resource use efficiency is low on average), and a 1 percent increase in j-resource represents a direct percent decrease in Y. Also, in model (5), every resource is involved.

SWOT analysis of agricultural development of Kashkadarya region was conducted in the study (Table 1).

Through the SWOT analysis, it will be possible to understand what needs to be paid attention to in the organization of regional agriculture, and the importance of agriculture in satisfying the interests of the family, society and the state. In particular, our citizens who want to organize agriculture start their work knowing that agriculture is protected by the state, that there is a legal basis, and that they are satisfying the interests of their families and the population through their chosen work. The results of the SWOT analysis also help other agricultural companies operating in the region to know the situation of their competitors, because in the analysis, the agricultural companies list their strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

TABLE 1 SWOT ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF KASHKADARYA REGION

STRENGTHS	**WEAKNESSES**
✓ the implementation of special agricultural reforms for the development of agriculture and the creation of legal bases; ✓ adoption of a separate Law "On Agriculture" for the development of agriculture; ✓ On the basis of the law, he was formed as the owner of land and property; ✓ the introduction of agriculture into the form of entrepreneurship and the satisfaction of the main link of the society, the public interest; ✓ that peasants and farmers have fully developed the skills of working with land; ✓ quick flexibility as a small commodity producer, not prone to bankruptcy; ✓ that the activity is aimed at earning income.	✓ lack of improvement of necessary economic mechanisms for agricultural development; ✓ today there is no clearly regulated, convenient supply system for agriculture; ✓ provision of agricultural resources with necessary resources is mainly carried out by private individuals; ✓ limited access to quality resources for agriculture; ✓ lack of interest in increasing the economic literacy of the villages, they consider it enough if they know how to work with the land, and as a result: ✓ the number of agricultural farms with legal status is decreasing day by day. ✓ lack of necessary technical means, violation of mutual cooperation relations with other economic entities, lack of system of purchase of cultivated products.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
✓ the interest of the rural population is increasing as a result of the increase in the indicators of agricultural economic efficiency; ✓ the number of employed people in the village is increasing at the expense of agriculture; ✓ increasing possibility of attracting local investments; ✓ constantly high quality index of agricultural farms specializing in	✓ increasing number of people engaged in business in the field of agriculture; ✓ the fact that agricultural holdings are always pronounced side by side with private estates and household holdings, which leads to the conclusion that all three holdings can be combined into one; ✓ that the interest of the village is partially satisfied at the expense of "speculators"; ✓ sharp decrease in the number of farms in desert zones.

animal husbandry; ✓ □ that the state continuously adopts measures and programs supporting agriculture.	

Analysis and results. Trend models were developed to assess the development of the agricultural production process. To evaluate the development, the indicator of the production potential of the region, the indicator of the inter-sectoral relative dynamics of the production of agricultural products, the indicator of the structural dynamics of all categories, the indicator of the change trend of the share of auxiliary farms in the total production of agricultural products, the indicator of the total vegetable products of the agricultural farms of the region by all categories the indicator of the dynamics of change of the share in relation to the volume of cultivation, the indicator of the dynamics of the change of the yield coefficient of potatoes, the indicator of the specialization coefficient were selected.

The production potential of the region is determined based on the share of the volume of production of a certain type of products in the volume of products of this type on the republic scale. Also, this indicator is observed in certain periods. Therefore, in assessing the potential of Kashkadarya Oblast, we are based on the share of the volume of agricultural products produced in the past periods (years) in the volume of agricultural products produced on the republican scale in the corresponding periods (years).

The historical share provides an indication of the region's achieved production potential, but it does not reflect the future. For this, it is necessary to know according to which law the line of development continues, based on the current principles, priorities, mechanisms of action introduced into production. The fact that these laws have a dynamic nature means that they are expressed in dynamic models. For this reason, we use trend models to evaluate the potential of the region's HCMC in the next steps.

The importance of this indicator characterizes the resulting magnitude in forecasting with the help of development models of QXMICh.

The trend of the share of the volume of regional GDP in the republic in relation to the size of the total agricultural products in the last twenty years is estimated using the trend model in the form of a 5th order polynomial (Fig. 3). The top-of-the-line model does just that.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. From the results of the forecast, we can see that the gross harvest of the main grain products corresponds to the share of farms. Farming of livestock and poultry products will remain stable. This means that currently cattle breeding, sheep and goat breeding, and poultry farming are the basis of agricultural holdings.

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ACCOUNTING OF FIXED ASSETS ACCORDING TO IFRS-TASKS AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING BY COMPONENT PARTS

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ABSTRACT

The article will consider the organization of accounting of fixed assets according to IFRS components, the problems and solutions of the issue currently being investigated are considered and disclosed. The article is devoted to the study of the direction of fixed assets accounting in large companies, which has not yet been sufficiently studied and widely put into practice by domestic accountants – the international experience of accounting for their constituent parts (components).

KEYWORDS: *Fixed Assets, A Set Of Items, A Set Of Fixed Assets, A Separate Object Of Inventory.*

INTRODUCTION

In international practice, the accounting of fixed assets is regulated by IFRS (IAS) No. 16, called "fixed assets". According to the standard, fixed assets are (a) those that are stored for the production or delivery of products, or for the provision of services, or for lease or administrative use to other sides; and (b) are tangible assets that are expected to be used for more than one period.[2], [8]

The accounting unit of a fixed asset is an object of inventory.

An inventory object of fixed assets is an object of fixed assets with all devices and accessories, or a separate structurally separate object designed to perform certain independent functions, or a separate complex of structurally expressed objects that represents a single whole and is intended to perform certain work.

A structurally unified set of items is a complex object of inventory, accounted for in accounting as a single object of fixed assets. A structurally unified set of items is one or more items of the same purpose, having common fixtures and equipment, common management, built on the same foundation, as a result of which each item included in the complex can perform its function not independently, but only as part of the complex. [3], [5] an economic entity independently

determines the composition of inventory items when taking into account a complex object, while paying attention to the difference in the terms of their useful use, functional purpose and identification. If one object of fixed assets has several parts, the cost and useful life of which differ significantly from the cost and useful life of the object as a whole, each such part is recognized as an independent inventory object.

The importance of accounting for fixed assets by component parts (components).

An integral part of fixed assets is a part of a fixed asset that performs a separate functional purpose and its cost can be allocated as the total cost of fixed assets based on accounting data. In practice, large enterprises build or acquire fixed assets consisting of several complex and expensive components.For instance:

- building with parts related to electric, water, gas, heat supply, air circulation system;
- an airliner containing about 30 components;
- blast furnace with about 20 components;
- water tower with more than 10 components;
- oil producing wells consisting of a variety of organizational connections;
- computer equipment consisting of several components, etc.

1. Monitor
2. Central processing unit
3. Keyboard
4. Mouse

Figure 1.The main components of a personal computer.

The above-mentioned parts of the computer can only work as part of a single complex. These and similar fixed assets were actually accounted for as one inventory item. Such a situation has developed on fixed assets that have components with different useful lives, but they are not allocated to a separate account, which creates difficulties in replacing their parts that have become unusable or accounting for capital expenditures made on them. [6], [7] however, the fact that the replaced part of a complex fixed asset is not taken into account (not allocated separately) as a separate inventory object does not allow, without additional actions (evaluation), to exclude from the cost of the object the cost of a component that has become significantly worn out or unusable. [9] Therefore, in international practice, the issue of accounting for fixed assets by component parts (components) is taken quite seriously.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. In article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On accounting" it is noted that accounting entities can apply international financial reporting standards in accordance with the procedure established by law. [1], [4]

The need to account for fixed assets by component parts is spelled out in Articles 13, 43-46 of IFRS (IAS) No. 16 under the title "Fixed assets".

Its necessity is stated in article 5 of IFRS 5 "Fixed assets" as follows-if there are several independent objects with different useful lives in one fixed asset, each such object is recognized in accounting as a separate independent inventory object.

Research methodology. The following methods and techniques were used during the writing the article,: system and factor analysis, functional and comparative analysis, methods of information processing.

Analysis and results. The main purpose of comprehensive accounting of fixed assets by components is to create favorable conditions for accounting for the process of replacing the components of fixed assets during major repairs and their write-off. Accounting in this way allows you to increase the accuracy of calculation due to separate depreciation on parts of fixed assets with different useful lives. In practice, by acquiring buildings and structures, companies acquire the right to use the land plots on which these objects are located.

Accounting of land plots and buildings as separate inventory items at the time of their receipt on the company's balance sheet at the request of IFRS allows you to correctly form the initial cost of each of them and reasonably write off operating costs. Because in accordance with the relations set out in national and international standards, impairment is not considered, and it will be checked for impairment within the time limits established by the accounting policy of the company. In respect of buildings and structures, depreciation is calculated according to the method and in the manner prescribed in the accounting policy of the company. In addition, this procedure allows for separate accounting of land improvement costs that require depreciation calculation (changing the structure of land plots, improving the condition of access roads, parking spaces for cars and other vehicles, walls and other structures).

However, the most in-depth detailing of accounting, firstly, significantly increases the amount of work for accountants, and secondly, requires regular involvement in the process of dividing fixed assets into components and technical managers of the company. In addition, the introduction into practice of such an accounting procedure for fixed assets is an organizationally viable and financially effective tool only for large companies with many valuable complex fixed assets, and for small enterprises operating using a relatively small number and expensive fixed assets, it is an economically impractical methodology.

Companies that have switched to accounting in IFRS, from the very beginning should establish accounting of fixed assets by their components (components). But economic entities in this regard initially face a number of difficulties. [10], [11]

The task begins with determining the initial cost of the components of fixed assets at the time they are received by the enterprise. Because in most cases, the primary documents received by the accounting department of the company show only the total cost of the object and do not reflect information about the cost of its parts. Therefore, it is necessary to establish with the company's permanent partners the representation in the primary documents of the initial cost of the supplied complex fixed assets as the sum of the cost of their components. And it certainly

takes time. Prior to that, in order to comply with the requirements of IFRS in this regard, accountants, with the help of the company's technical staff, determine the value of a newly adopted complex fixed asset by calculation based on a professional approach. Since this process requires the participation of technical managers, it becomes necessary to familiarize them with the subtleties of accounting for complex fixed assets by components.

The next problem is related to the breakdown by component parts of complex fixed assets acquired before switching to IFRS and accepted on the company's balance sheet in a single amount.[12], [15] In this regard, the accounting staff should do a lot of work together with the relevant specialists. [13], [14] Because the breakdown of complex fixed assets into component parts is a process that requires excellent analysis, a lot of time and preparation.

Methods of application of accounting of fixed assets by component parts (components). The method of accounting for the components of complex fixed assets based on their useful life.

According to paragraph 6 of IFRS (IFRS) No. 16 entitled Fixed assets, the useful life of an asset is:

(a) the period during which the asset is expected to continue to be used by the organization; or

(b) the number of products or similar units that the entity is expected to receive from the use of that asset.

This period is set by the organization when accepting the object for accounting with the assistance of relevant specialists.

The useful life of an asset is determined based on:

■ the expected period of use of this facility in accordance with the expected performance or capacity;

■ expected physical wear depending on the operating mode, natural conditions, repair system;

■ regulatory and other restrictions on the use of this object (for example, the lease term).

A properly established useful life allows you to accurately calculate depreciation, systematically distribute the cost of depreciation for production and official expenses during this period, capitalize or transfer to expenses the funds spent on the acquisition of fixed assets, correctly form the tax bases for income tax and property tax in respect of fixed assets.

Example 1.An extract from the calculation of depreciation charges for a building and its components, which are considered to be newly acquired complex fixed assets, based on their useful life.

TABLE 1. SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL DEPRECIATION OF THE COMPANY'S OFFICEBUILDING (IN THOUSANDS OF SUMS)

No.	Name of the main asset	Initial cost	Period of useful service, year	Amount of annual depreciation	Residual value at the end of the reporting year
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5(3/4)**	**6 (3-5)**
1	Office building	834 890	35	23 854	811 036
2	System of the building power supply	162 000	25	6 400	155 600
3	Elevator	180 000	20	9 000	171 000
	Total	**1 176 890**	**X**	**39 254**	**1 137 636**

According to the rules of this standard, the useful life should be reviewed at least once at the end of the reporting year to verify its relevance (paragraph 51). In the event of a change in the expectations of the organization regarding the use of these components to calculate depreciation for the rest of the object, it may be necessary to use approximate calculation methods that correctly reflect the consumer nature and/or useful life of its components.

Example 2. After 3 years, the elevator equipment supplied from abroad with a 1-year warranty to the company's office failed due to its improper use. Considering that the warranty period has expired, and calling a specialist from abroad is expensive, the company's management was forced to turn to domestic specialists. Local specialists put the elevator into operation, but documented that it will be able to work for a maximum of another 10 years. The company's accountants wrote off to him mainly the amount of annual depreciation for the 7th year, reducing the useful life of the elevator to 20 years (3-10-4).

TABLE 2. CALCULATION OF ANNUAL DEPRECIATION OF ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT (IN THOUSANDS OF SUMS)

No.	Name of the main asset	Initial cost	Accumulated depreciation	New period of useful utilization	Amount of new annual depreciation	Residual value at the end of the reporting year
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(3-4/5)**	**7 (3-4-6)**
1	Elevator	180 000	27 000	10	15 300	137 700
	Total	**180 000**	**27 000**	**10**	**15 300**	**137 700**

An integral part of a complex fixed asset can be reconstructed during its service life in order to improve its initially accepted indicators. Due to this, an increase in its useful life is expected. The accounting staff of the company will have to enter into the card of the component of this fixed asset the relevant information about the change in its useful life and the amount of annual depreciation.

Example 3. In the 18th year of its use, the company's office building was reconstructed.The cost of reconstruction amounted to 500 million US dollars.sum, and as a result of the work carried out, according to the calculations of specialists, the useful life of the office building was extended for another 12 years.

Employees of the accounting department of the company, based on the above references, extended the useful life of the office building for 12 years and credited it with the amount of annual depreciation for the 19th year.

TABLE 3 AN EXTRACT FROM THE CALCULATION OF THE ANNUAL DEPRECIATION OF AN OFFICE BUILDING AFTER RECONSTRUCTION. (IN THOUSANDS OF SUMS)

№	Name of the main asset	Residual value at the beginning of 19 years	Corrected cost	New period of useful utilization, year	Amount of new annual depreciation
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(4/5)**
1	Office building	429 372	929 372	29	32 047

The method of accounting for the components of complex fixed assets based on their share in the total cost of fixed assets.

An alternative method in this regard is the separation of various parts of complex fixed assets not by the difference in their useful life, but by the share of the cost of these components in the cost (cost)object. Significantly different conditions for the use of parts of an object of fixed assets and / or a significant cost of the components are the basis for the allocation of two or more accounting units of fixed assets. At the same time, the company's specialists, through professional judgment, should set the limit of materiality by a significant value.The materiality limit is such an upper limit of the initial cost of fixed assets, followed by the need to divide the object of fixed assets into component parts, determined by the accounting policy of the company.At the same time, the name and number of fixed assets divided into component parts are selected in accordance with the proportionality between the usefulness of the results of this process for users of financial statements and the costs of carrying out this process.If the initial cost of any component of an item of fixed assets is significant compared to the total initial cost of such an item, then separate depreciation should be charged for this component (International accounting standards, paragraphs 16, 43). The organization distributes the initially recognized total amount for an item of fixed assets among its essential components and calculates depreciation for each component separately (International accounting standards, paragraphs 16, 44).

Example 4. The company built in the immediate vicinity of its production facility a warehouse with an open system of electricity, water supply and modern air exchange for the storage of material assets for one amount specified in the contract - 826 million US dollars. bought for a ruble. The company conducts accounting on the basis of IFRS, and its accounting policy provides for accounting of fixed assets by component parts. The technical staff of the enterprise, on the instructions of the chief accountant, performed appropriate actions to determine the total cost of the warehouse of the cost of the building itself and its components of the power supply system, water, air exchange. The chief accountant of the company, on the basis of the submitted reports on the work performed by the technical staff and calculations, had the right to compile the following table.

TABLE 4. REFERENCE FOR THE ALLOCATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF AN OBJECT OF FIXED ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR VALUE IN THE TOTAL COST. (IN THOUSANDS OF SUMS)

Indicators	Total cost	From this			
		Building	Electric power system	Water supply system	Air exchange system
Component	826 000	448 000	120 000	82 000	176 000
Period of useful usage, year	x	30	25	20	15

When an organization charges a separate depreciation on a separate component of an item of fixed assets, it also charges a separate depreciation on the rest of that item. The rest of the asset consists of non-essential components when received separately. An enterprise can calculate separate depreciation for components in which the starting cost of an object of fixed assets is insignificant compared to the total starting cost of this object.

In accordance with article 45 of International Accounting Standards No. 16, the useful life and the method of calculating depreciation for a significant component of an item of fixed assets may be the same as the method of calculating the useful life and depreciation for another significant component of this asset. In this case, such components can be grouped in order to determine the amount of wear.

After the complex fixed assets are divided into component parts with the help of related technical personnel of the company, appropriate additions and changes are made to the accounting policy prepared on the basis of IFRS by accounting staff, and an inventory number in the software is attached to each component. Each case of a change in the useful life of components of complex fixed assets, their replacement with new ones and write-off of those that have become unusable should be issued with primary documents (calculations, conclusions of technical personnel, acts of replacement and write-off of parts, invoices for capital expenditures, certificates…).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. Summing up, it can be said that in this article we have considered the issues of the methodology of transition to the accounting of fixed assets by components that, in our opinion, are considered important, highlighted it with examples and, after analyzing the existing problems in this direction, gave our recommendations for their solution. However, it should be insisted that in large business entities where there are thousands of complex fixed assets, the establishment of accounting for fixed assets by their components, as required by IFRS, from the point of view of creating a reference base, requires significant time and financial costs. Therefore, large enterprises planning to switch to IFRS should start preparatory work in this direction today.

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THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF CHRONONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes such issues as the fact that the semantic structure of Chronicles is completely unique, in some cases words begin to perceive the meaning of collective, mass action, and not individual horses, which are used together with possessive nouns, moving away from the specialized meaning, losing its broad meaning, including the fact that chrononyms related to.

KEYWORDS: *Chrononym, Names, Place, Time, Gender Nouns, Toponyms, Time Names, Holiday Names, Uprising, Battle, War, Invasion.*

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, a number of areas that study language from a practical point of view are being formed. At its new stage, Uzbek linguistics is moving from "linguistics to speech studies" and has started to deal with problems that are solved on substantial bases such as "language and society", "language and culture", "language and personality", "national language and national thought". As a continuation of the structural direction in world linguistics, the cognitive direction, which was formed at the end of the 20th century and is developing rapidly, is also conducting research on these problems.

In modern linguistics, there are many definitions of the meaning of the word, which are related to its complex, functionally diverse and dynamic nature. Meaning is understood as: concept, "formal concept", "simple concept"; the object represented by the word; word use, lexicosemantic variant; immutability of information or verbal information; a set of differential semantic features, human response to words, minimal formulas for word distribution.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The term "*chrononym*" is derived from the Greek word "*chronos*", which means "time", "period" in Uzbek, and is used as a term for events that happened in a certain place and time, which are important for human society. It can be translated as "the name of a historical reality". A chrononym is the name of a historical event. Chrononymy is a collection of names of historical events. Chrononymics is a department that studies the names of historical events [1, pp. 120-130].For example, such nouns as *Ikkinchijahonurushi, Loy jangi, Sariqro'mollilarqo'zg'oloni, Zarg'aldoqinqilobi, Boston choyxo'rligi*are among them. Also, chrononyms include names of holidays and commemorative dates. Examples include *March 8* (Women's Day), *May 9* (Remembrance and Appreciation Day), *September 1* (Independence Day), and *December 8* (Constitution Day).

The socio-historical factor plays a special role in the creation of chrononyms. First of all, chrononyms arose as a result of the need and need to perpetuate the names of important events of mankind or members of a certain society, to pass them on to generations. That is why they are recorded separately in the history. When talking about the past, chrononyms are used as active units and appear with their nuclear essence in the evaluation of the period. In fact, human history is not just a sequence of centuries or eras, but a set of historical realities. Without historical reality, the past does not leave a significant mark on the consciousness of the human society.

The appearance of chrononyms in the language also has a cognitive-logical essence, and appears as a base of a chain of human knowledge about history.

The meaning of the word is a complex and portable ideal phenomenon, there are many definitions that distinguish its various aspects, including what is necessary. But for all its mobility and versatility, the meaning of the word has a well-known set of "times of identification" that do not destroy its unity and reflect the connections inherent in the word with the reality expressed by the word. And there is no reason to assume that every application of the word will realize all the ideal structures assigned to the word as a sign.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The meaning of the word may have arisen as a result of communication practice and may have been present in the word from time immemorial. For a word, their formation and consolidation does not occur simultaneously, but in the process of actualization under the direct influence of real facts, communication tasks. An image is a definition of a concept, a class of objects corresponding to them, stylistic or emotional features of a word, shades of meaning, etc. They can be based on one or more words. However, it is impossible to actualize these derivatives in the word at the same time, to use it in its own way.

Vandries says: “...regardless of its use, the word with all its meanings is present in the mind, a hidden phenomenon, ready to emerge for the first time” [2, p. 409].

As noted in the scientific literature, the meaning of a word is not equal to a concept, but includes other mental structures, concepts, has a mobile character that performs various functions in speech, but its main defining aspect is a generalization, a concept representing a wide "semantic field" gathered on the basis of specific features is that Depending on the use of the word in the semantics, there are regular categorical shifts, changes, which, together with other signs, constitute the uniqueness of the lexical meaning in relation to the concept as a logical form of our thinking. It is a phenomenon that is related to each other in different conditions of word use, and differs from each other, but occurs in different semantic tasks. In this case, the concept turns out to be a limiting semantic function of the word, which must be based on a mental scheme that contains more semantic functions of the word.

To analyze the lexical meaning and its semantic functions, let's take a name that has a separate semantic and grammatical place in the language system, that is, chrononyms.

Learning the meaning of a word should be linguistically specific. As V.V. Vinogradov noted, the meaning of a word depends on the characteristics of the part of speech to which it belongs, and within it - grammatical categories and grammatical forms [3, p. 320]. Taking into account these and other linguistic factors helps to bring the study of the meaning of the word closer to the real state of things, to discover its real features.

The meaning of the word is objectified in the form of the word. A word form is a unit in which lexical and grammatical meanings are expressed. It implements and applies only certain aspects of the sign in accordance with the specific task of reflecting this or that aspect of the specified fragment of reality.

Opening the inner side of the lexical meaning requires specific analysis and generalization of the meanings of word forms, their typical usage. At the same time, the analysis should be both semantic and onomasiological. In onomasiological terms, the analysis of the word paradigm describes the real space covered by the word. It defines the boundaries and aspects of the reflection of reality, and thereby determines the relationship and relationship of a certain order with the main semantic functions of real meanings.

First of all, objects serve as a symbol, a name, for example, a generalization, defining a specific object of a certain class or their various aggregates, objects designated by the object or name class, etc. relations, are characterized by a number of tasks. The language "simplified" the representation of these functions. They are carried out with the same word in different forms and under different conditions of use without breaking its paradigm, without breaking the unity of its meaning, thereby modeling the existence of real objects of a certain class and their entry into human experience. In the modern language, a word is a sign with a complex semantic structure, which is the result of a long evolution of language and thought, and which reflects the strict relationship between a person and reality, developed in the practice of communication in this evolution.

Functional mobility of meaning is natural, that is, the expression of internal categorical semantic relations. And in this regard, it should be considered isomorphic to the existence of objects of reality. A separate topic and a class of related topics defined by the same word are like poles in speech semantics or its speech meanings. In fact, their reflection in thinking forms an organic unity and serves only separate functions of meaning. This unity corresponds to the dialectical nature of the existence of real objects. An object has common properties that unite it with certain objects and has individual properties that distinguish it from all other objects of this order. An object exists in its concreteness, in its identity, but it can also act in relation to other or other objects.

Chrononyms in the Uzbek language are distinguished from chrononyms in other languages by their uniqueness [4, p. 576], just as chrononyms differ sharply from names in terms of structure. In terms of formal and semantic structure, grammatical formation, chrononyms in the Uzbek language have a different essence from such names in Russian and other European languages.

Not all events leave a mark in history. For example, riots. The past is a witness that there are as many nations, as many memories, as many peoples, each of them had efforts to live freely. When necessary, popular uprisings took place. True, they may have been defeated, but standing up against tyranny and tyranny with the will of the people, giving their lives, becoming martyrs - these are events that history will not forget. They are called chrononyms in linguistics, in existing explanatory dictionaries, encyclopedias, chrononyms representing the name of the following uprising are found:

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The semantics of chrononyms can be characterized as a system that distinguishes different levels (denotative, motivational, connotative, pragmatic), components of meaning (evaluative, ethno-

cultural and ideological), as well as meanings arising in chrononymic microsystems (comparing the motivational properties of interrelated chrononyms).

Analyzing the chrononyms, we saw that events such as earthquakes, uprisings, and movements are related to events that occurred in the history of the Uzbek people. However, the absence of chrononyms ending with the words "**war**" and "**invasion**" shows the culture, mentality, tolerance, humanity, and justice of the Uzbek people. However, such words related to other nationalities are often found as chrononyms:

Not all events leave a mark in history. For example, riots. The past is a witness that there are as many nations, as many memories, as many peoples, each of them had efforts to live freely. When necessary, popular uprisings took place. True, they may have been defeated, but standing up against tyranny and tyranny with the will of the people, giving their lives, becoming martyrs - these are events that history will not forget. They are called chrononyms in linguistics, in existing explanatory dictionaries, encyclopedias, chrononyms representing the name of the following uprising are found:

According to their denotative meaning, chrononyms can represent calendar points and periods. Such as, **“Toshkent zilzilasi”, “Andijonvoqealari”, “Dukchieshonqo‘zg‘aloni”. When you think of the "Tashkent earthquake", the year 1966 comes to mind. Therefore, chrononyms represent the time associated with an important event.**

TABLE 1

Chrononyms with the "revolt" component in the Uzbek language	**Chrononyms with "revolt" component referring to foreign nations**
Abro‘y **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Patrona Xalil **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Po‘latxon **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Pugachev **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Andijon **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Alban **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Samarqand **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Razin **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Sarbadorlar **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Rofe ibn Lays **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Bobo Ishoq **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Samarqand **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Bobo Mirak **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Bobiylar **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Muqanna **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Sikxlar **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Jizzax **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Sisiliyadagi qullar **qo‘zg‘oloni**
Botir Srim **qo‘zg‘oloni**	Sovmak **qo‘zg‘oloni**

During the analysis of the available materials, it was determined that the names of the rebellion appear in the context of names of famous places.

The semantic structure of chrononyms is completely unique, and in some cases, words lose their broad meaning and move towards a specialized meaning. Relative nouns used together with nouns begin to mean a collective, mass action, not an individual. For example:

1. Abro‘y qo‘zg‘oloni

2. Abu Muslim harakati

It should be noted that the chrononyms related to the war are very numerous, and it can be said that personal names and place names have gained priority:

TABLE 2

Austria-Germany Treaty - 85	The First World War - 51
Austro-Italian War - 85	
Austro-Italian-French war - 86	Bobak rebellion- 72
Austro-Prussian War - 86	Uprising of the Babis - 72
Austria - war - 86	The movement of Babis - 72
Austro-French War - 86	Bobo Ihaq uprising - 78
Peace treaty of Adrianople - 136	Bobo Mirak Uprising - 78
Treaty of Aygun - 156	Bobobek's courage - 78
Ackerman convention - 175	Bobon uprising - 81
Albanian uprising - 196	Baku Commune - 122

Most of these chrononyms used in the dictionary are characteristic of the Uzbek language. Because many natural disasters, battles, and social and political events have occurred in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Especially Central Asia, especially our country, has seen various invaders, fought against them to the best of its ability, raised a rebellion, and when there were oppressions, heroes emerged among the people and went to the defense. These processes began to be reflected in the language as chrononyms.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis shows that chrononyms with the "rebellion" component are mostly attached to nouns, and chrononyms with the "battle" component are mostly attached to nouns representing place names. When an uprising takes place on the initiative of a certain person, its name is given to this uprising, and the battle is organized in an agreed position between the troops, and in most cases, the name of the place where the battle took place or a predetermined place is included in the language and history. The semantic structure of chrononyms is completely unique, and in some cases, words lose their broad meaning and move towards a specialized meaning. Relative nouns used together with nouns begin to convey the meaning of a collective, mass action, not an individual. For example, it should be noted that the chrononyms related to the war are very numerous, and it can be said that personal names and place names have gained priority.

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THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPT IN EXPRESSING THE LINGUISTIC PICTURE OF THE WORLD AND RELATED EVENTS

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ABSTRACT

Concept study is very important in contemporary linguistics. However, any attempt to understand the essence of the concept is associated with a number of very different views. His intensive research in the field of cognitive linguistics revealed a great disparity in the understanding of the term "concept". Inconsistencies create uncertainty and terminological confusion.

KEYWORDS: *Pragmalinguistics, Methodological Idea, Conceptual Image, To Forgive, Speech Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of pragmalinguistics, which is one of the new fields of linguistics, significant scientific research has been conducted in Scandinavian and Northern European linguistics [1]. Although it has not yet entered our linguistics, this field is improving as a language department with its own scientific foundations and researchers within the framework of Uzbek linguistics. Pragmalinguistics, without any doubts, has passed through the "tetapoya" period, this field has basically determined its object of research (speech communication system) and methods of analysis. The main methodological idea that determines the principles of pragmatic analysis is also clear: it is the theory of activity. But pragmalinguistics is still in the period of "modernity". And indifference is fullness to prospective plans, not getting stuck in problems that need to be solved at the moment. In fact, the science of pragmatics, which strives for perfection, is obliged to continue research on how to implement the function of language in the service of man and society. These studies require the enrichment of this direction in the field of linguistic knowledge with new theoretical ideas [2].

Pragmalinguistics is formed according to the requirements of the structural system of the language, but depending on the conditions of the relationship, additional values can be distinguished. Well, this room was bright, wasn't it? There are a number of things to consider: First, the speaker has never been in this room; secondly, the other rooms are dark and dirty; thirdly, the speaker wants to make a positive impression on the host; fourth, the speaker is interested in the host's opinion, and so on. The listener must be aware of the communicative situation in order to understand it correctly. Also, non-objective tools are very helpful in understanding the pragmatic meaning of each speaker in oral speech. At first glance, speeches with a straight line meaning without additional tone can have an effect on the listener. These are pre-existing conditions. At the moment of the word, nothing superfluous can be meaningless, but

only one word can express the whole communicative relationship. The main feature of general and specific pragmatics is the correct approach to the speech component. Both general pragmatics and linguistic pragmatics do not investigate their objects of study separately, but instead focus on the conditions of their use, their relationship with their environment, necessary and sufficient conditions defining the object, e.g. Intention, rationality, use of a model or action, the state of a particular object and its consideration as this object. While general pragmatics focuses on the analysis of these fundamental bases of practical action, determining their necessary and sufficient conditions, linguistic pragmatics establishes a clear connection between these bases and their limitations and requirements specific to language and language use.

Ultimately, there are two types of approaches in language communication: 1) the initial approach of the speaker; 2) the situation that appeared suddenly. It should also be noted that intention is flexible, inconsistent. At the end of the day, it is legitimate for each participant to have their own goals in each particular situation and try to fit the event with their own approach. The reason is that each participant has set himself the goal of speaking effectively. Thus, the principles of describing the concept of participatory approach can be summarized as follows: 1) the purpose of intentions is direct and indirect; 2) implication and apparent intensity caused by introspection or sudden expression of intention during the conversation; 3) thought (mental) intentions that are implemented due to the motivation of any participants to act; 4) positive and negative intensity in terms of emotional impact on participants; 5) increase in short-term or event-related events due to development or development reasons. Thus, intention is an important factor that motivates the implementation of any cooperative situation.

Perceptual activity of a person is based on understanding the concepts of grouping different objects based on similar and different aspects. So, the formation of concepts is related to the perception of the world, the imagination of the world. Language carriers are the owners of a conceptual system within a certain national-cultural framework. Concepts are essentially mental (spiritual) essence. Each concept combines very important knowledge about the world for a person, and the system of concepts creates an image of the world, which reflects a person's concept of reality and reality, and based on them, a person thinks about the world.

According to E. I. Golovanova, concepts, which are the main elements of the conceptual image of the universe, are meaningful and quick units of knowledge. In the course of human thinking and speech activity, it is precisely these units and structures that are used [3].

The "Bolshaya Rossiyskaya encyclopedia" defines the term as follows:

Concept (lat. conceptus - understanding, concept), knowledge about the object of thought, imagination, a structural-content unit of consciousness that reflects the generality of thoughts. The term "concept" is actively used in various areas of modern linguistics with some differences in its description and research methods [4].

V.A.Maslova emphasizes that not any concept, but the most important of them, only those based on national culture are important as concepts [5].

Like many new scientific concepts, the "concept" is introduced with a certain degree of pathos, sometimes through a cognitive metaphor: it is called a "multidimensional set of sensations", "a semantic part of life", "concept" [6].Culture gene" [7], "a certain power of meaning", "unit of memory", "quantum of knowledge" [8], "germ of mental operations" and even "foggy thing" [9]. Nowadays, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics.

Nowadays, the term "concept" is widely used in various fields of linguistics [6]. He entered the conditional system of cognitive, semantic and cultural linguistics. Concept study is very important in contemporary linguistics. However, any attempt to understand the essence of the concept is associated with a number of very different views. His intensive research in the field of cognitive linguistics revealed a great disparity in the understanding of the term "concept". Inconsistencies create uncertainty and terminological confusion [10].

Thus, the term "concept" is an umbrella term for several scientific areas: first of all, for cognitive psychology and cognitive linguistics, which deal with thinking and knowing, storing and changing information, and still for cultural linguistics determiner and determiner. boundaries of theory formed by postulates and basic categories. We can hypothesize that in cognitive science, as in mathematics, a concept is an undefined, intuitively grasped basic axiomatic category [11]; hyperonym of concept, ideas, frame, script, gestalt, etc.

In addition, from the non-verbal means of expressing the meaning of forgiveness, putting the hand on the chest, squatting, falling down, raising the hand up, putting the palm together, putting the hand on the shoulder, one hand such as raising the li can be listed. It should be said that forgiveness is a concept with a broad meaning, and its conceptosphere expresses the content of forgiveness and asking for forgiveness. In the semantic field of the AFV lexeme, to be in a state of apology, to forgive someone, to overcome one's sin; or expressions of apologizing and apologizing take place.

Forgivenessis to ask sorry, I'm sorry. *Asking you for forgiveness for this great sin your son who was expelled. A. Qadiri. Days gone by.*

To pardon (do) To forgive, to accept an excuse. To forgive, to accept an excuse, to overcome one's sin. Will our leaders forgive us for our laziness [12]?

As a legal term, amnesty also has a legal meaning:

Pardon is a humanitarian act that completely or partially releases a convicted person from punishment, or replaces the punishment imposed by the court with another lighter punishment, or removes the conviction.

Pardon is carried out on an individual basis for a certain prisoner and is not considered a case of acquitting him and eliminating the fact that he has committed a crime.

Pardoning is carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan by adopting the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan may, at his discretion, pardon any convict or person who has served a sentence.

4. Amnesty applies to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons convicted by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

5. Pardon is carried out in the following forms:

full or partial exemption from the main and unexecuted additional punishment;

early parole;

replacing the sentence of life imprisonment or the unserved part of the sentence with a lighter sentence;

expungement of conviction [13].

The main goal of the semantic field is, first of all, the correct linguistic reflection of a certain field of units, concretized by the conceptual content of their components, that is, the description of the lexical structure of the language. Individual meanings are summarized into a set of basic concepts that determine the division of the lexical structure of the language [14]. The general semantic sign of the functional-semantic field of forgiveness is a systematic set of language units (lexical, derivational, morphological and syntactic) that are distinguished by the unity of their semantic and functional properties.

The study of indicators of afv in the text shows that the afv is manifested in phonetic, morphemic, word formation, lexical, phraseological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) forms. The manifestation of forgiveness was carried out using appropriate tools, and their analysis allowed to identify the following types: graphic indicators, morphemic indicators, lexical-semantic indicators, phraseological indicators, grammatical indicators, morphological and syntactic indicators.

The expression of the concept of forgiveness in speech communication is directly related to the nature of the speech situation and the speaker's goal. The speaker implements the expression method of forgiveness in the "pattern" of grammatical construction based on the socio-spiritual laws of a certain language. The pattern of grammatical construction is realized by the phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic level materials of this language and the colors of language history, dialectology, stylistics and speech culture. Let's focus on the semantic field of forgiveness:

1. Ask for forgiveness. Ali Dostbek was waiting for them at the gate guardhouse and killed them. He opened the gate four widths and turned to Babur in fear:

- *"My lord, I apologize for the sins I committed in Andijan!" Lazy fooled us all!*

2. Asking for forgiveness - as a religious term, asking for forgiveness from the Creator, repenting of sins.

-*"Lord, if you didn't like to forgive, you wouldn't give respite to disobedient people. If there was no pardon and forgiveness, hearts would not find peace. O Allah, You are indeed the Forgiver, forgive us. O Allah, look upon us with the eyes of pleasure and make us among your pure servants, and do not make us among the slanderers" [15, p.29].*

3. To pardon, to forgive, to forgive one's sin.

- *"I forgave you, I forgave you. I realized what you thought. Take your book from your right side. Whatever was good in it, I accepted it, and whatever was bad, I forgave. "I am generous and generous," says Allah the Exalted [15, p.17].*

4. AMMONY — (General amnesty) someone who has been sentenced by a court sentencerelease a person from criminal responsibility or reduce the punishment given to him. Usually, it is implemented by the decision of the head of state. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it means pardoning and atonement of sins by the President of persons who have been sentenced by the court [16].

I'll say it with pleasure, Olympian! Will you grant them a general amnesty?

- In addition to the general amnesty, give the provinces you want, Ajmir or Banoras! God is standing above us! Put the Hindu gods in the middle and make an oath, convince them that if they make peace with me and hand over the fortress, all their property and lives will be saved, and all their hearts will be fulfilled! [Pirimkul Kadirov, Passage of generations. P.116].

5. Pardon, forgive - a synonym for the phraseological unit, do not blame

as, defuses the situation, expresses the task of expressing your sarcasm:

- They will forgive you,' he said. - My brother's weakness has made him crazy because of the birth defect. The poor man's son was starving and died of swelling.

-Babur said in heavy silence:His sarcastic words, "They will try to take bait from these salt marshes again!" [Pirimkul Kadirov, Starry nights. P. 69]

6. To forgive - to defend one's opinion, to deny the opinion of the addressee:

Pardon me, Your Highness! You did a noble thing by delivering the sword of Amir Temur to Mirza Babur, his spiritual substitute!.. You suffered all the wanderings together with my prince for almost two years. When you were in so much trouble, your brother Mahmud Khan did not side with you! [Starry nights by Pirimkul Kadyrov. P.103]

7. Pardon - based on his written request for pardonprocess. In addition to the petition: a) existing materials on convicts who were sentenced to death, but who wrote petitions for pardon; b) The President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be sentenced to death by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc. submissions requesting amnesty for citizens sentenced to various types of punishment are also considered. Pardoning those sentenced to death by a court sentence, replacing the death penalty with deprivation of liberty; exemption from full or partial serving of the main and additional punishments; it is carried out by replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a lighter one and removing the conviction. A petition for pardon is considered after the court verdict enters into force [17].

- The field of the concept of "forgiveness" encompasses concepts with different meanings, processes reflecting verbal and non-verbal situations.

- Under the concept of "forgiveness", it is distinguished by the presence of lexical units that reflect ideological meanings such as asking for forgiveness and accepting an apology, and non-verbal situations that mean actions.

- In works of art, various processes related to forgiveness are written, which depends on the skill of the writer. While some writers demonstrate the situation beautifully with words (verbal), some have masterfully reflected this process through actions (non-verbal).

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PATTERN OF FLOWER LOCATION AND STRENGTH IN KORAKALPOK SUR BREED RAMS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents floral patterns, flower arrangements and flower durability on the skin of the offspring from Karakalpak Sur rams. In the offspring of animals of the experimental group, the weight of flowers of strong and medium strength increased compared to the control group, and on the contrary, the weight of empty flowers decreased. Because of this, the rational use of sheep breeding potential is important for the rapid development of the network. The research was conducted in the limited liability company "IstiqlalKarakol Breeding" in Nurota District, Navoi Region.

KEYWORDS: *Flower Types, Pattern Of Flowers, Pencilflowers, Strong, Medium Strength.*

INTRODUCTION

Increasing the economic efficiency of cattle breeding and ensuring the competitiveness of the obtained product depends on the increase in sheep productivity and the improvement of the quantity and quality of the products obtained from it. In this direction, progress in the industry is determined by the level of introduction of advanced technologies that ensure full and comprehensive use of the biological potential of animals, selection and breeding works, increase in the production of livestock products.

The current stage of the development of cattle breeding in our country is characterized by using the biological potential of sheep and increasing their productivity, which in turn requires the rational use of sheep's reproductive ability, the rapid increase in the number of sheep and the increase in the quality and quantity of production. Because of this, the rational use of sheep breeding potential is important for the rapid development of the network.

It is said that different flower types and shapes are arranged in a certain order on the skin. On the skin, pencil typed and other flowers form many patterns depending on their location.

The length, width, strength, quality of the wool fibers, as well as the pattern of the pencil flowers are of great importance in creating beautiful skins.

The aim of the study:studying the picture and consistency of flower arrangement and pattern of flowers in Karakalpak Sur breed rams according to their offspring.

Research methods: The research was conducted in the limited liability company "IstiqlalKarakol Breeding" in Nurota District, Navoi Region.

Semicircular pencil flower type elite and 1st class Karakul rams belonging to the Karakalpak breed were taken as the object of research.

Based on the experiences of Karakol sheep studying scientists and cattle breeders of Uzbekistan, it is possible to divide Sur colouredsheep of the Karakalpak breed into the following varieties [3;56-57 b]. There arechampignontyped flower, apricot typed flower, pulati and qamar typed varieties, which are considered the main ones in Karakalpak Suri.

During the research, the quality indicators of the offspring obtained from the Karakalpak Sur Karakol rams are based on the "Manual on evaluating breeding work and lambs in Karakol breeding" [4; 31 b]. Flower patterns on the skin of the offspring obtained from Karakalpak Sur rams, picture of flower arrangement and flower consistency were determined by organoleptic method.

The data obtained from the experiment were processed in the methods of variational statistics [1; 43 p., 2; 256 b]. Arithmetic average index (X) of each symbol and its error (Sx) was determined.

The results of the research: currently, in the evaluation of lambs in Karakol breeding, flower patterns on the skin are divided into three (side-concentric, side-straight, and mixed).

Side-concentric pattern pencil or other flowers along the length of the skin and concentric on the waist, i.e. half-moon shape, in the correct location of the pencil or other flowers along the length of the skin and the waist, the mixed pattern pencil or other flowers are irregular on the skin, one - located at a different angle than each other.

Side-concentric and side-by-side flowers form the most beautiful patterns on leather, and this type of leather is highly valued. The information obtained on the picture of the arrangement of flowers in generations is presented in Table 1 above.

TABLE 1 A PICTURE OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS IN GENERATIONS

A group of rams	n	Flower arrangement picture, % (X±SX)		
		side-concentric	side-straight	mixed
In offspring of rams of 7.5-8.0 months				
Control	82	50,00±5,5	30,48±5,1	19,52±4,4
Exeriment	95	51,57±5,1	30,52±4,7	17,91±3,9
In offspring of rams aged 17.5-18.0 months				
Control	87	52,87±5,3	29,88±4,9	17,25±4,1
Experiment	96	54,17±5,1	29,17±4,6	16,66±3,8

The analysis of the table data shows that the value of the weight of the adjacent-concentric and adjacent-rectally located flowers was 80.48% in the offspring of rams in the control group aged 7.5-8.0 months, and 82.09% in the offspring of the experimental group. the superiority index compared to the control group was 1.61%. This trend was observed in the offspring of rams obtained at the age of 17.5-18.0 months and was 0.59%. It is important to take into account these results in selection processes.

One of the main selection characteristics of Karakol lambs is the consistency of flowers on the skin.

Durability of flowers is their ability to resist external mechanical force and maintain their original shape. Pens, beans and narrow-leaved flowers have high durability.

The strength of the flowers depends on the length, softness, density and curl structure of the wool fibers.

The durability of flowers on the skin of Karakol lambs depends on the age of the lambs, whether the lambs are twins or singletons, their weight and the type of barra.

In Karakol lambs, the stronger the flowers, the higher the quality of the leather. It is of great practical importance to take into account flower consistency when evaluating pedigree rams based on the quality of offspring. In this regard, the results obtained during the research on the flower strength of offspring obtained from rams of different ages are summarized in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2 DURABILITY OF FLOWERS IN GENERATIONS

A group of rams	**n**	**Flower consistency, % (X±SX)**		
		strong	**medium**	**empty**
In offspring of rams of 7.5-8.0 months				
Control	82	52,44±5,5	28,04±4,9	19,52±4,4
Experiment	95	52,63±5,1	29,47±4,7	17,89±3,9
In offspring of rams aged 17.5-18.0 months				
Control	87	54,02±5,3	28,73±4,8	17,24±4,0
Experiment	96	55,21±5,1	28,12±4,6	16,67±3,8

According to the data in the table, higher indicators were recorded in the offspring of rams in the experimental group at the age of 7.5-8.0 months compared to the control group.

CONCLUSION

In the offspring of animals of the experimental group, the weight of flowers of strong and medium strength increased compared to the control group, and on the contrary, the weight of empty flowers decreased.

In the next age period of rams, i.e., at the age of 17.5-18.0 months, there were cases of increased weight of lambs with valuable flower consistency compared to the previous age period. So it is observed that rams aged 17.5-18.0 months fully reveal their productivity characteristics.

Proper care of breeding rams and full-value feeding have a positive effect on the high expression of flower pattern, flower placement pattern and flower firmness quality on the skin of their progeny.

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BREEDING MALE BEES FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF QUEEN BEES IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article contains information on ways of raising male bees for artificial insemination of queen bees, quality indicators of male bees, changes in sperm fluid, color, quantity, and age. The control group was fed only with sugar syrup (1-1 ratio) in the early spring and was given every other day by 250 mg. Unlike other breeding animals, queen bees mate with several male bees in their lifetime and reproduce. Male bees meet only one queen bee and die. Fertilized queen bees are the successors of the female and male offsprings. When breeding male bees of a certain age, we placed bee frames with male bee offspring in special isolators, and upon their maturation, one-day weight was measured on electronic field scales and painted in special frames.

KEYWORDS: *Male Bees, Sperm Fluid, Condensation, Sexual Vagina, Electronic Scale, Syringe, Infectious, Genetic, Information, Isolator, Carpathian Breed*

INTRODUCTION

Today, a number of positive activities are being carried out in Uzbekistan in branches of agriculture like development of beekeeping, which is considered its main field. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 "On measures to further develop the beekeeping network in our republic" No. 3327, which is the legal basis for the sustainable development of the beekeeping industry, is of great practical importance in this regard. [1] Based on this decision, the beekeeping network began to develop rapidly, and the number of bee families exceeded 907 thousand by the end of 2020. And family productivity is improving ecologically. For this purpose, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to raise a large number of queen bees and conduct their artificial insemination.

In our republic, as queen bees are bred naturally, they breed in the open space with several male bees of foreign breeds, and the pure breed of bees is not preserved.

The aim of the research: to develop the technology of growing male bees for the purpose of artificial insemination of queen bees in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Research tasks: raising male bees for artificial insemination of queen bees. Studying the health of cultivated male bees, changes in their sperm fluid depending on their age.

Research results: Breeding tomorrow's male bees in the bee family, the male bees, like the queen bees, play an incomparable role in the organization of the genetic structure of the family. That is why it is important to keep them in the family.

Male bees play an important role in the bee family. In particular, the presence of tomorrows male bees is of great importance in breeding farms that raise queen bees in our republic. Fertilization of queen bees in such farms requires a large number of male bees. Artificial insemination of queen bees is being carried out for the first time in our republic.

Place and methods of research- In 2020, artificial insemination of queen bees in the beekeeping farm of the limited liability company Trans Nam Bat Service in the city of Namangan organized the simplest and most common methods of breeding tomorrows male bees.

During the research period, since autumn season 20 bee families with the best performance were selected and divided into two groups of 10, experimental and control groups.

From December to March, bee families in the experimental group were given 0.5 kg of candy (a pasty food with added sugar flour, honey and vitamins) for additional nutrition. The control group was not given an additional food.

In the first days of March, the number of frames in all experimental families was reduced, the beehive was well warmed, and the feeding of the bees was started.

In the middle part of the bee families in the experimental group, two beehives with many male bee cells were placed, and such families were considered as breeding families for raising male bees. In the early spring, the control group was fed only with sugar syrup (1-1 ratio) along with solutio (1liter of sugar juice- 0.4) "Multimax" premix was given every other day by 250 mg.

The control group was fed only with sugar syrup (1-1 ratio) in the early spring and was given every other day by 250 mg. The control group was not given an additional food.

The results of the study: control and experimental male bee-rearing families were first monitored on the first day of March, and then every 14 days (male bee maturation occurs in 14 days) monitoring of male bee generation was carried out continuously. The breeding periods of male bees in the experimental and control groups are shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF MALE BEES IN REARING FAMILIES (ON AVERAGE PER 1 BEE FAMILY)

No.	Group	The number of reared male bees					Total reared male Bee generation	In % account
		March	April	May	June	July		
1	Control group	140	198	264	298	240	1140	171,4
2	Experiment group	309	518	880	1004	741	3452	239,8

From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the production of male bees in the experimental group matured 14 days earlier than in the control group, and in March-August, that is, for six months, each family raised 3452 male bees, or this is 239.8% more than the families in the control group.

The same situation can be seen in table 2 below, the dynamics of growth of male bee offspring in bee families.

The quality of the male bees was measured by measuring the weight of the bees on an electronic field scale that accurately measures monthly in one day after they came out of the cages. Table 2 below shows the variation in average live weight of male bees over the year.

TABLE 2. THE VARIATION IN AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT OF MALE BEES OVER THE YEAR.

Groups	Measured time	N	lim	M±m
Control group	March	10	190-254	227,8±0,04
	April	10	219-274	246,9±0,09
	May	10	209-265	234,7±0,11
	June	10	209-261	231,7±0,21
	July	10	209-261	227,6±0,05
Experiement group	March	10	195-261	233,1±0,19
	April	10	208-298	263,5±0,31
	May	10	209-272	253,7±0,23
	June	10	210-270	251,6±0,18
	July	10	210-269	248,5±0,09

It can be seen from the data on Table 2 that the heaviest weight of male bees in the experimental groups was 263.5±0.31 mg in April, and their weight was significantly reduced (248.5±0.09 mg) in the following months. Even the supplementary feed for rearing families was not sufficiently efficient. The weight of male bees obtained positive results only when reared in April. Thus, it was found that the heaviest male bees were bred in April, in the experimental bee families, 309 in March, 518 in April, 880 in May, and 1004 in June, their weight index was found to vary around respectively 233, 1; 263.5; 253.7; 251.6 mg. In Figure 1 below, you can see the dynamics of changes in the male bee brood of the breeding bee families over the months.

Figure 1 The dynamics of the growth of male honey bee offspring in nurse bee families.

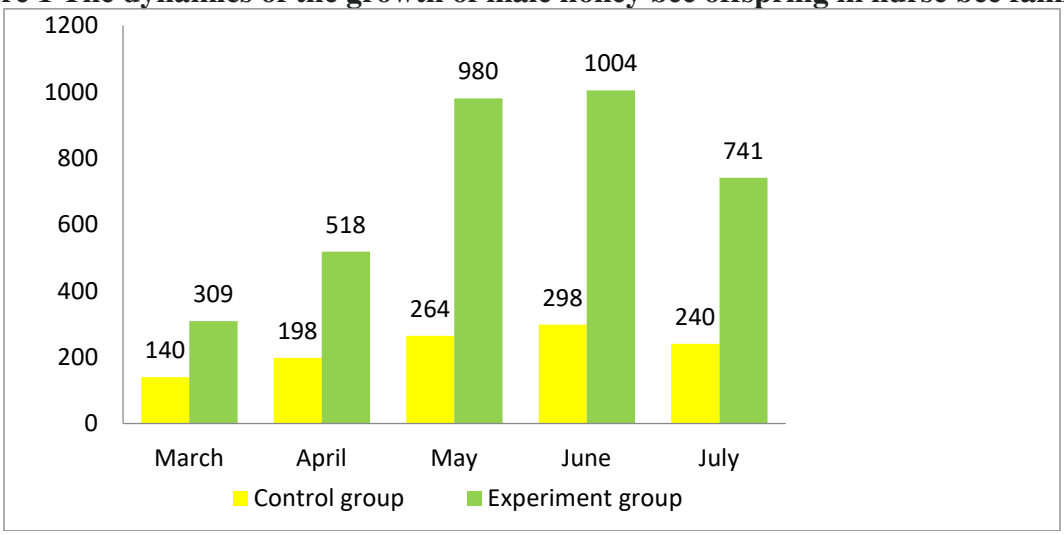

Figure 1 shows data on month-to-month changes in the number of male bees in rearing bee colonies. When the bee colonies in the experiment were fed with protein feeds, 309.0 offsprings

were produced in March, while in the control group it was 140.0, or this indicates that the bee brood in the experimental group was 220.7% more than in the control group.

The offsprings of male bees increased month by month. In particular, by June, 1004 male bees were raised in the experimental groups, while 298.0 male bees were raised in the control group by this period. There were 706 more or 336.4% more in the experimental groups than in the control group.

In July and August, no matter how much protein food we fed to the rearing bee colonies, they did not have any positive effect on the reproduction of male bees.

It can be concluded from the conducted experiments that in order to raise a large number of male bees from early spring, in beekeeping farmers and breeding farms, starting from early spring, each rearing male bee family should be given 1-2 frames with male bee cages and put them in 1 liter of sugar juice. (in 1:1 ratio) it is recommended to supply with "Multimax" feed premix of 0.4 g.

Similarly, male bees suitable for insemination of queen bees were bred artificially and their weight was measured. (Table 3)

TABLE 3

Days	n	lim	M±m	Cv, %
5-7 day weight.	878	231-244	237,5±31,4	31,4
9-10 day weight.	964	239-248	243,5±33,1	29,5
14-15 day weight.	768	233-245	239,0±30,4	30,1

TABLE 3. MALE BEE WEIGHT (MG)

It can be seen from the table that the weight of male bees increased by 6.0 mg compared to the first 5-7 days of age, by 9-10 days, and by 1.5 mg compared to 14-15 days of age. This indicates to male bees that their sperm reserves are increasing as their weight increases. You can see the dynamics of changes in the average live weight of male bees over the months in the diagram below.

Figure 2

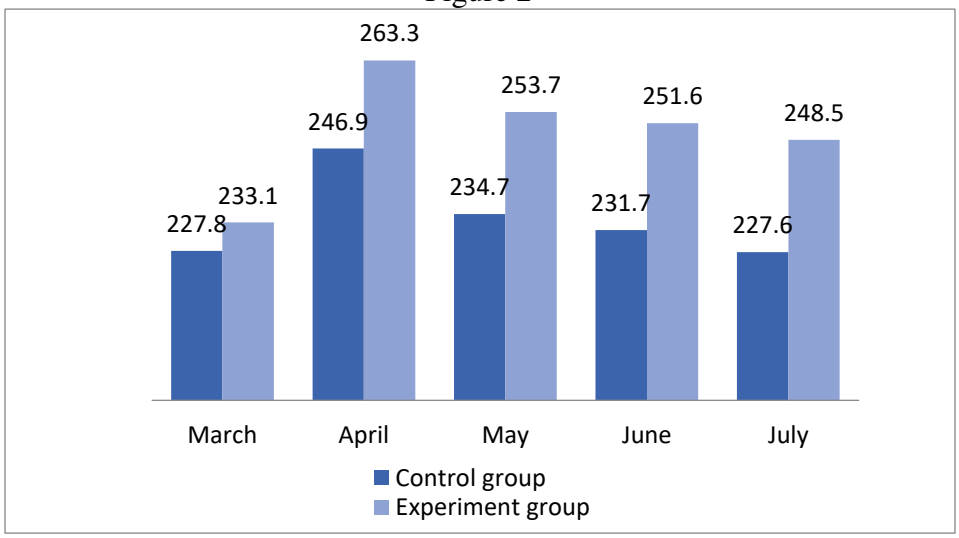

Figure 2. Dynamics of weight change of male bees.

The sperm fluid of 2610 male bees was taken for artificial insemination of 267 queen bees. Also, special attention was paid to the age and appearance of male bees. The amount of sperm fluid in each of the tested male bees was taken using special syringes and measured on field electronic scales, the colour, consistency (density, thickness) of sperm fluid was determined by eye. Information on this is presented in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4. AMOUNT OF SPERM FLUID OF MALE BEES (MG)

Day	n	M±n	Cv, %	Colour	Density
3rd day	10	0,015	15,01	Whitish	Liquid
7th day	15	0,120	17,05	Whitish	Liquid
10th day	20	0,513	20,09	White yellowish	Liquid
15th day	20	0,717	18,011	White yellowish	Liquid
20th day	20	0,860	15,08	Yellowish	Liquid
30th day	30	0,970	16,06	Yellowish	Thick

From the data in Table 4, it can be seen that in all the cultivated male bees, 3-7 days old, the sperm fluid was low, its color was runny and liquid. In the period of 10-15 days, it increased significantly and was around 0.513-0.717 mg. As the age of the male bees increased, the sperm fluid increased and its colour was yellowish, each male bee had 0.800-0.970 mg of sperm fluid, or it was 808.3% more than the 7-day bees. Strict cleanliness and sanitary hygiene rules were strictly followed during the experiment. Because if you deviate a little from these norms, you can infect the mother bees with infectious diseases during the fertilization period.

The role of male bees in the conditions of natural and artificial fertilization of queen bees is very large. Unlike other breeding animals, queen bees mate with several male bees in their lifetime and reproduce. Male bees meet only one queen bee and die. Fertilized queen bees are the successors of the female and male offsprings.

That's why the mother bee is considered a means of transmitting all the genetic information specific to this breed to the whole generation.

For the purpose of conducting the research, we selected bee families with the best performance and all economic useful properties and bred male bees from them.

In the selection of paternal bee families, the work was carried out with strict observance of the selection process, that they are not related to the mother bees. All selected bee families belonged to the Carpathian breed. When breeding male bees of a certain age, we placed bee frames with male bee offspring in special isolators, and upon their maturation, one-day weight was measured on electronic field scales and painted in special frames. In this way, opportunities were created to find them and conduct research with them.

A special room (laboratory) was prepared for the collection of male bee sperm. room temperature was maintained at 25-28^{0}C and air humidity at 80%.

The sperm of the male bee was used to inseminate the queen bee using instruments. To evaluate the sperm of male bees, cream-colored and dark-cream-colored ones are selected. The average sperm fluid of each male bee was around 1.1-1.7 mm^3

The average amount of sperm fluid of one male bee according to age is given in the table below.

TABLE 5. THE SPERM FLUID OF ONE MALE BEE DEPENDING ON THE AGE. AVERAGE VOLUME (MM3)

Age of male bees (day)	Taken male bees (Piece)	Seminal fluid (mm3)		
		lim	M±m	Cv,1
10-16	20	0,8-1,4	1,1	0,15
17-18	23	1,5-1,9	1,7	0,18
20-22	26	1,3-1,7	1,5	0,16

From the data of Table 5, it can be seen that in male bees at the age of 10-16 days, the sperm fluid was around 1.1 mm^3, at the age of 17-18 days, it was around 1.7 mm^3, and at the age of 20-22 days, it was around 1.5 mm^3. In male bees aged 17-18 days, sperm fluid was 0.6 mm^3 and 0.2 mm^3 more than those aged 20-22 days, or it was 154.5% and 113.3% more.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. For artificial insemination of queen bees, sperm fluid of 12-15 days old male bees was of good quality.

It was found that the sperm fluid of male bees changes depending on his age, and in 30-day-old male bees, it increases significantly, and its color is yellowish and thickened.

It is suggested to feed the breeding male bee families with 250-300 mg of protein food per day from early spring.

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PLANNING GENERAL AND SPECIAL PHYSICAL TRAINING OF YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS DURING TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

Physical exercise is effective for improving and activating both the mental and the mental functioning system. All physical exercises or sports are as necessary for the human factor as water and life. This article describes in detail the benefits of volleyball, the physical and mental training exercises that are important in the organization of volleyball teams, as well as the planning of general and special physical training of young volleyball players during training.

KEYWORDS: *Physical Exercises, Volleyball, Teams, Youth And Adolescent Schools, Sports, Mental Activity, Psychology Of Athletes, Etc.*

INTRODUCTION

State organizations managing the development of volleyball in Uzbekistan, their composition and the development of volleyball in our republic state organizations for physical education and sports It is carried out by district, city and regional branches. Cultivation of athlete reserves and highly qualified athletesmanagement responsibility for physical education and sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be assigned to the sports games under the care of the committee. Such committees exist in every district, city and region of our republic and they are responsible for ensuring the development of volleyball in the areas. The national teams of our republic are not only highly qualified training of volleyball players, but also talented substitutes in volleyball management of cultivation activities, theoretical and methodological support for them it is necessary to show.

At schools of Children's and Adolescent sports the tasks and importance of volleyball development in schools, general education schools, technical institutes and higher educational institutions. Volleyball is one of the most popular sports in all educational institutions of our Republic. Volleyball is included in the curriculum of all educational institutions as an educational activity. The reason why so much attention is paid to volleyball is its simplicity and the fact that it is a cheap, universal tool in the system of physical education. "Sports competition" is a multi-year program that provides an opportunity to find promising children who can achieve high results in these processes related to regular training sessions in a specific sport, including competitions. is a pedagogical process. Various normative tests (exercises) for purposeful organization of selection, objective assessment of children's genetic and lifelong motor skills, mental qualities and functional capabilities, accurate prediction of signs of volleyball talent and future skill It is customary to use the complex. In sports circles, children and teenagers sports, a young child (participant) who is biophysically progressive can be

transferred to an older age group. Volleyball selection methods, normative tests and tools Pedagogical methods

1. Body length and weight
2. 30m. run 3. 5x6m. to run
3. Vertical jump from place
4. Long jump
5. Throwing a stuffed ball (1 kg) behind the head with two hands.

We can say that the set of methods of movement activities used in the game of volleyball, which make it possible to solve specific tasks, is a technique of the game. If all the movement methods in the volleyball game are combined, then the game technique is formed from them. Movement technique is evaluated by effective action in achieving the goal with the implementation of various tasks. This is the level of assessment-technique. that the performance of each technical method in the game is closely related to each other, and this connection is formed by the movement system. Dynamic and knematic properties of movement are necessary and sufficient for solving movement technique tasks in a certain way, i.e. certain consistency of forces, coordination between some parts of the body, etc.General training period lasted 32 days; structural elements of the program; structure and content of training sessions in a microcycle. First microcycle, first day – morning practice. Volleyball players of both experimental groups worked on their speed and speed endurance. First-day evening practice: differentiated development of physical qualities of every player according to individual profiles of physical preparedness. Second-day morning practice: athletes from both experimental groups worked on their strength and strength endurance. Second-day evening practice: volleyball players from both experimental groups worked on coordination qualities and flexibility. Third-day morning practice: differentiated development of physical qualities. Third-day evening practice: volleyball players from both experimental groups worked on general and strength endurance. Fourth-day morning practice: rehabilitation processes stimulation. All other microcycles in the first two mesocycles were built in the same way.

During different periods of volleyball development, the methods, requirements, form and content of technical movements have changed and improved. The main reason was the change in the rules of the technical game, the improvement of tactical actions, and the increase in the level of physical fitness of the players. If we classify the technique of the volleyball game, it is divided into the following 2 major sections: 1. attack technique. 2. protective technique. ¬- high when taking an offensive shot and blocking, medium when receiving a throw-in, low when receiving an offensive shot or a rebound from the fence. In this case, the position of the general center of gravity depends on the nature of the next movement. In a volleyball game, players must move with the ball in a short time. For this reason, a player needs to be highly prepared to play with the ball in this or that home environment. For this purpose, different movement methods should be mastered in order to perform different movement methods. A jump pass is used to execute complex attacking combinations, when the ball is passed high or to reduce the flight time of the ball. In this case, the hands are raised a little above the head, and the ball is passed from the high point of the jump due to the active work of the hands. In the same case, when passing a short ball, the main action is performed due to the active work of the fingers. Boys from the age of 12 and girls from the age of 13 can play in the volleyball club. In the organization of training

sessions for volleyball players, in addition to their technical and tactical training, as well as physical training, great attention should be paid to improving the qualities of agility and quickness. Multi-year sports training is a long-term pedagogical process, which is represented by training in certain age groups based on a specific program. This process is carried out in the following steps:

- wellness group - 7-8 years old;
- preliminary training group - 9-10 and 11-12 years old;
- training group - 13-14; 14-15; 15-16; 16-17 years old;
- improvement group - 17-18; 18-19; 19-20 years old; - group of high sports skills - age 17 and older.

Physical and technical (volleyball) exercises given during training and academic classes should be regulated in terms of their size, intensity, complexity and number of repetitions, taking into account the functional and physical capabilities of children of different ages and genders. The correct distribution of physical and technical-tactical exercises used in the training process determines the effectiveness of training skilled volleyball players. One of the important conditions is that the majority of exercises during primary education should be aimed at forming the physical and functional readiness of children, and the remaining part should be aimed at mastering technical and tactical skills. At this stage, the use of various action games, including action games specialized for the game of volleyball, helps to organize the preparation process effectively. Such action games should be used at all stages of the training and improvement process. In the improvement phase, the percentage of general physical exercises is gradually reduced, and the percentage of special physical exercises and technical-tactical exercises is significantly increased. The volume of exercises is slightly reduced, and the intensity and number of repetitions are increased. In the process of perfecting (strengthening) skills, the intensity of the exercises should be brought to the competition level. At this stage, it is of great importance that most of the competition exercises are used in accordance with different game situations. Teaching each skill of the game (passing, passing, blocking, receiving, kicking) in different ways, for example, the right-handed and left-handed kicks are relatively the same performance expands the range of performance of game skills and enriches the stock of movement. In the process of training and improvement, in order to ensure long-term physical, technical-tactical, fast, strong, agile, accurate and effective execution of game skills, in most cases, exercises are performed in cases where there are complications of fatigue. However, such exercises should be used very carefully. Because excessive load (nagruzka) can expose the child's body to stress, injury or pathological conditions. In the training of young volleyball players, it is important to develop their psychological qualities in parallel. It is known that success in the game of volleyball or in certain situations of the game requires the development of all qualities, skills and abilities, as well as quick thinking, analysis, discernment, correct assessment, attention, memory, foresight. (anticipation), requires the formation of will, ingenuity and "cunning" qualities. The effectiveness of training talented young volleyball players largely depends on the appropriate organization of the selection process for admission to sports clubs and sports schools. Preparatory period starts a new cycle of volleyball players training. It is sometimes called a period of fundamental training. In this period, coaches build base for future sports achievements. That is why this period should be long-term, if possible. According to many specialists the term and duration of the period is different. It depends on

tasks of training, competition calendar, preparedness and qualification of athletes. For high-qualification teams, a term of around 2-2,5 months is optimal. Training workload throughout the period gradually increases. It reaches its highest peak in the middle part of the period and then gradually decreases, but intensity grows. Its tasks are: to bring athletes to the appropriate level of mastery and sports shape before competition starts; achieve better teamwork. Preparatory period ends before schedules games of the national championship.

Planning is an integral attribute of competitive training activity in modern sport. Starting from youth sports, the entire training process is preceded by its planning. The final result depends on how scientifically substantiated and practically advisable the preparation process is planned, and also how accurately it is practically executed. In highly qualified teams, training planning (including athletic) is divided, as a rule, into operational, current and perspective. The central part of the entire planning process is the current or annual planning, under which most volleyball specialists plan a large annual macro-cycle. In turn, a large macro-cycle, in accordance with the theory of sports training, is divided into three periods: preparatory, competitive and transitional. Depending on the calendar of sporting events and the possibilities of developing a sport, in volleyball a large macro-cycle can be divided into two large macro-cycles: autumn-winter and spring-summer. Each of them has a preparatory and competitive periods, interconnected by a transitional period. Sports federations that are responsible for the development of a particular sport can put into practice any of the options. Also, the autumn-winter macro-cycle is considered the more important one, in which the country's championship and cup are held, and the spring-summer ensures the participation of teams in international competitions of various ranks –both commercial and official. Along with planning for periods, another form of planning is often implemented – meso-cycles. To ensure integrity and a higher degree of visibility, a meso-cycle planning form is preferable. This led to the use of this form of planning in our study. The aim of the study was to find the optimal distribution of athletic training volumes by meso-cycles during the annual macro-cycle of highly qualified teams.Even as small children, many boys and girls are crazy about ball games. As soon as they see a ball, it is picked up, thrown, bounced or smashed over a rope. Most likely that is how you became interested in ball sports, and especially in volleyball. And maybe you even practiced with our beginning book Learning Volleyball. In the beginning volleyball can be played at home in the backyard, in the schoolyard, in a park, or wherever. You can usually find a suitable grassy area or a playing surface with a rope or some other obstacle. Once you have decided to learn more, to do volleyball training and maybe even become a successful volleyball player, it is definitely time to join a volleyball club. There you will train under the direction of trainers and coaches who know how to teach volleyball to children and adolescents, and who may even have been good players themselves. At a club you can play better with friends and teammates, practice and learn a lot by watching. Dear Volleyball Player Of course the best part is that after all that training you can finally be in a tournament with a wellprepared team. You will have a fantastic team. Everyone does his best, and you cheer together when you win and bolster each other’s spirits when you lose.

Increase of competition in volleyball at national and international levels calls for further improvement of leading experience and general scientific substantiation of the system of volleyball players training. Appropriate level of physical preparedness is an important component of improvement of technical and tactical mastery of athletes during educational and training process as well as of increase of efficiency of competition activity. Only systematic training by a rationally-developed program of physical training of qualified volleyball players

with consideration to individual profiles and model parameters of physical preparedness can provide efficient development of adaptation processes and physical qualities.The tasks of directing children to volleyball and organizing qualifying events from a methodological point of view, training highly qualified volleyball athletes are carried out. It is important to take into account their personal interests and physical abilities when guiding and selecting children for sports. Children can be introduced to volleyball from the age of 12-14. The preliminary training of young volleyball players should be aimed at developing the physical qualities of quickness and agility that are suitable for volleyball players. It is necessary to prepare for the acquisition of qualifications and skills in the basic forms of volleyball technique and tactics. Basically, the volleyball player's jumping, running, sitting and biting movements, as well as the technique of putting the ball into the game, receiving the ball, and passing the ball are taught. Skills for participation in a volleyball game, fake moves, feints are formed from tactical actions. Training sessions of young athletes are organized in periods. During the preparatory period, young volleyball players learn the technical and tactical elements of the volleyball game, and develop their physical qualities. At the same time, spiritual, moral and spiritual training of young athletes is organized. The preparatory period is carried out before the start of the competitions.

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LITERACY RATE IN INDIA IN 2022

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ABSTRACT

The literacy rate in India in 2022 is examined in this research. An important factor in determining a country's degree of development is literacy. The percentage of adults over the age of fifteen who are literate is known as the literacy rate. Some emerging nations are attempting to raise the literacy rate, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Laos, and India. In the past ten years, India's literacy rate has increased significantly. India still has lower levels of literacy than many other nations, though. The literacy rate is 77.70%, with literate males at 84.70% and literate females at 70.30%, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) and National Statistical Office: NSO (2021 and 2022). Women appear to have a low literacy rate despite the high percentage of males that are literate.

KEYWORDS: *NFHS-5, NSO Data, Literacy Rate, India*

LITERATURE REVIEW:

1. Literacy Rate in India DR. NAVINCHANDRA R. SHAH Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Saurashtra University, Rajkot Gujarat, India. International Journal of Research in all Subjects in Multi Languages. Vol. 1, Issue:7, October 2013 (IJRSML) ISSN: 2321 -2853.
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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To examine the literacy rate in India 2022.
2. To identify the states with highest literacy rate in India 2022.
3. To identify the states with lowest literacy rate in India 2022.
4. To study the differences between male and female literacy rate in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

1. Secondary data: NSO literacy rate data for 2022, statistics gathered from NFHS-5.
2. The data from the national surveys conducted by the NFHS-5, NSO data on the literacy rate in India 2022, undergone an ecological analysis. State-by-state literacy rates were derived from the Indian Censuses of 2021 and 2022. To provide a precise percentage measure for consistent comparison, we chose literacy rates as a reflection of educational status.
3. The descriptive research approach.

INTRODUCTION:

An individual's ability to communicate through reading and writing is referred to as literacy. Any population's literacy rate calculates the proportion of people over a given age who are literate.The average literacy rate in India was 77.70% as of the year 2021, according to data from the National Statistical Office (NSO). In India, male literacy is at 84.70% and female literacy is currently 70.30% as of 2021.

According to the National Family Health Survey 2019–21 (NFHS-5), adult women (15–49 years) have a literacy rate of 71.5%, while adult men (15–49 years) have an 87.4% rate.

According to the 2011 Census, there are 763,498,517 (76.34 billion) literate people in the nation. Of these, 328,814,738 (32.88 Crore) are women and 434,683,779 (43.46 Crore) are men. While the nation's total literacy rate is 72.9%, the gender gap at the national level is 16.25 percentage points, with males having a literacy rate of 80.89% and females having a rate of 64.64%.

Variables	Literate Population 2011	Literacy Rate 2011	Literacy Rate 2021
Persons	763498517	72.99	77.70
Males	434683779	80.89	84.70
Females	328814738	64.64	70.30

***Source**: Census 2011and 2022, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) & National Statistical Office (NSO) data 2022.*

The percentage of people aged 7 and older who are literate is known as the literacy rate. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message with understanding in any language.

List of States & Union Territories by Literary Rate 2022:

Male literacy in India is expected to be 84.4% in 2021, while female literacy is expected to be 71.5%, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019–21.

Male literacy is 84.7% over all of India, while female literacy is 70.3%, creating a gender difference of 12.9 percentage points. Kerala has the smallest gender literacy gap, with a difference of just 2.2 percentage points.

Kerala topped the list with 96.2%, while Andhra Pradesh had the lowest literacy rate of all the Indian states with 66.4%. In second place with 88.7% was Delhi. The list of States and Union territories with literacy rates may be seen below.

States & Union Territories	Male Literacy Rate %	Female Literacy Rate %	Average Literacy Rate %
A&N islands	90.11	81.84	86.27
Andhra Pradesh	73.4	59.5	66.4
Arunachal Pradesh	73.69	59.57	66.95
Assam	90.1	81.2	85.9
Bihar	79.7	60.5	70.9
Chhattisgarh	85.4	68.7	77.3
Chandigarh	90.54	81.38	86.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.46	65.93	77.65
Daman & Diu	91.48	79.59	87.07
Delhi	93.7	82.4	88.7
Goa	92.81	81.84	87.4
Gujarat	89.5	74.8	82.4
Haryana	88	71.3	80.4
Himachal Pradesh	92.9	80.5	86.6
Jammu & Kashmir	85.7	68	77.3
Jharkhand	83	64.7	74.3
Karnataka	83.4	70.5	77.2
Kerala	97.4	95.2	96.2
Lakshadweep	96.11	88.25	92.28
Madhya Pradesh	81.2	65.5	73.7
Maharashtra	90.7	78.4	84.8
Manipur	86.49	73.17	79.85
Meghalaya	77.17	73.78	75.48
Mizoram	93.72	89.4	91.58
Nagaland	83.29	76.69	80.11
Odisha	84	70.3	77.3
Puducherry	92.12	81.22	86.55
Punjab	88.5	78.5	83.7
Rajasthan	80.8	57.6	69.7
Sikkim	87.29	76.43	82.2
Tamil Nadu	87.9	77.9	82.9
Telangana	80.5	65.1	72.8
Tripura	92.18	83.15	87.75
Uttarakhand	94.3	80.7	87.6
Uttar Pradesh	81.8	63.4	73
West Bengal	84.8	76.1	80.5
All-India	**84.7**	**70.3**	**77.7**

Source: Survey by National Statistical Office (NSO). *UTs & NE States based on 2011 Census

Indian States with Highest Literacy Rate 2022: *According to data from the National Statistical Office (NSO) for 2017–18 on the nation's states' overall literacy rates, Kerala came out on top with a score of 96.2%. In second place with 88.7% was Delhi.*

States having the highest rate of literacy:

Sl. No.	State	Male	Female	Average
1	**Kerala**	**97.4**	**95.2**	**96.2**
2	**Mizoram**	**93.72**	**89.4**	**91.58**
3	**Delhi**	**93.7**	**82.4**	**88.7**
4	**Tripura**	**92.18**	**83.15**	**87.75**
5	**Uttarakhand**	**94.3**	**80.7**	**87.6**
6	**Goa**	**92.81**	**81.84**	**87.4**
7	**Himachal Pradesh**	**92.9**	**80.5**	**86.6**
8	**Assam**	**90.1**	**81.2**	**85.9**
9	**Maharashtra**	**90.7**	**78.4**	**84.8**
10	**Punjab**	**88.5**	**78.5**	**83.7**

***Source**: survey by National Statistical Office (NSO). *UTs & NE States based on 2011 Census*

Indian States with Lowest Literacy Rate 2022:

As per the National Statistical Office (NSO) data for 2017-18 on state-wise literacy rate the country, Andhra Pradesh ranked Lowest in the list with 66.2% followed by Rajasthan & Bihar.

States with Lowest Literacy Rate

Sl. No	State	Male	Female	Average
1	**Andhra Pradesh**	73.4	59.5	66.4
2	**Rajasthan**	80.8	57.6	69.7
3	**Bihar**	79.7	60.5	70.9
4	**Telangana**	80.5	65.1	72.8
5	**Uttar Pradesh**	81.8	63.4	73
6	**Madhya Pradesh**	81.2	65.5	73.7
7	**Jharkhand**	83	64.7	74.3
8	**Karnataka**	83.4	70.5	77.2
9	**Chhattisgarh**	85.4	68.7	77.3
10	**Jammu & Kashmir**	85.7	68	77.3

***Source**: survey by National Statistical Office (NSO). *UTs & NE States based on 2011 Census*

Literary Rate Urban Vs Rural 2022:

In India, the literacy rate for people 7 years of age and over was at 77.7%. The literacy rate in rural areas was 73.5%, whereas it was 87.7% in urban areas..

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5	Column6	Column7
States	Rural Literacy Rate	Rural Literacy Rate	Rural Literacy Rate	Urban Literacy Rate	Urban Literacy Rate	Urban Literacy Rate
States	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average
Andhra Pradesh	67.5	53.4	60.4	86.3	73.1	79.6
Assam	89.4	79.9	84.9	96.1	91.4	93.8
Bihar	78.6	58.7	69.5	89.3	75.9	83.1
Chhattisgarh	84	65.6	75	91.8	82.3	87.2

Delhi				94.1	83.4	89.4
Gujarat	85.7	68	77	95.2	86.3	91.1
Haryana	85.8	66.4	77	92.5	81.2	87.3
Himachal Pradesh	92.3	79.2	85.6	97.8	93	95.5
Jammu & Kashmir	84.9	66	75.8	88.5	75.7	82.6
Jharkhand	80.6	61.4	71.4	92.6	78.6	86.1
Karnataka	78.2	63.1	71	92.5	83.7	88.3
Kerala	96.7	94.1	95.4	98.2	96.4	97.3
Madhya Pradesh	77.9	61	69.8	91.4	79.5	85.8
Maharashtra	87	71.4	79.4	95.3	87.6	91.7
Odisha	82	67.3	74.9	94.4	85.9	90.2
Punjab	85.5	74	80	93.8	86.7	90.5
Rajasthan	77.6	52.6	65.5	91.1	74.6	83.5
Tamil Nadu	84.2	70.8	77.5	92.3	85.9	89
Telangana	70.6	53.7	62.1	91.7	79	85.5
Uttarakhand	93.1	79	86.1	97.4	85.9	92
Uttar Pradesh	80.5	60.4	70.8	86.8	74.9	81.2
West Bengal	82	72.6	77.4	91.4	84.7	88.1
All-India	**81.5**	**65**	**73.5**	**92.2**	**82.8**	**87.7**

Source: survey by National Statistical Office (NSO)

Completed educational level of population for different age-groups 2022:

- Distribution of rural populations as a percentage (ages 15 years & above by highest completed levels of education)
- 31.5% of the population lacked literacy, 20.9% had literacy up to the primary level, 17.2% had upper primary/middle level literacy, 24.9% had secondary and higher secondary level literacy, and 5.7% had a degree or above.

  Percentage distribution of urban residents/population(aged 15 years and above) according to greatest level of education attained:

- 13.9% of people did not have access to literacy, 14.7% had literacy up to the primary level, 14.0% had upper primary/middle level literacy, and 35.8% had secondary and higher level literacy.**21.7% were graduate& above.**

Source: survey by National Statistical Office (NSO)

FINDINGS:

1. Male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy rate in India 2022 according to NSO survey.
2. Kerala has the highest average literacy rate and Andhra Pradesh has the lowest average literacy rate in India 2022.
3. Urban literacy rate is more than the Rural literacy rate in India.

CONCLUSION:

A high literacy rate (or low illiteracy rate) indicates the presence of a primary education system and/or literacy programmes that have made it possible for a significant portion of the population to learn how to use the written word (and perform basic arithmetic calculations) in daily life and to continue learning. A literate person is a valuable asset to the prosperity of a country.

To ensure that people have the complex communication and critical thinking abilities required to succeed in the workplace and a global economy, a high literacy rate is crucial. Over the past 40 years, India's literacy rate has substantially increased. The National Survey of India's report estimates that India's literacy rate would be 77.7% in 2022. 73% of people in 2011 were literate. 4% more people now live there than according to the most recent census.

Although that is quite impressive in comparison to other emerging nations, it still means that almost one in four Indians cannot read or write (compared to about one in eight people worldwide). India's most literate state is Kerala. Kerala has a literacy rate of 96.2%. India will achieve universal literacy, according to UNESCO, in 2060.

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THE ORIGIN OF SINGLE KURASH AND THE STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

People's physical culture, which is considered a component of Uzbek national culture, has a special socio-psychological place in forming a physically strong new generation and creating a healthy lifestyle among young people. Kurash is a type of sport, a one-on-one match between two athletes according to established rules. The art of kurash has been known in many nations since ancient times. Kurash is especially widespread in Greece, and has taken a permanent place from the ancient Olympic competitions. Various forms of National Kurash exist in Greece, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and other countries.

KEYWORDS: *Historical Manuscripts, Uzbek Folk, International Kurash Association, Oceanic Kurash.*

INTRODUCTION

The basic rules of modern sports kurash were developed in several European countries in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1912, the International Amateur Kurash Federation (FILA) was established (now it has 144 countries, Uzbekistan has been a member since 1993). Greco-Roman kurash, freestyle kurash, judo, sambo and other types of sports kurash are widespread in the international arena. In the following years, Uzbek kurash as a separate type of kurash began to be recognized worldwide.

Kurash is one of the means of training a person to be strong, dexterous, resilient and strong-willed. Under the supervision of doctors, it is allowed to engage in kurash from the age of 12. Archeological findings and historical manuscripts confirm that kurash has been an integral part of Uzbek lifestyle since ancient times. Two wrestlers, one of them beating the other, are depicted on a Bronze Age cylindrical pottery vessel found in ancient Bactria (southern Uzbekistan). Another archaeological find from this period shows wrestlers demonstrating kurash techniques. These unique finds prove that kurash was a part of the lifestyle of our ancestors even before 1.5 thousand years BC. According to the Greek writer Claudius Aeolian (2nd-3rd century) and other historical figures, the girls of the Saka tribe, who lived in this area, chose their grooms by competing with young men. Later, the girls determined the bridegroom by setting a condition, and in this condition, there was a kurash competition. An example of this is the conditions of

Barchin in the Uzbek folk heroic epic - "Alpomish". Ibn Sina wrote in his work "The Laws of Medicine": "There are types of kurash.

One of the two wrestlers grabs his opponent's belt and pulls him to himself, at the same time he takes measures to get rid of his opponent...". This definition is close to the rules of modern kurash. Also, "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" by Mahmud Koshgari, "Hamsa" by Alisher Navoi, "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad", "Badoye' ul-vaqaye" by Zayniddin Vasifi, "Futuvvat-namei Sultani" by Husayn Vaiz Koshifi, "Futuvvat-namei Sultani" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Boburnoma" contains valuable information about Kurash. In the 9th-16th centuries, Kurash became widely popular among the people. During this period, Pahlavon Mahmud and Sadiq, wrestlers, raised the level of kurash.

There is also a type of Uzbek folk singles kurash called belt kurash. There are also many archaeological finds and historical manuscripts related to it. A figurine found in ancient Mesopotamia dating back 5,000 years depicts wrestlers competing in belt kurash. In the ancient Chinese manuscript "Tan-shu" it is written that weddings and celebrations in the Fergana Valley do not take place without kurash competitions. Ahmad Polvan, Khoja Polvan and others gained fame in this type of kurash (end of 19th - beginning of 20th century). During the Tsarist occupation and the period of the Soviets, efforts were made to artificially suppress the Uzbek national struggle from the people's way of life. By the end of the 90s of the 20th century, these attempts were terminated.

In 1991, Kamil Yusupov, a representative of the dynasty of wrestlers and an international master of sports in several types of kurash, developed the following rules of Uzbek kurash adapted to international standards: They compete in a standing position on the blue-green kurash carpet marked with ". The winner will be determined based on the methods used and their behavior on the field. In kurash, it is not allowed to use methods that cause pain to the opponent.) will be tied, men will fight in 60, 66, 73, 81, 90, 100 kg and more than 100 kg, women will fight in 48, 52, 57, 63, 70, 78, and more than 78 kg weight categories (children, weight categories are determined taking into account age characteristics in competitions of seniors, juniors, seniors and girls). The 2003 Congress of the International Kurash Association (IKA) in Tashkent set a time limit of 3 minutes in official competitions in order to ensure the intensity of each match.

According to the methods used, "Chala", "Yonbosh", "Halol" evaluations are given, and "reprimand", "Dakki", "Ghirrom" punishments are given for actions that violate the rules. If the fighter receives an "honest" rating (or his opponent is punished with "ghirram"), this means his victory. Getting a double "side" (or being punished by an opponent with a double "ducky") also means victory. "Chala" grades are taken into account, and the winner is given to the wrestler who received the grade, if the number of grades and penalties of the wrestlers is equal, the grade has priority, if the number of penalties is equal, the one who received the last penalty is the loser, if all are equal (or the grade and no penalty), the winner will be declared by majority vote of the judges. In 1992, a kurash federation was established in Uzbekistan, and in 2001, a belt kurash federation was established in Uzbekistan. In September 1998, in Tashkent, representatives of 28 countries (USA, Bolivia, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Uzbekistan, Japan, etc.) became the founders of the International Kurash Association (IKA), and in connection with this, there was Uzbek kurash here. a major international competition was held. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On support of the International Kurash Association" (February 1, 1999) gave impetus to the further development of Uzbek national kurash. In the same year, the

first Uzbek kurash world championship was held in Tashkent, and an international women's competition was held in Bryansk, Russia.

The International Kurash Academy, the World Kurash Development Fund were established under the IKA, and the "Kurash" magazine was established under the foundation of the association. This literary-artistic, social-publicistic, information-advertising magazine has been published in Tashkent since October 1999. In 2000, the Month of Kurash was held in Uzbekistan. During this month, about 2 million people went to the kurash mat. A traditional international competition named after the honorary president of IKA Islam Karimov was founded in Great Britain. Since 2001, the International Kurash Institute (in Tashkent) has been operating. 66 national federations became members of IKA (2003). European, Asian, Pan American and Oceanic kurash confederations were formed. Currently, more than 600 thousand people are engaged in Uzbek kurash in foreign countries. World, continental and national championships and championships in this type of kurash, in Uzbekistan dedicated to the memory of Al-Termizi, Pahlavon Mahmud and many other international competitions are regularly held. Currently, in Uzbekistan, students are educated in this type of sport in 22 schools of Olympic substitutes, 37 sports schools for children and teenagers, and 206 kurash schools. More than 100 kurash clubs operate in higher educational institutions. 851 coaches work with wrestlers (2003).

In 2003, the Olympic Council of Asia included this type of kurash in the program of the Asian Games. Bahrom Anazov, Isoq Akhmedov, Makhtumkuli Mahmudov, Kamal Murodov, Toshtemir Muhammadiyev, Akobir Kurbanov (Uzbekistan), Kubashkhanim Elknur, Selim Totar's son (Turkey), Alexander Katsuragi, Carlos Honorato (Brazil), Pawel Melananets (Poland), Hiroyoshi Kashimoto (Japan) and others won and received prizes.

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CHILDHOOD TRAUMA OUTCOMES AND EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION DURING MARRIAGE

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ABSTRACT

Children who grow up in unstable households and environments may learn coping mechanisms that help them survive and go about their daily lives. For instance, they could be highly perceptive to other people's moods and constantly keep a vigil to see how the adults around them are feeling and acting. They might never show others when they are scared, sad, or furious because they hide their own emotions from them. When there are constant risks to one's bodily or mental well-being, these types of learnt adaptations make sense.These adaptations are no longer beneficial as a child gets older and comes into contact with relationships and settings that are safe, and they might even be harmful and interfere with a person's ability to live, love, and be loved. We may analyze the effects of childhood trauma on emotional dysregulation in marriage in this essay and arrive to a sound conclusion.

KEYWORDS: *Children, Trauma, Relationships, Marriage, Outcomes, Emotional Dysregulation, Physical Threats.*

INTRODUCTION

It is impossible to overstate the value of a child having a close bond with a caregiver. Children develop their ability to trust others, control their emotions, and engage with others through their relationships with significant attachment figures. They also learn to perceive the world as safe or unsafe and to appreciate who they are as unique individuals. Children learn that they cannot rely on others to aid them when those interactions are unstable or unpredictable. A youngster learns that they are bad and that the world is a dreadful place when their primary caretakers take advantage of and abuse them.

The majority of children who have been maltreated or neglected struggle to form a solid, healthy bond to a caregiver. Stress is more likely to affect children who do not form good bonds. They struggle with emotion regulation and expression, which can lead to violent or inappropriate reactions. We must first establish these kind of relationships in our families before we can establish healthy, sustaining relationships with friends and significant others. A youngster who has experienced complex trauma may struggle in their love and friendship connections as well as with authoritative figures like teachers and police officers.

The biochemistry of the body changes from infancy through adolescence. Environmental factors influence normal biological function to some extent. The immune system and the body's stress

response mechanisms may not develop normally in a child who experiences fear, chronic stress, or high stress during their early years. Later, these systems may automatically react as if the child or adult is experiencing tremendous stress when they are only exposed to normal amounts of stress. For instance, when faced with stressful events, a person may exhibit strong physiological reaction, such as fast breathing or hammering in the heart, or they may "shut down" completely. While these reactions are adaptive when confronted with a serious threat, they are excessive under regular stress and are frequently viewed by others as "overreacting" or being unresponsive.

The growth of the nervous system and the brain can be hampered by stress in the environment. Neglected settings without mental stimulation may prevent the brain from reaching its full potential. Children who have experienced complicated trauma may experience recurrent or persistent physical symptoms like headaches or stomachaches. It has been demonstrated that adults with experiences of childhood trauma have more chronic bodily diseases and issues. They might act in unsafe ways that make these problems worse (e.g., smoking, substance use, and diet and exercise habits that lead to obesity).

Youth who have experienced complex trauma usually have bodily dysregulation, which causes them to either overreact or underreact to sensory cues. For instance, they could be anesthetized or analgesic, which prevents them from feeling pain, touch, or internal bodily sensations, or they could be hypersensitive to sounds, scents, touch, or light. As a result, people may suffer from physical issues without realizing it, sustain injuries without experiencing any pain, or, conversely, complain of persistent discomfort in numerous body parts for which there is no physical explanation.

Children who have had profound trauma frequently struggle to recognize, express, and control their emotions. They may also have a restricted vocabulary for emotional states. They frequently internalize and/or externalize stress reactions, which can lead to severe melancholy, anxiety, or rage. Their emotional reactions could be abrupt or erratic. A youngster may exhibit shaking, rage, grief, or avoidance in response to being reminded of a traumatic experience. Reminders of multiple traumatic incidents may be present everywhere for a youngster who has experienced complex trauma. When distressed, such a child may respond frequently, strongly, and find it difficult to calm down. Since interpersonal traumas predominate, even minimally stressful contacts with others can serve as a trigger for severe emotional reactions and serve as a reminder of the trauma.

The inability to control one's emotions is widespread and can even happen when there are no relationships. Many of these kids are quickly overwhelmed because they have never learned how to control their emotions once they become upset. For instance, they could get so angry at school that they quit up on even the smallest things that are difficult. Children who have been exposed to early, severe traumatic events are also more likely to develop constant and widespread fear. Additionally, they are more susceptible to developing depression.

What to do if your relationships are impacted by emotion dysregulation It may not be shocking to learn that people's ability to control (or lack thereof) their emotions has an impact on love relationships. Many people discover it challenging to adjust to their partner's emotional responses, and as a result, their relationship suffers. And the evidence for this is clear: Intimacy levels and relational satisfaction are frequently lower in relationships with emotional regulation issues.

How can emotion dysregulation manifest in relationships? Although it differs from pair to couple, some behaviors include:

- reactive and frequently impulsive actions. This may entail making rash decisions, such as threatening to harm oneself during an argument or abruptly leaving town while furious with a partner rather than addressing the situation.
- attacking or desisting from the relationship (or a combination of both). Attacking may involve anger or violence, either verbal or physical (such as grabbing or punching) (such as name-calling or yelling). When you become so agitated during a conversation that you simply stop talking or leave the room, it is an example of withdrawing.
- recurring miscommunications that are challenging to resolve. This can imply that it takes a long time to "go back to normal" following a conflict. For instance, it seems like the entire meal will be tense and unpleasant if there is a conflict at the start of it.
- extreme thought. When arguing, for instance, using the phrases "always" and "never," or making generalizations such, "You don't care. Never have you.

Dissociation is frequently observed in kids who have experienced severe trauma. Children who face an overwhelming or horrifying event may dissociate—that is, mentally distance themselves from the event. They might think of themselves as being apart from their bodies, perched on the ceiling or in another part of the room, observing what is occurring to them physically. They might feel as though they are dreaming, experiencing some sort of altered state, or that the experience is taking place in another person's body. Alternately, people can forget all that happened to them or lose all sense of what transpired, leaving gaps in time or even gaps in their own history. At its worst, a youngster may isolate themselves from or lose touch with different areas of the self.

Children may not be able to disassociate on purpose, but once they have mastered it as a coping mechanism, they may do it instinctively in subsequent stressful situations or when reminded of a traumatic event. Dissociation can seriously damage a child's sense of time and continuity and impair their capacity to be completely present in everyday activities. As a result, it could negatively impact social interactions, classroom behavior, and learning. While a youngster may appear to be "ping out," daydreaming, or otherwise not paying attention, dissociation is not necessarily obvious to others.

Children with extensive trauma experiences may struggle to think coherently, reason, or solve problems. They may be unable to plan ahead, anticipate the future, and act accordingly. When a youngster grows up in a constantly dangerous environment, all of their internal resources are directed toward surviving. When their bodies and minds have developed a chronic stress response mode, individuals could find it difficult to reason through a situation calmly and weigh all of the possible solutions. They could have trouble learning new things or absorbing new information. They could have trouble maintaining focus or curiosities, or they might become sidetracked by reactions to traumatic reminders. They could have deficiencies in their capacity for abstract thought and language development.

Many children who have experienced complex trauma have learning difficulties that may require support in the academic environment.

Children learn about their own worth from how others, especially those closest to them, react to them. The biggest factor on a child's feeling of value and worth is their caregivers. A child who has experienced abuse or neglect will feel hopeless and unloved. A victimized child will frequently place the blame on themselves. It could be safer to place the responsibility on oneself than to acknowledge the parent's risky and untrustworthy nature. Children with complicated trauma histories frequently experience shame, guilt, low self-esteem, and a negative self-image.

CONCLUSION

A child has to esteem themselves in order to make plans for the future with a sense of optimism and purpose. Planning for the future necessitates a sense of control, optimism, and the capacity to perceive the purpose and worth in one's own actions. Children who grow up in violent environments learn early on that they can't trust people, that the world is dangerous, and that they have little control over their situation. Their sense of competence is diminished by their beliefs about themselves, other people, and the world. Their unfavorable expectations obstruct constructive problem-solving and prevent them from seizing chances to improve their own life.A youngster who has experienced multiple traumas may feel helpless, "damaged," and as though planning and taking positive action will not make a difference in the world. They struggle to be optimistic. The youngster lives moment-to-moment without pausing to consider, plan for, or even fantasize about a future since they have learnt to operate in "survival mode."

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NARCISSISTIC BEGAVIOR AMONG COWOKERS AND ITS IMPACT ON INTEGRITY IN THE WORKPLACE

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ABSTRACT

Both narcissism's positive and bad traits have been researched. A person with this personality condition is fixated with power, oneself, and vanity. Narcissists frequently seek positions of leadership and further their own interests, which has an adverse effect on the welfare of others. Employee performance is affected, which increases turnover. This study aims to investigate how narcissistic leadership may affect the results of employees. The impact of narcissistic conduct on workplace integrity can be discussed and data collected on in this topic.

KEYWORDS: *Narcissistic Behavior, Coworkers, Influences, Integrity, Workplaces, Development, Employees.*

INTRODUCTION

There is a connection between narcissism and employee work outcomes, according to recent studies. Although narcissism has been studied for a long time, little is known about how it affects employee work outcomes, especially in the setting of Uzbekistan. A rapidly expanding industry in Uzbekistan is the banking sector, and research reveals that during the past ten years, mental discomfort among banking employees has significantly increased. Their performance is impacted, which increases turnover. Although there may be other elements contributing to this frightening trend, ineffective leadership is thought to be one of the key causes. Consequently, the goal of this study is to investigate how narcissistic leadership affects the productivity of employees (job satisfaction, job performance, well-being, stress and intentions to quit).

Both narcissism's positive and bad traits have been researched. People with narcissistic personalities, according to their proponents, are bright, extremely creative, and have high self-esteem. However, some experts contend that narcissistic individuals despise themselves and their high self-esteem is merely a defensive strategy. A narcissist's behavior is mostly self-centered, meaning that they prioritize their own needs over those of those who are close to them or who may be negatively impacted by their actions. People with narcissistic personalities, according to Campbell et al. and Fahy, are poor team players because they tend to place responsibility elsewhere when they fail.

The creativity of a team is negatively impacted by narcissistic leadership as well. People strive to avoid them since they don't like them. Studies have revealed that narcissists try to take more than others when given the option, make competitive decisions, and attempt to do good when they see a greater potential. Only those with high rank are attractive to them, claims Campbell. On the other side, due of their vitality and extraversion, they initially dazzle people, but this impression lasts just a short time. This phase of attraction probably diminishes when people come to realize how self-centered they are. Narcissists' partners claim that although their relationships started out excitingly, they eventually lost their connection.When scolded, they most likely exhibit unstable and hostile behavior. In general, a narcissist can benefit from numerous outcomes for himself, but there are many unfavorable effects of his or her behavior on individuals who are in relationships with him or her.

It has been noted that narcissistic leaders tend to act according to their own preferences rather than considering the needs of their subordinates. Narcissists are more inclined than other people to nominate and promote themselves for management positions. In order to obtain desired positions, managers of this personality type use their skills in persuasion, intimidation, and dishonesty.They use these tactics more often than their actual skills and take extra credit for success than they actually deserve; and if they fail, they blame others for it. There are certain psychological problems related to narcissistic leadership like inferiority feelings, unquenchable need for power, hypersensitivity, anger, lack of empathy and inflexibility.

Employee job satisfaction will suffer dramatically under narcissistic leadership. Any organization's potential to succeed depends on its leader's capacity to maximize its human resource. A competent leader is aware of how crucial employees are to achieving the objectives of the company and the value of inspiring them to work toward these objectives. It is thought that a boss's leadership style has a substantial impact on how well employees perform at work. In order to examine the relationship between leadership style and employee work satisfaction, commitment, and performance, Fang et al. conducted a study on hospital staff. The findings showed that a strong direct positive impact of leadership style on job satisfaction. On the other hand, there is a favorable indirect association between leadership and employment.This suggests that leadership style effects job performance of employees through job satisfaction.

Employee job performance is greatly harmed by narcissistic leadership. Stress brought on by inadequate supervision frequently compromises wellbeing and has either mental or physical side effects. According to the literature, leadership has a direct impact on employee wellbeing by acting as a tool to influence it. Gilbreath and Benson contend that both the physical and psychosocial aspects of the workplace have an impact on employees' well-being. According to Godkin and Allcorn, narcissists will spend any amount of time necessary to achieve. They accuse and take advantage of those who work for them during this process.When a narcissistic leader puts in extra effort, he or she expects the same of their team members without giving any thought to how it may affect their wellbeing. Negative leadership styles include narcissistic leadership. As a result, research on the connection between narcissistic leadership and employee wellbeing is necessary.

Employee happiness is substantially harmed by narcissistic leadership. One of the key factors contributing to employee stress is leadership. Employees are said to experience distress if they work for an abusive or apathetic leader. The arrogance of narcissistic executives tends to destroy the sense of community in an organization and leaves workers depressed, worried, and alienated

from their jobs. It is believed from the explanation above that narcissistic leadership would have a substantial impact on staff.

Employee stress levels are dramatically positively impacted by narcissistic leadership. One of the most crucial elements in determining whether or not staff morale is higher or lower is the behavior of the boss. Manager sets high standards for employees' output and quality of work, but fails to foster a sense of community among them. It makes people feel ill toward the leader. Employees must leave the company and look for new employment in order to restart and have a fresh start. Grier claims that a few employees were forced to leave the company and start again because of the narcissistic boss. Employees don't leave firms; they leave managers, according to a proverb. Employees that are happy in their occupations feel more positively about their work, have higher levels of responsibility and accountability, and tend to stick around.

One of the key factors that significantly affects an organization's effectiveness is its leadership style. It can affect an employee's motivation and dedication levels, making it a crucial factor in determining job happiness. The study's findings did show that there is a strong inverse association between a boss's narcissistic leadership style and employee satisfaction. The study also shows a strong correlation between narcissistic leadership and employees' inclinations to leave the company. This suggests that narcissistic employers are more likely to alienate dedicated workers due to their excessive sense of superiority and inflated sense of self.

Narcissism exists in some degree in all of us, and since it is linked to self-esteem, it is not necessarily a harmful trait. Such people have a higher level of extraversion, according to reports. As long as you are conscious, aware of what you are doing, and aware of the types of ways you are reacting, the issue does not arise. When self-indulgence goes beyond what is considered normal and develops into self-absorption, verbal or physical abuse, paranoia, and other humiliating behaviors, it becomes a problem. Every year, a substantial sum of money is spent on training and development initiatives, yet boss narcissism is still not taken seriously. Organizations must realize that all training is ineffective unless attitudes and behaviors are changed. Employees get de-motivated when they see the same behaviors and narcissistic tendencies in their bosses.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of the organization is ultimately determined by the performance of the subordinates under the leader's direction. The degree to which employees in Pakistan's banking industry are satisfied with their jobs is significantly correlated with narcissistic leadership. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that managers who boast about their achievements and have narcissistic personalities are unable to satisfy their staff members. Leaders shouldn't use others for their own gain but should instead encourage them if management wants their workers to perform better. Employee stress levels increase under narcissistic leadership, which negatively impacts the workplace environment.

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MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES BASED ON CLUSTER-NETWORK INTEGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The mechanisms for the development of an innovative environment in the industrial sphere and the means for its implementation are presented, the methods, principles, parameters of management are presented in the mechanism for the development of an innovative environment. Most of the subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a system with a cluster-network innovative coverage, environment. This system cannot be effectively used and developed without an organizational and economic mechanism for managing and developing all innovative activities.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation, Innovative Potential, Innovative Activity, Innovative Environment, Internal And External Environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Development, preparation, implementation, mastering, obtaining new results, carrying out appropriate reorganization are associated with scientific discoveries and inventions at the modern socio-economic, technical and technological, product-process innovation, research levels. The introduction of innovations stimulates qualitative and effective changes in the material, production and non-material spheres, leads to a constant increase in labor productivity, has an impact on almost all spheres of life of the labor collective and society. Therefore, changes in the sphere of labor activity during the introduction of innovations are associated with the activation of the human factor, a significant increase in requirements for quality, discipline and professionalism of labor, production management, labor productivity growth based on the introduction of innovations, new techniques and technologies, complex mechanization and automation, the development of creative initiative of employees.

The main part

Within the framework of this study, effective innovation management is provided:

- availability of innovative systems and the innovative sector of industrial enterprises that ensure the formation and implementation of innovations;
- availability of criteria for the effectiveness of innovation activities;
- the presence of a cluster-network innovation environment that provides innovative activity and the relationship of the subjects of this activity.

The implementation of innovative activities of the industrial sector of the country is carried out on the basis of the innovation policy of the state, which includes the organization of innovative activities, the association of industrial enterprises of certain foreign economic activities, the creation of scientific and production structures using private and public capital, the concentration of resources for the formation and sale of innovative products, the development of the innovation environment through the creation of cluster-network structures.

In the cluster structure of the industrial sector of transport enterprises, it is necessary to highlight the relationship of clusters with other economic entities. Most of the subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a system with a cluster-network innovative coverage, environment. The sectorial organization of activity is formed around clusters based on various types of interaction of economic entities. The modern development of industries justifies the possibility of studying the economy of the structural formations of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a cluster-branch economy.

In the innovation activity of the industrial sector of transport enterprises, an important role is played by the mechanism of development of the innovation environment based on cluster network structures, since the scientific and technological potential of the innovation environment is the main factor in the organization of innovation activities. This system cannot be effectively used and developed without an organizational and economic mechanism for managing and developing all innovative activities. The organizational and economic mechanism is the organizational and economic, technological and social structures that carry out the production and reproduction of IT products. And it is also a certain way formed and applied manifestation of the relevant institutional norms, methods and forms of management. The task of the organizational and economic mechanism is to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the production capacities of the industrial sector and its economic development on the basis of managerial, scientific, technological and organizational and economic resources.

The mechanisms of development of the innovative environment of transport enterprises and the means of its implementation can be presented in the form of:

- economic and innovation policy of public authorities;
- The level of entrepreneurial activity of cluster entities;
- mechanism of public-private partnership;
- clustering of the industrial sector;
- mechanism of organization of network interactions;
- state targeted programs;
- organization and implementation of innovations.

The essence of the mechanism of development of the innovative environment of the industry

Industries based on cluster-network structures are characterized by the achievement of certain parameters of organizational and economic development of economic entities and consist in ensuring their transfer to a qualitatively new state.

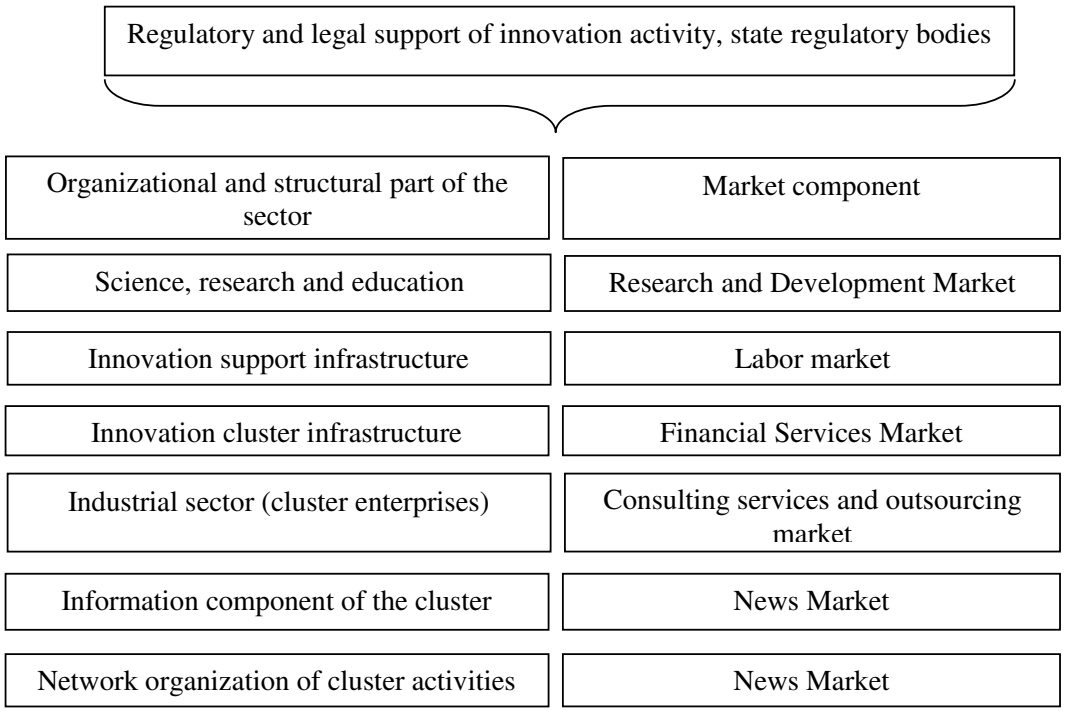

Figure 1. Block diagram of the innovation environment of an industrial cluster

The mechanism of development of the innovation environment is based on a system of methods, principles, and management parameters. The main essence of the mechanism is that it is determined by the system of organization of relations between all subjects of scientific, educational, industrial and innovative activities of the industrial sector in order to achieve the goals set for the future in order to achieve results or set indicators, using a complex of existing organizations and enterprises.

The innovation environment of the economic system is formed through the organization of interaction and relationships of the subjects of innovation activity regulated by the state bodies of the sectoral industrial cluster (Fig.1).

The creation of favorable conditions for the introduction of innovations is again expressed in the state regulation of innovation processes, regulation of innovation activity at the regional level, financing of innovation processes, etc.

CONCLUSION

A feature of modern management is the need to ensure rational management at the enterprise level, achieve high end results with minimal losses, and optimally adapt to specific market conditions. A management system that meets such conditions, logic and patterns of socio-economic development should be flexible and effective.

The dynamics and volume of innovation processes in the cluster are determined by the interconnection of industries, the speed and continuity of their impact in a market economy. On this basis, the author proposed to form the order of inclusion and interrelation of the sectors of the innovation environment of the cluster in the implementation of innovation processes.

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FORMATION OF LOGISTICS CLUSTERS AS A KEY FACTOR IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Improving the volume and quality of logistics services in the republic at the level of international standards is urgent. One of the main ways of achieving this goal is the formation and development of transport and logistics clusters. Transport and logistics clusters are effective for business units, which provide all logistic services in the Republic, and it is desirable to define clearly their structure and efficiency boundaries.

KEYWORDS: *Cluster, Logistics Services, Synergy, Export Potential, Quality Standard, Competitiveness, Innovation, Infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION

Expanding and strengthening Uzbekistan's foreign economic positions and consolidating and expanding its global competitive advantages require significant improvements in the competitiveness of the national transport and logistics system in the international market. The mismatch between logistics infrastructure and the needs of foreign trade is manifested, in particular, in the low technical characteristics of the ITC on the territory of Uzbekistan. Problems persist with transportation through land border crossing points. Opportunities to increase the gross national product through the export of logistics services are not fully realized.

In order to increase the volume and quality of logistics services in the Republic, several measures have been implemented.

In 2015-2019, a programme for the development and modernisation of engineering, communications and road transport infrastructure was implemented, and the programme provided for the development of a unified strategy for the development of a national transport network meeting high international requirements and standards, ensuring its large-scale integration into international transport communications, taking into account the requirements of international legislation.

Within the framework of this programme, several projects in the development of railway infrastructure and air transport were implemented at a total cost of more than USD 1,580

million, and 695 km of roads were rehabilitated and reconstructed with a total length of 695 km.

In 2017, a presidential decree on measures to improve transport infrastructure and diversify foreign trade freight routes in 2018-2022 was adopted.

It sets the objective in the field of transport infrastructure development - to further develop rail, road and air transport and strengthen their material and technical base, improve the level and quality of their transport services, establish international logistics centres, increase the capacity of freight transport, create a transparent and competitive environment, expand the vehicle fleet and ensure conditions for the safest possible operation of the state border crossing points.

Methodology

Clustering can be seen as one of the ways to develop a country's transport and logistics infrastructure. It is known from international experience that in whichever area logistics clusters are organised, a certain level of development has been achieved in that area. A lot of research work has been done on this issue.

The analysis of literary sources allows us to highlight a number of classic advantages of using this method in the economy, characteristic also of the transport industry.

The Russian author Y.A. Achenbach understands clusters as "a simple form of uniting enterprises into a certain group located in a particular territory and being basic in determining the level and directions for effective development of territories, both in the field of economy and in related areas". This approach, from his point of view, is also characteristic of the whole country.

A.E. Boiko refers to clusters as "a specific set of firms united by a single criterion, as a rule, a sectorial one, and complementing each other if necessary". From his point of view, this approach promotes the competitiveness of goods and services irrespective of the geographical scope of operation of such companies. The use of other approaches, in his view, makes it possible to identify the so-called points of economic and production growth of industries in the agricultural and industrial sectors of the modern market.

In V. A. Agafonov's scientific works "cluster" is interpreted from the point of view of concentration in a certain territory the group of interrelated enterprises, and organizations, strengthening the competitive advantages of each of them, and the integration structure - cluster as a whole. The benefits of such concentration result from the sharing of costs of maintaining shared resources

From our point of view, the cluster is considered as coordination of business units with several activities on the basis of one common purpose, in which each participant has a certain interest

Comparative and benchmarking analysis and economic-statistical methods were used in the research.

Analysis and results

Raising the volume and quality of logistics services in the republic to world-class standards is an urgent priority. One of the main ways to achieve this goal is the formation and development of transport and logistics clusters. The increase in exports of logistics services can be achieved through the formation of transport and logistics clusters.

Transport and Logistics Cluster (TLC) is an inter-sectoral voluntary association of business entities, transport and logistics infrastructure, public and other organizations specializing in cargo transportation, storage and cargo handling, forwarding, logistics services and management of commodity and related flows, working closely with scientific, educational institutions, public and regional authorities in order to increase their competitiveness on the market.

The clusters are aimed at achieving the following objectives

- increasing the competitiveness of cluster members through the introduction of modern logistics technologies
- optimisation of costs through the introduction of resource-saving technologies
- synergy effects and unification of approaches in quality, logistics, engineering, IT, etc;
- providing employment in the context of large enterprise reform and outsourcing;
- provision of a skilled workforce in cooperation with higher education institutions, research institutes and training and retraining organisations.

Research in economics and practice shows that clusters have been shown to stimulate significant productivity gains and innovation. Companies benefit by being able to share positive experiences and reduce costs by using the same services and suppliers. At the level of public policy, the formation, support and development of transport and logistics clusters increase the export potential of various enterprises along with improving the quality of logistics services.

In world practice, the best-known instruments for supporting the development of clusters are the following:

- direct financing (subsidies, loans), which reaches 50% of the costs of new products and technologies (France, USA, Russia and other countries);
- tax incentives for enterprises, including exemption from taxation of R&D costs and write-off of R&D investments, and preferential tax treatment for universities and research institutes (Japan)
- Legislative protection of intellectual property and copyrights;
- Loans and loan facilities, including interest-free loans (Sweden);
- Targeted R&D subsidies (almost in all developed countries);
- creation of innovation funds, taking into account possible commercial risks (England, Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Russia);
- non-reimbursable loans of up to 50% of innovation costs
- (Germany);
- Reduction of government fees for individual inventors and provision of tax incentives (Austria, Germany, USA, Japan, etc.), as well as the creation of special infrastructure to support them and provide economic insurance (Japan);
- deferring or exempting the payment of fees if the invention relates to the economy of energy (Austria);

– Free filing of applications by individual inventors, pro bono services from patent attorneys and exemption from payment of fees (Netherlands, Germany).

Attracting investment into the transport sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan will help to increase productivity by upgrading the transport infrastructure and by introducing new technologies.

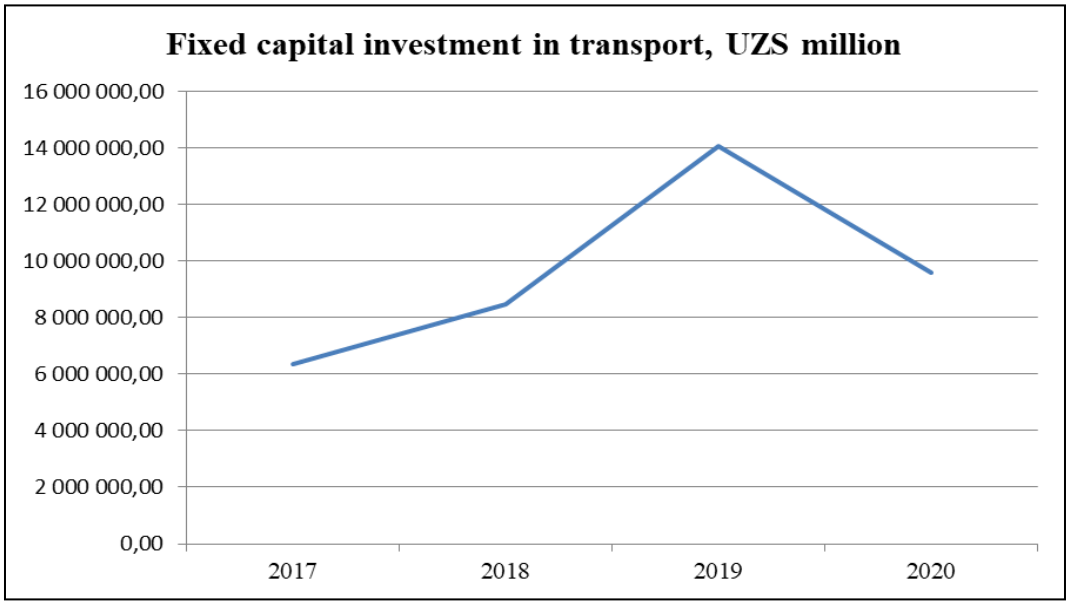

Figure 1. Fixed capital investment in transport, UZS million

The development of Uzbekistan's transport and logistics infrastructure, accompanied by the growth of industrial production, the accelerated development of tourism activities and the expansion of the trade network, has logically been reflected in the positive dynamics of freight turnover and the transport services sector as a whole.

In 2020, transport services amounted to SUM 53,772.5 bn, accounting for 24.5% of total services.

Analysis of the dynamics of the main transport indicators for 2017-2020 shows stability in the performance of the volume of transportation

TABLE 1. MAIN TRANSPORT INDICATORS FOR 2017-2020

№	*Index*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*
1.	**Cargo turnover, million tonne-km (including**				
	air transport)	**156,9**	**123,5**	**119,0**	**219**
	railway transport	**22 939,5**	**22 941,6**	**23 444,6**	**23 632,0**
	road transport	**13 607,7**	**14 640,8**	**15 879,3**	**16233,41705**
2.	**Freight transport, million tonnes, (including)**				
	air transport	**0,0264**	**0,0131**	**0,0104**	**0,0053**
	railway transport	**67,9**	**68,4**	**70,1**	**70,6**
	road transport	**1013,1**	**1102,2**	**1177,7**	**1238,188551**

During 2020, considerable work was done on the formation of modern road transport infrastructure, reconstruction and construction of new bus terminals, and the introduction of information and communication technologies in transport.

Having learned from foreign experience, a great deal of attention has been paid to clustering in Uzbekistan. Comprehensive measures aimed at expanding production, storage, processing and exports are being implemented in the Republic.

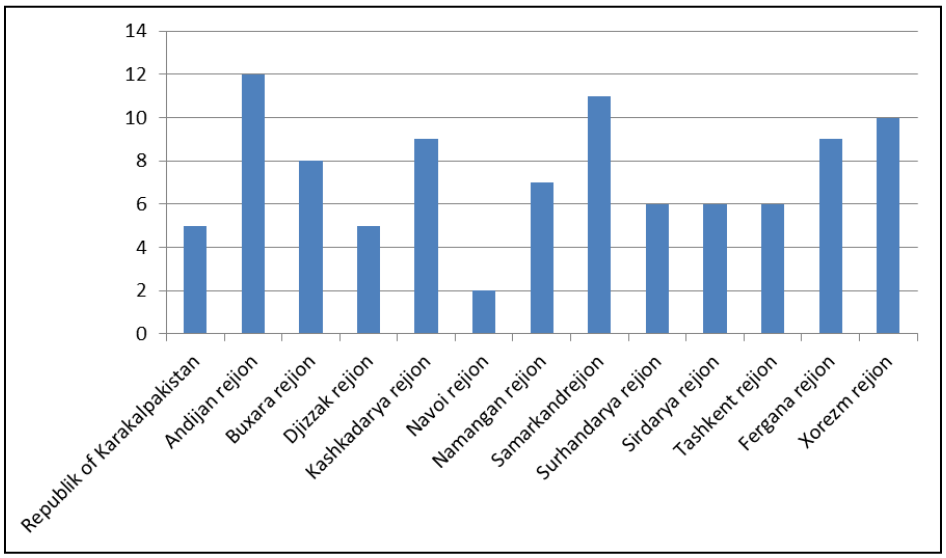

Figure 2. Number of clusters in Rep.Uzb

The combination of enterprises into transport and logistics clusters allows several crucial factors of competitiveness to be exploited at the same time:

- the deep specialisation of the companies in the clusters (each member is professionally engaged in one or a small number of activities, which allows for improvement in a narrow direction and increased productivity);
- economies of scale, achieved through higher production volumes (which lead to lower unit costs), resulting from higher sales volumes of final products;
- lower unit costs and higher product quality due to the synergy effect achieved through exchange of experience, direct interaction, involvement of the scientific community in clusters, unification of approaches in quality, logistics, engineering, information technology, etc.

The creation of transport and logistics clusters is beneficial for all economic entities of the Republic and can become an effective tool contributing to the socio-economic development of the Republic and its regions

The transport and logistics cluster concentrates on different market entities.

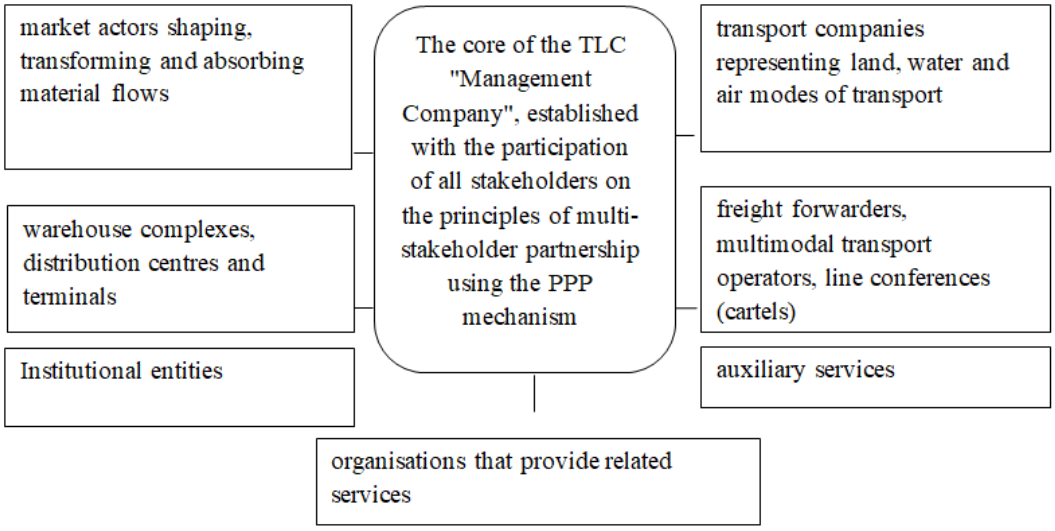

Figure 3. Structure of transport and logistics cluster (TLC)

The generalizing efficiency criterion defines the final goals and future directions of development of the transport and logistics cluster can be calculated according to the formula

$$Э_{tlk} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Э_i = \max$$

Where:

E_{tlk} - total effect of the transport and logistics cluster;

E_i - effect of the i-th cluster participant;

n - the number of interaction participants.

The effects of the cluster approach on the participants of the transport and logistics cluster are :

- increase in the volume of transport services provided;
- growth in the volume of logistics services;
- growth in transport and logistics services and their varieties;
- increase in the innovativeness of transport and logistics services provided;
- reducing the cost of transport and logistics services, which is possible due to the scale of operations;
- effective distribution of risks between the cluster members;
- improving the qualifications of the staff of the companies participating in the cluster on a systematic basis;
- obtaining regular material and financial support from members of the transport and logistics cluster;
- gaining economic advantages when acquiring material resources;

- Increasing the degree of adaptability to the transport and logistics services market, including international markets;
- increasing the competitiveness of enterprises in the cluster

The formation of transport and logistics clusters provides an implementation of the transit potential of the country in the global system of Euro-Asian international transport corridors and will be accompanied by a significant multiplier effect, which will affect other sectors of the economy, the development of regional markets for goods and services and, ultimately, an increase in the gross regional product (GRP) and gross domestic product (GDP) of the country.

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BUDAPEST COPY OF ALISHER NAVOY'S "MUKAHAMATU-L-LUG'ATAYN"

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ABSTRACT

Alisher Navoi made a great contribution to the field of linguistics with his work "Muhokamatu-l-lughatayn". In this work, Navoi proves the richness of the Turkic language by comparing languages belonging to two language families. Through various examples, in particular, it intertwines at the phonetic and lexical levels. It reveals 100 verbs that have no alternative in Persian, the male and female animals that are called by one word in Persian, and the subtleties of the image of the beloved through beautiful examples. This article discusses the Budapest copy of this work and its features.

KEYWORDS: *Alisher Navoi, Risala, "Muhokamatu-L-Lug'atayn", Comparative Linguistics, Budapest.*

INTRODUCTION

Understanding linguistic or literary views of an artist to be the ideas presented in his works. It may present such views of the creator in the works of a certain type. This is more visible in the works of artists in linguistics and literary studies. Along with the general theoretical rules within the field of science, the scientist's own observations and knowledge related to it included the phenomena of language or literature in these works. For example, Alisher Navoi's work "Muzonu-l-Avzon", which contains his views on literary studies and literary theory, provides examples of the rules of poetry, weights, and their compatibility with Turkish linguistics [1].

In the Middle Ages, many poets lived and worked near Movarounnahr and Khorasan. Lutfiy, Sakkokiy, Atoyi, Alisher Navoiy, Khojandiy and others wrote works in Turkish and Persian languages. Mir Alisher Navoi, a great thinker who contributed to the advancement of the Turkish language, left an indelible mark in the history of our literature through his unique works. Many books on literature, linguistics, religious-educational works, lexicology, music and economics belong to his pen. Alisher Navoi's work on linguistics "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" ("Discussion of two languages") is one of the rare works in the history of the Turkish language. This work compares two languages - Turkish and Persian. Navoi is one of the first in the history of science

to analyze comparative linguistics. Professor Kasimjon Sodikov writes about this work: "The treatise was not created under the influence of the passionate feelings of the author during his youth. Navoi created this work in the last moments of his life - at a time when he had accumulated great life experience, reached the height of his scientific views, found his mind precisely, and reached the level of perfection"[2].

As we mentioned earlier, Navoi compares the Turkish and Persian languages in this work and highlights their unique aspects. This lays the foundation for comparative linguistics. In addition, examples prove that the Turkish language has wide possibilities, that it does not lag the Persian language, and even surpasses it in many places. Some Turkish poets wrote more in Persian than in their mother tongue, Turkish. "Navoi says that the reason some Turkish poets prefer to write in Persian rather than in their mother tongue is that they do not know the rich possibilities of the Turkish language and cannot use it effectively" [3].

This work is Navoi's work dedicated to comparative linguistics, in which he sheds light on the phonetic, morphological and lexical aspects of the Turkish language of his time on the example of two compared works. At the beginning of the work, he gives his opinion about the release of clips of world languages.

Navoi describes the word as having several variants, i.e. dialects: "There are so many types of words that it is impossible to think and describe them. If it is stated superficially without exaggeration and written down briefly, there is no word that is divided into seventy-two varieties and becomes the words of seventy-two peoples; but it is more than that. It is like how many countries are there in each of the seven climates of the earth, how many cities, towns and villages are there in each country, and how many different desert peoples are there in every plain, in the belts and above every mountain, how many islands and banks of every river. there is a group of people. The language of each community is different from the others and the speech of each group is different from the others and has several characteristics, which are not different from others [3]".

So far, 5 manuscripts of the work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" have been found, 3 of them are part of Navoi's collections. "The first of those three manuscripts is a copy of the collection classified by Navoi himself. This manuscript, which was read continuously between 1496 and 1499, is stored in the Topkopi Palace Library in Istanbul, Turkey with number 808. The second is a two-volume manuscript kept in the Paris National Library with numbers 316-317. This copy, copied in the first quarter of the 16th century, shares a number of features with the Istanbul copy. According to this, if it was copied from this copy, perhaps, and finally, the third manuscript is kept in the second treasure of Turkey - the Fatih section of the Suleymaniye library with the number 4056" [2].

According to Yusuf Tursunov, a scholar of Navoi, candidate of philology, and senior researcher, another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in the library of Salorjang in Hyderabad, India, under index 18, in the same cover as Babur's book. The work was copied in 1180 Hijri (1766-1767 AD) [4].

Another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in Budapest. We'll get to this copy in more detail later.

Alisher Navoi's work on the discussion of two languages was first published in 1841 in Paris by M. Katremer. Later, it was published by Ismail Gaspirali (1882) in Bogchasaroy, and by Ahmad

Javdat (1895) in Istanbul. In addition, this work was also printed in the beginning of the last century in the lithography method (Koqan, 1917).

The work was published in Tashkent in 1940 by P. Shamsiyev and O. Usmanov in Latin graphics. This publication is based on the Paris copy of the work, and the Istanbul and Kokan prints were also used as auxiliary copies. Later, Porso Shamsiyev published the work in Cyrillic script in 1948 and 1967[2].

The work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" was published in many other cities, including Ankara, Ashgabat, and Urumqi. The work was published twice in Tashkent by Professor Kasimjon Sodikov (2011, 2017)[5]. In addition, the scientific and critical edition of the work was carried out by Yusuf Tursunov, a literary scholar[3].

In this article, we will focus mainly on the manuscript of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" kept in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Another copy of "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is kept in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in the eastern section of the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences under the number Ms Torok Qu.75.

This copy of the work differs from others in the following features. For example, the Topkapi copy of the work has 27 lines of text on each page and is decorated with a gilded border. The Budapest copy we are describing has 11 lines of text without a border around it. In the manuscript's introduction (page 1b) it is written: “Risolayi muhokamatu-l-lug‘atayn” (رساله محاكمة اللغتين) This copy is copied in a beautiful letter, in black ink.Races are given regularly. In the places where there are poetic passages in the work, the title "bayt" has been left, but in the places where there are rubai and qita, it can be seen that it is written not as rubai, qita, but as a poem. Some places are missing titles. In addition, drew a red ink line over the text in the places where the verses appear.

Another significance of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn" is that in it, the writer gives one hundred Turkish verbs that cannot be expressed in Persian. In Topkapi and Paris copies of the work, the number of verbs is ninety-nine, and one verb is missing from the list. Fatih and Budapest copies have one hundred verbs. The missing verb in the above two copies is the verb čïmdïlamaq, which comes after the verb qïčïğlamaq[2]. The copyist of the manuscript wrote the words piece by piece while giving a hundred verbs in the work. It is possible to observe where the text was written because writing separately the words until the manuscript is complete.

In the work, the knowledge of phonetics, lexicon, morphology and terminology of the old Uzbek (Turkish) language of the Middle Ages is illuminated through beautiful examples, which shows its importance in its time and even now. This work serves as the main source for creating works related to the history of our language and historical grammar.

In general, the discovery of new manuscripts of written sources known and unknown to science leads to the expansion of the scope of work on the work, and enrichment with new information. Through these, it will be possible to publish new and excellent scientific editions of these works.

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