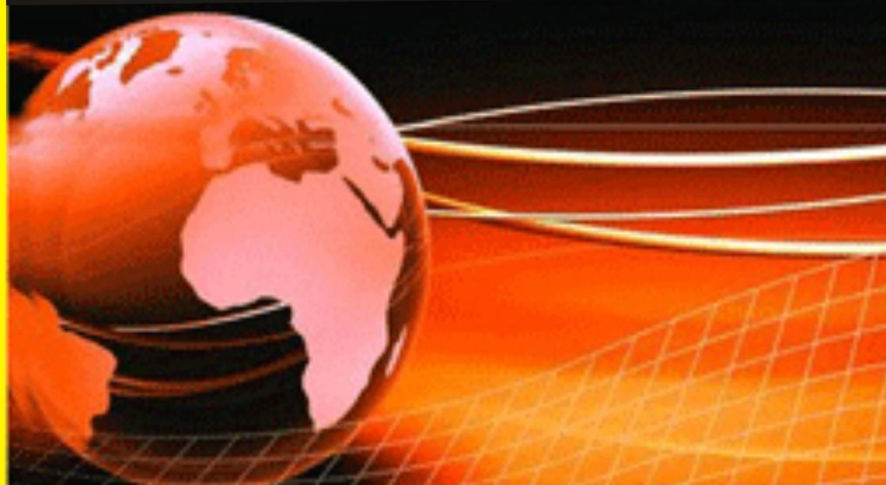


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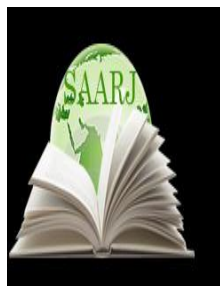
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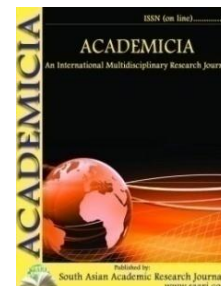
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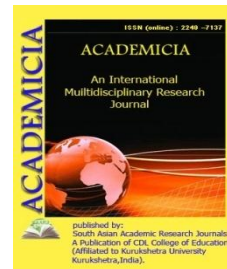
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## THE REGION'S AQUATIC VEGETATION OF LAKE KARA-KIRA BUKHARA

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### ABSTRACT

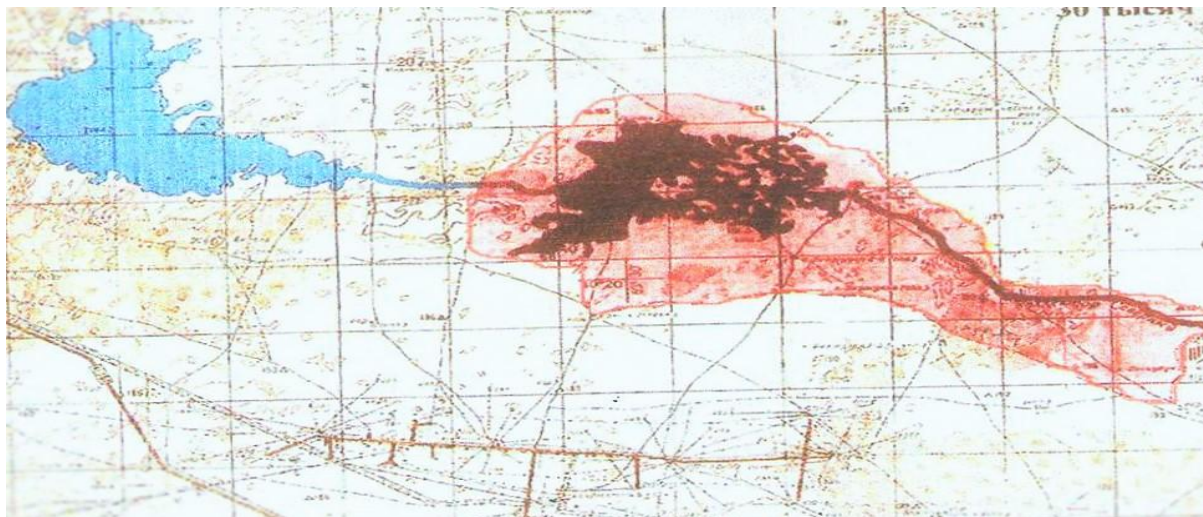
*The study of high water plants was carried out in complete field conditions. At the specified points, the associations formed by water plants were determined. The northern collector is the main source of water in the lake. Although water is not taken from the lake, the amount of water decreases because of the evaporation and filtration. A large amount of biomass is also formed by plants that grow under water. Several species of Reed give tons of biomass during the period of vegetations. The composition of the plants, whose names are mentioned above, consists mainly of carbohydrates. The most common in the lake is a simple Reed, a plant that spreads and forms large fields. The length of its stem is 2-4 meters. The biomass that forms the cane depends on the depth at which its stem is located in the water. Of the collected samples, 0,05 ml of water was taken, poured onto the garyaeva chamber, and the top cover was closed with a mirror. The prepared drug was seen in a microscope and the dominant types of phytoplankton were determined using speculators. In the territory of Bukhara region there are 7 natural lakes, all of which are formed on the account of collector waters. The total area of these waters is 101 thousand hectares. The maximum depth of Kara kir Lake is 5-10% of the total area, the average depth is 15-20%, the minimum depth is 70-80%. In summer and autumn, the shallow areas of the lake dry up and eutrophication is observed.*

**KEYWORDS:** Collector, Filtration, Eutrophication, Gidotafit, Invasion, Microscope, Phytoplankton, Aquarium.

## INTRODUCTION

The article provides information on the geographical location of the Kora-kir Lake, consisting of 3 parts, drainage water, the chemical composition of water, the types of phytoplanktons which grow in the lake and increase their sorts in order to use them in a fishing industry.

In the territory of Bukhara region there are 7 natural lakes, all of which are formed on the account of collector waters. The total area of these waters is 101 thousand hectares. In terms of the size of the area occupied by natural lakes, the Kora Kir Lake is the second largest lake.(picture 1)



**1-figure. Kara Kir Lake's overall appearance.**

Natural lake Kara Kir (system of lakes) is located in the north west of the Bukhara Oasis. Its water is formed on account of gathering collector water. The northern collector is the main source of water in the lake. Although water is not taken from the lake, the amount of water decreases because of the evaporation and filtration. Water enters the lake through the northern collector at 30-40 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, but there is no possibility of going out. As a result of the increase in collector water in winter and spring, the area of the lake reaches 26,5-27,2 thousand hectares. In the high-temperature of the summer months, evaporation and filtration occur at a high level, in addition, the area of the lake is significantly reduced to 5-10 thousand hectares due to the decrease entering water to the lake. The maximum depth of the lake (large Kara kir) is 7-8 meters, the average depth is 2,0-2,5 meters, the minimum is 0,7-1,8 meters. The maximum depth of Kara kir Lake is 5-10% of the total area, the average depth is 15-20%, the minimum depth is 70-80%. In summer and autumn, the shallow areas of the lake dry up and eutrophication is observed. As a result, all hydrotropic plants dry out.

The indicators of the Biogen elements of the lake are nitrogen 3,5-4,5 mg/L, in the summer the amount of phosphorus changes to 0,575-1,348 mg/L, during the season these indicators are higher than in the other water bodies of the Bukhara Oasis.

According to the chemical composition of the water the lake belongs to the group of waters with chloride sulphide. The amount of sulfide in water is 369,9 mg/L, the amount of chloride is 170-260 mg/L. The mineralization of water is much higher. Its amount is 5400 mg/L in the winter-

spring season, as a result of high air temperature in the summer-autumn season, the brightness of water in the lake increases so that the mineralization of water in the account goes up to 13000 mg/l.[3]

In summer, the pH indicator of lake water will be 8,1. In August, September, the pH indicator on the water surface will be equal to 7,8. On the shore, it is often equal to 8,2-8,5. The oxidative index is 4,95 to 6,58 O<sub>2</sub> mg /l.[5]

The water of the lake is clear and a purity of the water has a seasonal character. The highest indicator of water is 2,8-3,0 meters in January and February. In summer it decreases significantly 50-150 CM. (According to sekki disk). The water temperature is closely related to the air temperature.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Seasonal (spring, summer, autumn) research work was carried out to investigate the existing nutritional base of the lake. Work was carried out in field and laboratory conditions. Phytoplankton was collected through a special No. 76 digital plankton net. Samples were taken from the marked points of the lake and 4% were fixed with formalin. Of the collected samples, 0,05 ml of water was taken, poured onto the garyaeva chamber, and the top cover was closed with a mirror. The prepared drug was seen in a microscope and the dominant types of phytoplankton were determined using speculators. The samples collected to separate the clean algological cell of phytoplankton were not fixed. [1,2,3,4,5]

The study of high water plants was carried out in complete field conditions. At the specified points, the associations formed by water plants were determined. On the territory of the lake, high water plants encountered were studied into 3 ecological groups: Hydrophytes - half of their body in water, the remaining half growing on the surface of the water, hydrophytes-plants that grow at high humidity and on the shores of the water, hydrotophytes - plants that grow at the bottom of the water and on the surface of the water. As a result of the research, the dominant species of high water plants encountered in the lake were studied and identified.[6,7]

### Analysis and results:

The area of the Kara kir lake 70-90 % is shallow waterlogged with high water vegetation. The high water vegetation of the lake was formed on the account of the northern collector water. High plants in the lake belong to groups of plants that grow along the coast, growing in half submerged in water, completely submerged in water. *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, *P.crius*, *P.pectinatus*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Chara fragilis*, *Phragmites communis*, *Typha angustifolia*, *T.latifolia*, *Scirpus lacustis*, *Bolboschoenus maritimus* occupied the Kara areas.

Gidrophytes - half of the body in water, half of the plants growing on the surface of the water, *Typha angustifolia*, *T.latifolia*, *Scirpus lacustis*, *Bolboschoenus maritimus*, *Phragmites communis*.

Gidatophytes - at the bottom of the water, plants that grow on the surface of the water, *Chara fragilis*, *Potamogeton perfoliatus*, *P.crius*, *P.pectinatus*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*.

The high water plants that fly in the lake form a large biomass, which is very common. Therefore, the determination of the yield of plants has an important scientific and practical significance. In the study of the biological yield of plants, the main emphasis was placed on those plants that grow rapidly, develop and form a large amount of biomass.

The most common in the lake is a simple Reed, a plant that spreads and forms large fields. The length of its stem is 2-4 meters. The biomass that forms the cane depends on the depth at which its stem is located in the water. The reed, which gives the most biomass, forms the stems, growing at a depth of 0,5-1,5 m of water. The amount of the STEM is 1 m<sup>2</sup> on the surface is 60-95 grains, the weight of which is 6-10 kg without moisture, and in dry-2,5-4,0 kg. Productivity in the bushes growing in areas with low depth is relatively low.

With high productivity, the Ram (rogoz) is distinguished separately. Their height and thickness of the STEM are almost the same. The height of the Ram is an average of 3-3. It is about 5 m. They occupied large areas, mainly in shallow areas of the water area. The number of stalks in an area of 1 m<sup>2</sup> is 20-40 grains. The weight of biomass reaches 2,5-12,0 kg while in dry form 1,0-1,5 kg.

A large amount of biomass is also formed by plants that grow under water. Several species of Rdest give tons of biomass during the period of vegetations. The composition of the plants, whose names are mentioned above, consists mainly of carbohydrates. They contain a small amount of proteins and vitamins. This high water was considered the main nutrient of white amur fish.

In the black-and-White Lake, the White amur fish does not meet at all. Therefore, in order to increase the number of white amur fish in this lake and increase its fertility, the technology of application as a feed for the White Amur is being carried out in the innovation system, which is rich in physiologically active substances, the plants of ryaska and Azolla growing on the surface of the water.

Samples were collected through a batometer to determine the types of microscopic algae in Lake Kara-qir and apply them to fisheries. The samples collected during the summer months were fixed in 4% Solution of the drug and species were determined by a microscope in laboratory conditions.[1,4]

The composition of the algae of the black-and-white hand is mainly blue-green, green and diatom algae. 16 species of blue-green algae- *Oscillatoria limosa* Ag, *O.amphibia* Ag, *O.angusta* Koppe, *O.sancta* Gom, *Merismopedia glauca* Nag, *M.tenuissima* Lemm, *Microcystis muscicola* Elenk, *Anabaena bergii* Ostenf, *A.variabilis* Kutz, *Spirulina gomontiana* Geitl, *S. mojar* Kutz, *S. tenuissima* Kutz, *Phormidium ambiguum* Gom, *Ph.valderiae* Geitl, *Lyngbyna salina* Kutz, *L. limnetica* Lemm.

18 species of green algae- *Scenedesmus acuminatus* Chodat, *S.obliquus* Kutz, *S. quadrricauda* Breb, *S. acutiformis* Schroed, *Pediastrum borganum* Menegh, *Chlorella ellipsoidea* Geneck, *Chlorella ellipsoidea* Geneck, *Ch. vulgaris* Beyer, *Ankistrodesmus angustus* Bern, *A. acicularis* Korschik, *A. arcuatus* Korschik, *Ulothrix zonata* Kutz, *U.variabilis* Kutz, *Clodophora glomerata* Kutz, *Vaucheria geminate* D.C., *Closterium parvulum* Nag, *Cosmarium angulogum* Breb, *C. granatum* Breb, *Spiragira varianus* Czurd.

19 species of diatom algae- *Diatoma elongatum* Ag, *D. anceps* Kirchn, *D. vulgare* Bory, *Melosera ambigua* O.Mull, *M.varians* Ag, *Cuculotella comta* Kutz, *C. operculata* Kutz, *C. bodanica* Eulenst, *Synedra acus* Kutz, *S.capitata* Her, *S.tabulata* Kutz, *Navicula cari* Her, *N.cincta* Kutz, *Cymbella laevis* Nag, *C. turgida* Cl, *Mastogloia baltica* Grun, *M. elleptica* Cl, *M. smithii* Thw, *Cyrosigma spenceri* Cl

7 species of evglena algae- *Euglena variabilis* Klebs, *E.acus* Her, *E.aculeata* P.Christ, *E. hemichrcmata* Skuja, *E. proxima* Dang, *Phacus alatus* Klebs, *Ph. caudatus* Hubner.

### The spread of microscopic algae in the system of Kara kir lakes

TABLE 1

Group of phytoplankton	Species of phytoplankton	Large Kora Kir	Small Kora Kir	Aquarium
Cyanophyta	<i>Oscillatoria limosa</i> Ag	+	+	+
	<i>O.amphibia</i> Ag	+	+	+
	<i>O.angusta</i> Koppe	+	+	+
	<i>O.sancta</i> Gom	+	+	
	<i>Merismopedia glauca</i> Nag	+	+	
	<i>M.tenuissima</i> Lemm	+	+	+
	<i>Microcystis muscicola</i> Elenk		+	+
	<i>Anabaena bergii</i> Ostenf	+	+	+
	<i>A.variabilis</i> Kutz	+	+	
	<i>Spirulina gomontiana</i> Geitl	+		+
	<i>S.mojor</i> Kutz			+
	<i>S.tenuissima</i> Kutz			+
	<i>Phormidium ambiguum</i> Gom	+	+	+
	<i>Ph.valderiae</i> Geitl	+	+	
	<i>Lyngbya salina</i> Kutz	+	+	
	<i>L.limnetica</i> Lemm		+	+
Chlorophyta	<i>Scenedesmus acuminatus</i> Chodat	+	+	+
	<i>S.obliquus</i> Kutz	+	+	+
	<i>S.quadriricauda</i> Breb	+	+	
	<i>S.acutiformis</i> Schroed	+		
	<i>Pediastrum borganum</i> Menegh	+		
	<i>Chlorella ellipsoidea</i> Geneck	+		
	<i>Ch.vulgaris</i> Beyer	+		
	<i>Ankistrodesmus angustus</i> Bern	+	+	+
	<i>A.acicularis</i> Korschik	+	+	+
	<i>A.arcuratus</i> Korschik		+	
	<i>Ulothrix zonata</i> Kutz	+	+	+
	<i>U.variabilis</i> Kutz	+	+	+
	<i>Clodophora glomerata</i> Kutz	+		
	<i>Vaucheria geminata</i> D.C.	+		
	<i>Closterium parvulum</i> Nag		+	+

	<i>Cosmarium angulogum</i> Breb		+	+
	<i>C.granatum</i> Breb		+	
	<i>Spiragira varianus</i> Czurd		+	+
Bacilariophyta	<i>Diatoma elongatum</i> Ag	+	+	
	<i>D.anceps</i> Kirchn	+	+	
	<i>D.vulgare</i> Bory	+		
	<i>Melosera ambigua</i> O.Mull	+		+
	<i>M.varians</i> Ag	+	+	+
	<i>Cuclorella compta</i> Kutz		+	+
	<i>C.operculata</i> Kutz		+	+
	<i>C.bodanica</i> Eulenst		+	+
	<i>Synedra acus</i> Kutz	+	+	+
	<i>S.capitata</i> Her	+	+	
	<i>S.tabulata</i> Kutz	+	+	
	<i>Navicula cari</i> Her	+	+	
	<i>N.cincta</i> Kutz	+	+	
	<i>Cymbella laevis</i> Nag		+	+
	<i>C.turgida</i> Cl		+	+
	<i>Mastogloia baltica</i> Grun	+	+	
	<i>M.elleptica</i> Cl	+	+	
	<i>M.smithii</i> Thw	+	+	
	<i>Cyrosigma spenceri</i> Cl		+	+
Euglenophyta	<i>Euglena variabilis</i> Klebs	+	+	
	<i>E.acus</i> Her	+	+	
	<i>E.aculeata</i> P.Christ	+		+
	<i>E.hemichromata</i> Skuja	+		+
	<i>E.proxima</i> Dang	+		+
	<i>Phacus alatus</i> Klebs		+	+
	<i>Ph.caudatus</i> Hubner		+	+

From the identified phytoplankton, pure cells of the species, which are rich in physiologically active substances, multiply rapidly and form a large amount of biomass, which is a valuable nutrient for herbivorous fish, were isolated. Representatives of green algae – *Scenedesmus obliquus*, *Chlorella vulgaris* studied the growth, development and reproduction of all Organo-mineral environments in the laboratory conditions of algological clean cells of the species. *Scenedesmus obliquus*, which separates from the black-and-white water basin, *chlorella vulgaris* cells multiply in the mineral nutrient medium, their cell count is determined to increase in 4-5 days in 1 ml of water to 60-65 million.[2]

## CONCLUSION:

The types of phytoplankton and macrophytes in Kara kir Lake were identified, of which the species was rich in physiologically active substances and rapidly developed, forming a large amount of biomass.

Algological clean isolated species from phytoplankton are abundant and it is used to enrich them with nutrients for white Hawthorn fish as well as water in the lake with oxygen and to purify the aquatic environment from Organo-mineral substances.

It is used to increase the productivity of white amur fish by multiplying ryaska and azole from high water plants.

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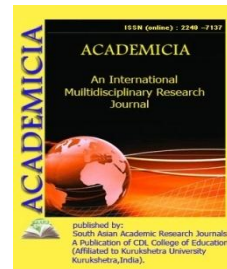
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## STUDY TO FIND OUT THE INCIDENCE OF GENITAL TUBERCULOSIS IS A CAUSE OF FEMALE INFERTILITY IN CHHATTISGARH INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Genital tuberculosis (GTB) is one of the major causes for severtubal disease leading to infertility in developing countries. Unlike pulmonary tuberculosis, the clinical diagnosis of GTB is difficult because in majority of cases the disease is either asymptomatic or has varied clinical presentation. Routine laboratory values are of little value in the diagnosis. An absolute diagnosis cannot be made from characteristic features in hysterosalpingogram (HSG) or laparoscopy or TB-PCR. Due to the paucibacillary nature of GTB, diagnosis by mycobacterial culture and histopathological examination (HPE) have limitation and low detection rate. A combinations of test is required for the confirmation of GTB.*

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**KEYWORDS:** *Genital Tuberculosis, Fertility, Histopathology, Laparoscopy And TB-PCR*

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## INTRODUCTION

Female Genital tuberculosis is identified as an important cause of infertility in Chhattisgarh mainly near about 70 % patients are seen suffering from genital tuberculosis (GTB) due to poor hygiene, belonging from tribal area, unprotected sexual habit, marriage in early age, recurrent abortion and low immunity. Tuberculosis or TB is a bacterium which can affect any part of our body when the bacterium reaches the genital tract in called as genital tuberculosis. Its effect as genital tract, fallopian tubes, uterus and ovaries (**Verma 1991**). In some cases it also effect the cervix, vagina and vulva. Genital tuberculosis is one of the major cause tubal disease. Female having symptoms which include pelvic pain, lower abdomen pain, vaginal discharge with foul smell, irregular menstrual cycle, post coital bleeding, history of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), dysmenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, infertility. The tubercle bacilli reach the genital tract mainly by Haematogenous spread from foci outside the genitalia.

Haematogenous spread of TB bacilli to the fallopian tube result in involvement of submucosa at the outer end with gradual spread medially to the endometrium direct spread of infection to the fallopian tube result in exosalpingitis with tubercle on the surface (**Mridula Bose 2011**). The both fallopian tube are involved in nearly in 100% of cases. The diameter of the tube become larger, ampulla region shows the earliest and most extensive changes the fimbria process become greatly swollen, the ostia remain open or closed, the tube may appear normal or only slightly edematous. It not only causes tubal obstruction and dysfunction but also impairs implantation due to endometrial involvement and ovulatory failure from ovarian involvement. (**Roy and Roy 2013**)

### Frequency of tuberculosis in genital organs

Sr.No.	Organ	Frequency (%)
1	Fallopian tube	90-100
2	Endometriosis	50-60
3	Ovaries	20-30
4	Cervix	5-15
5	Vulva and vagina	1

**TABLE 1:** In 80-90 % cases FGTB affect young women's between 18-38 years of age and is an important cause of infertility.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The resources population for this study comprised of 332 women aged between 25-38 years cases of infertility over a 3 years. During this study period of 2013-2016 July all the cases were treated at the Aashirwad Hospital ICSI Test tube baby center of Raipur (C.G). The 228 patients were investigated for genital tuberculosis para meter for selection were complaining of infertility and symptoms of pelvic pain, irregular menstrual bleeding, scanty menses, serve endometriosis 'uterine fibroids with endometrial polyp, history of being treated for T.B. All study group female were subjected to detailed history taking included age, marital status, presenting complaint previous or current history of extra genital T.B and family history of T.B. (**Chauhan GB et al., 2004**)

## Result and discussion

228 patients were analyzed in this study, out of these 18 were found to be positive for mycobacterium tuberculosis infection by TB-PCR, 20 were positive by HPE, 22 by laparoscopy, 12 were positive by ESR, 8 patients had tubal factor (by HSG) and 6 were positive from culture. All these patients indicated bad obstetric history with ultrasonography finding confirming an altered endometrium associated with genital tuberculosis. (Crofon G *et al.*, 1992)

It was noted in 50% of genital MTB cases, the endometrium was involved. Further, around 30% of the patients with tubal adhesions, intrauterine adhesion was observed.

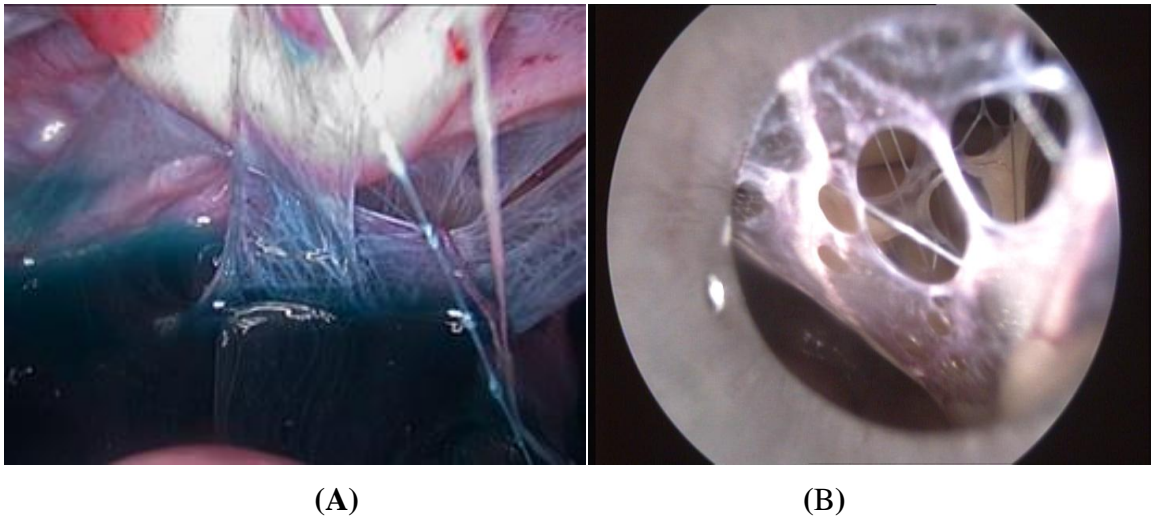
Sr.	Test	No of case	Positive	Negative
1.	HPE	53	20 (37.7)	33 (62.2)
2.	PCR	32	18 (56.2)	14 (43.7)
3.	LAP	43	22 (51.1)	21 (48.8)
4.	HSG	30	8 (26.7)	22 (73.3)
5.	ESR	30	12 (40)	18 (60)
6.	CULTURE	40	6 (15)	34 (85)

**TABLE 2:** Number of cases detected by different test methods.

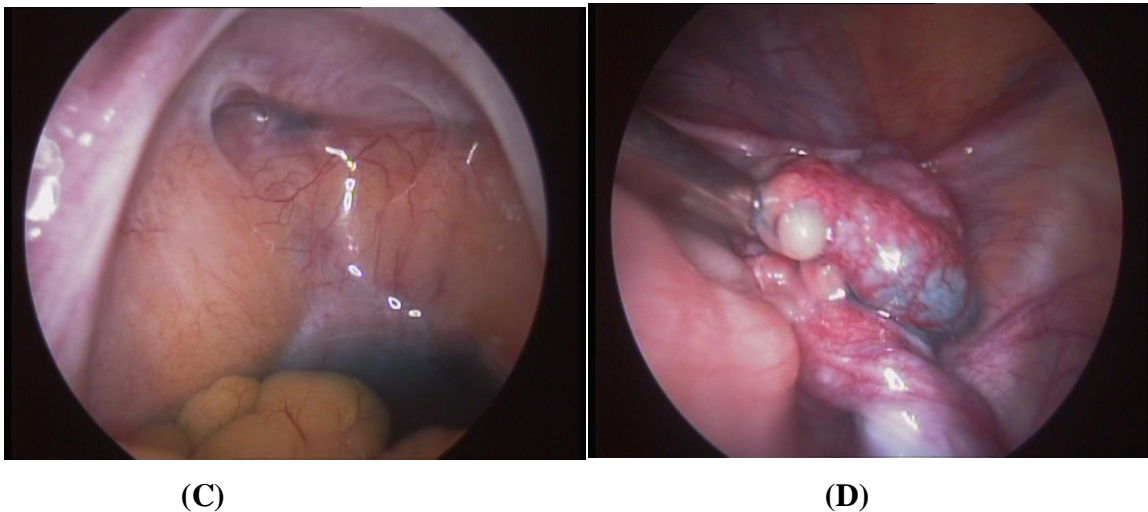
The secondary outcome was the study of histopathological and microbiological AFB culture, finding of endometrial biopsies. The investigation included complete blood count, ESR, TB GOLD, TBPCR. The diagnosis of genital TB was confirmed by laparoscopy and hydrotubation. Especially for tubal, ovarian and peritoneal disease. The test can be combined with hysteroscopy.

The patient is considered that GTB is positive when the evolution is done that raised in TBPCR positive, there may be congestion, edema and adhesions in pelvic organ with multiple fluid pockets. There are military tubercles over the fallopian tubes and uterus.

In chronic stages there may be short and swollen tubes, patchy salpingitis, poor vascularization, pyosalpinx, adhesions.



**Figure1:** Laparoscopic findings showing adhesions in female genital tuberculosis case.



**Figure 2:** Laparoscopic findings showing tubercles caseous nodules in female genital tube.

The investigation included complete TB gold, TBPCR, Hormone profile LH, FSH, TSH, AMH and prolactin. To predict genital Koch's on the basis of imagine marker in the form of transvaginal sonography and hysterosalpingogram. The secondary outcome was the study of diagnostic laparoscopy hysteroscopy which shows the entire tubo ovarian relationship, appearance and edematous of tube in zig zag manner adhesion, endometriosis patches are seen up to peritoneum.

The patient are considered that GTB is positive when the evolution is done that raised in ESR, TBPCR positive USG, HSG picture shows irregular contour of uterine cavity, bilateral tubal occlusion with obstruction beading of the tube, endometrial adhesion, transition between the isthmus and the ampulla, trans vaginal sonography suggest free fluid in endometrium seen endometrial calcification.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Our result shows that the incidence of the female genital tuberculosis (FGTB) in Chhattisgarh is near about 70% of the total population. No single test can be detect all instances of GTB. A combination of tests is needed to increase the detection rate. Histopath, AFB culture, HSG, PCR, laparoscopy are found to be useful in diagnosing disease confirmly It showed positive correlation with endometrial TB-PCR and tubal involvement in many cases. The conception rate is very poor and therefore early diagnosis and treatment is vital the improve outcome.

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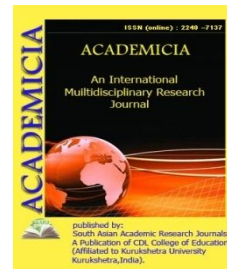
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## DETERMINATION OF RHEOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF SOFT MEDIA STRAINED WITH ACCELERATION AND INERTIA

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### ABSTRACT

*As a result of the study of the rheological properties of soft fluids, it was determined that the melt in a certain range of strain rates exhibits the properties of non-Newtonian media. By processing the experimentally obtained soft fluid flow curves and using the averaged type of the rheological equation of the medium deformable accelerated and by inertia, the rheological parameters were determined - linear density coefficients and - limiting dynamic stresses for six intervals of variation of stresses and strain rates by the feed melts. It has been established that with increasing humidity and temperature of soft fluids, limiting stresses and linear densities decrease. The method consists in determining the immersion force of a conic indenter with a constant velocity and a coefficient that takes into account the shear zones, as well as the angle formed by the boundaries of the zone of medium straining. The magnitude of the force, depending on the velocity gradient, is plotted on the graph. In particular, according to the law of Newton viscous flow, under the action of stress, the fluid instantly acquires a strain rate, i.e., it flows, and when the stress is removed, it stops instantaneously. This structure causes one of the characteristic features of mixtures - the presence of linear density expressing an inert resistance to accelerated strains, and depending on accelerated strain. By connecting these simplest models in series and/or parallel, one can obtain a composite model, its parameters being close to the properties of the real body.*

**KEYWORDS:** *rheological properties, soft media, stress and strain variation rates, Newtonian viscous law.*

## INTRODUCTION

As is known, Hooke's law is the basic law of the theory of elasticity, which reflects the linear relationship between forces and small deformations in elastic medium, it has the form:  $\tau = G\gamma$ , and was found in 1678. Its mechanical model is a spiral spring. In this law,  $G$  is the modulus of elasticity, equal to the tangent of the slope angle of dependence graph  $\tau = f(\gamma)$ . The modulus of elasticity depends only on the properties of given material and is one of its rheological characteristics.

In 1687 Newton has proposed a law, according to which the internal friction in the flow of fluid depends on the rate of strain, i.e., on relative velocity of the motion of its particles; it has the form:  $\tau = \mu\dot{\gamma}$ . Mechanical model of a Newtonian fluid presents a damper consisting of a piston that moves in a cylinder with fluid. At piston moving, the fluid flows through the gaps between the piston and the cylinder from one part of the cylinder to the other. In Newton law of viscous flow, the coefficient of proportionality is  $\mu$  - the dynamic viscosity of the fluid, equal to the tangent of the slope angle in dependence graph  $\tau = f(\dot{\gamma})$ . The modulus of dynamic viscosity depends on the properties of this fluid and is one of its rheological characteristics.

Later, in 1870, Saint-Venant was the first to formulate the equations that satisfactorily describe the laws of plastic flow of metals in terms of continuum mechanics. This success was largely due to Tresca's experimental research. The mechanical model of Saint-Venant's ideally plastic body is an element of dry friction, consisting of the plates pressed against each other. With relative displacement of the plates, a constant frictional force  $\tau = \tau_0$  occurs between them, per unit area, depending on the amount of compression force.

It should be noted that up to the present time both theoretical investigations and technical means and methods for determining the rheological characteristics of real materials are developing.

One of such methods is the rotational method for determining the viscosity and other rheological characteristics of such materials as oil products, drilling and washing fluids, paint and varnish materials, solutions and melts of polymers, cement and clay solutions, pastes, glass, slags and metals melts, food products, cosmetics, etc.

In [1-4], the concepts of rheology, the theory of viscosity measurements and the features of elastic properties determination, shear strength, stress relaxation, and other characteristics of materials by means of rotary and other devices of different purposes are given. There the descriptions of rotary devices and their characteristics are also given.

Structural and mechanical properties of real bodies are simulated using the combinations of the above-mentioned simplest ideal rheological models: the Hooke's model, the Newton model, and the Saint-Venant-Coulomb model. These three models illustrate an ideally elastic body, an ideally viscous fluid and an ideally plastic body, respectively. By connecting these simplest models in series and/or parallel, one can obtain a composite model, its parameters being close to the properties of the real body.

In particular, according to the law of Newton viscous flow, under the action of stress, the fluid instantly acquires a strain rate, i.e., it flows, and when the stress is removed, it stops

instantaneously. In real processes, under the action of stress in a fluid, the strain rate develops from zero to a certain value, i.e., it strains with acceleration, and when the stress is removed, the strain rate slows down with acceleration.

Rheological model of the medium that strains with acceleration and inertia, and its solution, as well as the formulation of the laws of this phenomenon, is given in [5, 6] (1983, 1987). According to this model, the stress tensor is directly proportional to the tensor of accelerated strain  $\tau_{ij} = m_\ell \ddot{\gamma}_{ij}$ , and the proportionality coefficient is  $m_\ell = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \rho \ell_*$ , having the dimension of

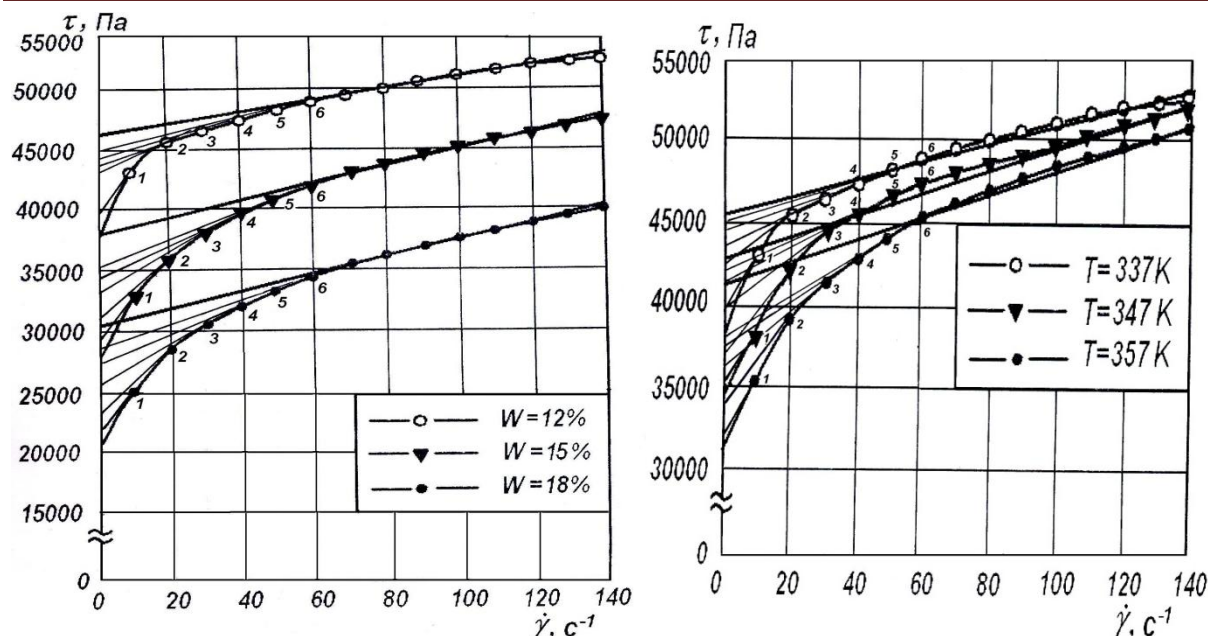
linear density (kg/m), equal to the tangent of the slope angle of dependence graph  $\tau = f(\ddot{\gamma})$ . The linear density is directly proportional to the volume density of molar particles  $\rho$  multiplied by dynamic distance of transport of molar particles  $\ell_*$ , and expresses the inert resistance to accelerated strains, i.e. depends on the properties of the given medium and is one of its rheological characteristics.

In [7], by the solution of retardation model of a viscous-inert strained medium and analysis of the solution, it was stated that such fluids possess some additional resistance with respect to Newtonian viscous fluid. It was also found that the solution of rheological equation of a viscous-inert strained medium describes the series of curves of strain rate as a function of time and the processes of retention due to viscous pre-action under the action of stress, and when the stress is removed, the strain rate decreases slowly according to the law of viscous pre-action. Consequently, this proves that the strain rate in media does not develop instantaneously, as in Newtonian viscous fluid.

In [8], a method is proposed for determining the rheological parameter of  $m_\ell$ -inert resistance of media under its straining. The method consists in determining the immersion force of a conic indenter with a constant velocity and a coefficient that takes into account the shear zones, as well as the angle formed by the boundaries of the zone of medium straining. The magnitude of the force, depending on the velocity gradient, is plotted on the graph. According to the graph, the limiting dynamic stresses and strains are determined as the cone indenter is introduced, and then the rheological parameter of the medium  $m_\ell$  is determined.

This paper is devoted to determining the parameters  $m_\ell$  - the linear density coefficient and  $\tau_0$  - the limiting stress for specific media, when there are flow curves for real media under study.

In [9], experimental flow curves are determined - changes in shear stress  $\tau$  of mixed fodder vs the change in strain rate for three values of humidity  $w$ , temperature  $T^\circ$ . Using the results given in [9], in each graph of the change in shear stress  $\tau$  of mixed fodder vs the change in strain rate at humidity  $w_1 = 12\%$ ,  $w_2 = 15\%$ ,  $w_3 = 18\%$  (Fig. 1), and at temperature  $T_1 = 337^\circ\text{K}$ ,  $T_2 = 347^\circ\text{K}$ ,  $T_3 = 357^\circ\text{K}$  (Fig. 2), six points are chosen on these curves. Tangential lines are drawn to these points. By the intersection of tangent lines with the abscissa axis,  $\tau_{0i}$  are determined, which are the limiting shear stresses for the corresponding intervals of mixed fodder flow. After the tangential lines were drawn, the limiting shear stresses were obtained for fodder humidity  $w_1 = 12\%$ ,  $w_2 = 15\%$ ,  $w_3 = 18\%$  for points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Fig.1).



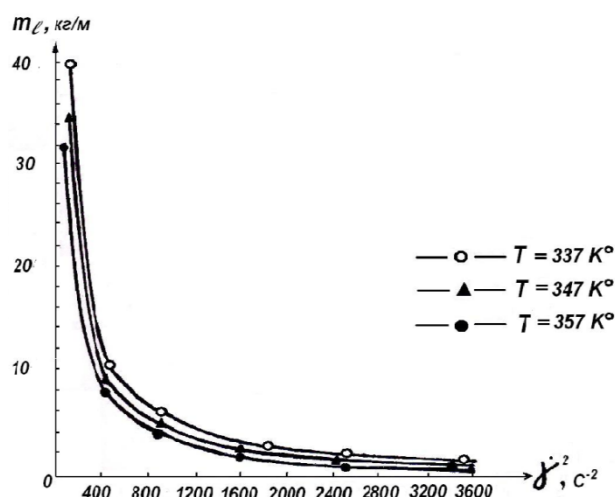
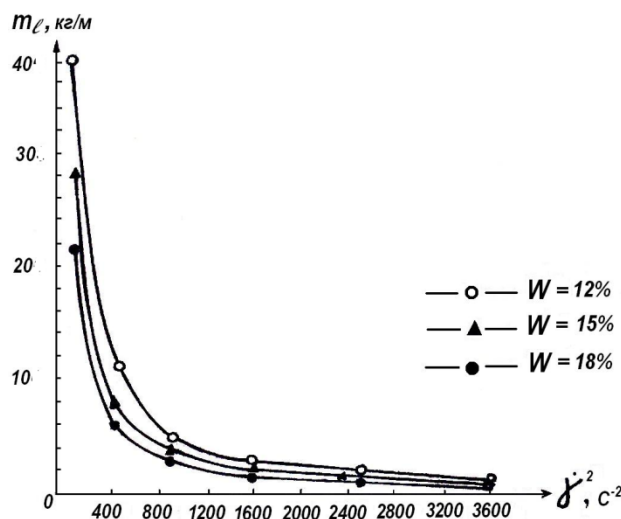
Figs. 1,2. Curves of mixed fodder flow for different values of humidity and temperature.

Since  $\tau = m_\ell \dot{\gamma}$  formula can be written for the  $i$ -th point in the form  $\tau_{0i} = m_{\ell i} u_i^2 / h_i^2$ , [8,10], then writing it with respect to the coefficient of inert resistance of media vs strain processes, one can obtain  $m_{\ell i} = \frac{\tau_{0i}}{\dot{\gamma}_i^2}$ . Specific values  $\tau_{0i}$  and  $\dot{\gamma}_i^2$ , and  $m_\ell$  are listed in the table.

TABLE

№	$\dot{\gamma}, s^{-1}$	$\tau_{0i}, Pa$	$m_\ell, kg/m$	w, %	$\tau_{0i}, Pa$	$m_\ell, kg/m$	T, K°
1.	10	39791	39,79	12	40000	40,00	337
2.	20	43043	10,76		41563	10,39	
3.	30	43698	4,86		43594	4,84	
4.	40	44348	2,77		44531	2,78	
5.	50	45000	1,80		45000	1,80	
6.	60	46250	1,28		45869	1,28	
7.	10	29400	29,40	15	35000	35,00	347
8.	20	31000	7,75		37167	9,29	
9.	30	33333	3,70		40000	4,45	
10.	40	34166	2,14		42273	2,64	
11.	50	35416	1,42		43182	1,73	
12.	60	36000	1,00		44318	1,23	
13.	10	22174	22,77	18	32031	32,03	357
14.	20	23478	5,87		33906	8,48	
15.	30	26000	2,89		36333	4,04	
16.	40	27600	1,73		37833	2,37	
17.	50	28600	1,14		38167	1,53	
18.	60	30600	0,85		41818	1,16	

On the basis of the data obtained, curves for the change in the coefficient of inert resistance of media vs strain processes are constructed as a function of accelerated strain at different values of humidity and temperature (Figs. 3,4).



Figs. 3,4. Change in the coefficient of inert resistance of media vs strain processes as a function of accelerated strain at different values of humidity and temperature.

According to Figs. 3,4 and table data, it follows that with increasing humidity and temperature of mixed fodders, the limiting stresses and linear densities decrease.

As it was said above oil products, drilling and washing fluids, paint and varnish materials, solutions, mixed fodders and polymer melts, cement and clay solutions, pastes, melts of glasses, slags and metals, food products, cosmetics and other products have a structure, i.e. molar particles, formed by the constituent components. This structure causes one of the characteristic features of mixtures - the presence of linear density expressing an inert resistance to accelerated strains, and depending on accelerated strain.

As follows from Figs. 3 and 4, the linear density of media of large value at small accelerated strain, when increased, decreases to a certain minimum value. With a further increase in accelerated strain, the molar formations are destroyed and pass to molecular particles, and the linear density tends to zero, and the medium begins to behave like a Newtonian molecular fluid.

The intensity of the change in linear density with the change in accelerated strain characterizes the strain-inert properties of the media. The best mixtures are the mixtures that have a large dependence of linear density on accelerated strain (a steeper curve).

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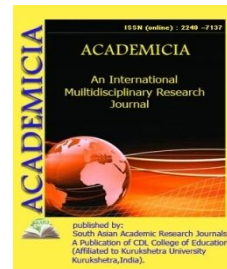
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## PHILOSOPHICAL CHARACTER AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF TRADITION

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, ethical-aesthetic aspects of concept of tradition have been studied philosophically by the object of social science. The studies of the concept of tradition by Uzbek and foreign scientists, its features in the time and space have been analyzed in the context of national and modern aesthetic knowledge. When we talk about traditions, national traditions, we get more and more ideas about ethnic factors, holidays and customs. However, little is known about how tradition serves people as a scientific way of thinking, as a criterion for world outlook. The tradition as a universal concept covers the fields of human activity and science - philosophy, sociology, anthropology, culture, aesthetics, art, religion. The origins, structure, and socio-cultural experience can be distinguished from the communicative, transitional, valuable, gnoseological, emotional, and functional aspects of traditions. Each historical period has its own traditions and special concepts. One of the philosophers who interpret traditions from the point of view of the present, and which has three meanings according to its scope, is Kutyrev. In his view, "tradition reflects the classical interpretation of pre-writing, pre-industrialized society; Second, tradition is a modern interpretation of a closed society. Further research in the field of aesthetics reveals that new categorical apparatus has been formed, and new categories such as "simulacr" and "body aesthetics (telesnost) are emerging. This forces us to re-examine the traditions of aesthetics, to look at philosophical reflexes (Holme, L & Watts, 1999; Murtazashvili, 2012). In science and the arts, new horizons and paradigms of creativity are redefined, and this later becomes a tradition in science.*

**KEYWORDS:** Scientific Heritage, the Young, Spirituality, Children, Independence, Philosophy, Religion, Worldliness.

## INTRODUCTION

Each discipline has its own concepts that reflect the past and future of humanity in the development of society. A number of contemporary issues and problems have arisen in the areas of ethics and aesthetics, which are philosophical sciences. The shift of science paradigms, the transformation of classical science categories within the non-classical science, creates a new science category apparatus. In particular, the concept and categories of aesthetics in classical science have not been able to express contemporary art in their experiences. Neoclassical science and the real needs of humankind call for a new understanding of modern reality from the science of aesthetics. Now it seems that the scope and explanation of such concepts as beauty, ugliness, splendor, and inferiority are somewhat limited. Further research in the field of aesthetics reveals that new categorical apparatus has been formed, and new categories such as "simulacr" and "body aesthetics (telesnost) are emerging. This forces us to re-examine the traditions of aesthetics, to look at philosophical reflexes (Holme, L & Watts, 1999; Murtazashvili, 2012).

The tradition as a universal concept covers the fields of human activity and science - philosophy, sociology, anthropology, culture, aesthetics, art, religion. The origins, structure, and socio-cultural experience can be distinguished from the communicative, transitional, valuable, gnoseological, emotional, and functional aspects of traditions. Each historical period has its own traditions and special concepts. The traditions of the past, the present, and the future are intertwined, and the traditions of the new era are interpreted dychronously and synchronously. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, "Tradition - (Arabic: Generation Rule)" refers to rituals, customs and other practices found in life (Auty, 2003; di Cugno, Mantellini, & Berdimuradov, 2013; Kuralbayev, Myrzaliev, & Sevim, 2016; Morrison, 2009). The definition of tradition includes those who view it as a manifestation of culture, a means of transmitting values from one generation to another, as a set of traditions, customs and practices. In another source, traditions are a) socio-historical phenomenon; b) a component of social life processes; c) criteria for determining the lives and activities of persons; d) described as one of the moral factors in the management of society and people. Different interpretations have led to different interpretations of different authors from different angles. When analyzed from the aesthetics or ethical point of view, traditions are embodied in the gnoseologic notion that is connected with the human emotion, thinking, and spiritual world.

Tradition is a philosophical concept that is widely used in narrow and narrow terms, and can also be formed by historical circumstances, ethnocultural realities, or by the initiative of a historical person. In her monograph, Olima B. Ochilova suggests that "traditions are never invented or their existence does not depend on the will of some people; Here, with the development of the scientist's mind, it can be said that traditions can also be initiated by historical figures. For example, the Festival of Oriental Music, organized by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, is one of the Universiade sports games held every two years (Karimov, 1998).

When we talk about traditions, national traditions, we get more and more ideas about ethnic factors, holidays and customs. However, little is known about how tradition serves people as a scientific way of thinking, as a criterion for world outlook. Interpreters of traditions as synonyms of culture use the tradition as a result of historical experience of mankind, a system of cultural achievements. A number of art historians, cultural theory specialists, scholars, and scholars

consider the concept of tradition as a system of rituals, habits, repetitions, based on their research methods and approaches.

Contemporary philosophical knowledge considers society as the immune system and the cultural stages of the postmodern system. For example, modern sociology has traditionally distinguished three aspects of social stereotypes in human activities: 1) active - traditions reinforced by behavior, rituals and habits of groups and individuals; 2) Emotional - Emotional behaviors and tendencies transmitted through emotional impact, aesthetic aesthetics, emotional confidence and imitation; 3) Rational - the intellectual power of society, influenced by the intellectual sphere, intellectual property, and the transmission of thinking. Tradition is also a bridge between the past and the present, the mechanism of preservation, and the way of transmission. These transmissions are a replication of many traditional activities, an extended text of relationships, rituals and symbols across groups.

Tradition, by its very nature, is controversial and requires different restrictions on perception and evaluation. On the one hand, tradition is represented as protective and conservative of the past, and on the other hand, as symbols of history, remnants of the past, unknown events. It is because of the existence of adherents (K.Manheim) that tradition has an unusual feature of the past, with an objective basis for negative feelings in evaluating tradition. There are also individual thoughts that overestimate past achievements, considering traditions as a mythological part of human activity, worship, and psychology of worship (E. Cassirer).

One of the philosophers who interpret traditions from the point of view of the present, and which has three meanings according to its scope, is Kutyrev. In his view, "tradition reflects the classical interpretation of pre-writing, pre-industrialized society; Second, tradition is a modern interpretation of a closed society. It reflects an underdeveloped period of the past; Thirdly, the tradition is the existential shelter of the community and the immune system." This view is drawn from the art and culture of the modern postmodern era. We can see that nowadays there is a partial struggle between tradition and innovation, innovation and innovation. From non-traditional education to philosophical ideas of life, there is a tendency for renewal, modernization of public life, and the creation of an environment for innovation. Is there room for tradition in the time of renewal? Are traditions preserved in society? What role does tradition play in people's moral and aesthetic consciousness? These questions, of course, are answered by modern eyes. Human aspiration for innovation comes first of all because of his creative and creative activity. It is true that even in the cultural studies of the world, the works of human hands and works are recognized by all as culture (Carter, Gartner, & Reynolds, 1996; Mukhambetov, Janguttinav, Esaidar, Myrzakulova, & Imanbekova, 2014; Niyazbayeva & Yessengeldina, 2016).

Traditions have evolved and developed through human activity. As a result of intellectual activity, science, a new way of thinking, and science gradually formed. As a result of intellectual activity, innovation and the process of becoming a tradition can be divided into two levels.

The first level is stimulating, in which the person works through honest work and intelligence, creates methods, habits and is surrounded by the spiritual value created by it.

The second level is heuristics. At this level, the influence of tradition and external factors on one another is accompanied by emotional processes such as past performance, dissatisfaction with customs and rituals, and subjective evaluation of the process.

The third level is the creative level. At the same time, nationalities and nations in the society will stop the intellectual impulse from the outside, positively evaluate their own potential, and choose their values and positive values in the new century.

Human activities become more active as traditions become a barrier to intellectual activity. Tradition is not a negative connotation but it is a dynamic process that leads to creativity, transformation, creativity, and modernization. Tradition is an attribute of society. Traditions play a constructive role in the development of aesthetic consciousness. In particular, traditional aesthetics make up a large part of the art. It is difficult to enjoy it unless it is traditionally performed in the classical part.

From a philosophical point of view, tradition is a way of living, the dynamic nature of existence, and the essence of all aspects of human life. It is also a universal tool that transmits social, cultural reality and all human values. There are different types of traditions, and those that are associated with universal values in socio-cultural methods are passed down from generation to generation and change their value at specific historical periods. In some historical periods, these changes are positive, while in other historical periods these changes may manifest as negative. It is important for our research to identify the evolving principles of contemporary traditions. This type of tradition meets modern requirements and helps to solve existing problems in society. In this context, we will be able to combine traditions and innovation processes.

One of the main traditions of modern philosophy is that of truth. Our philosophical worldview should be able to meet the economic, social, ideological and artistic demands of society in a fair manner. Based on this approach and taking advantage of the opportunities available in philosophical thinking, we can create excellent artistic and aesthetic excellence in the economic and social levels of our society. In this area we can succeed in modernizing and reconstructing the historically-based philosophical, artistic and aesthetic method of education, using traditional and innovative approaches.

In the environment of aesthetic understanding and cognition, the concept of tradition becomes more specific and new knowledge is created on the basis of certain accepted criteria and norms. The aesthetic attitude and value of artistic works created in the arts can often be based on or not based on tradition. If the aesthetic relationship is in the form of a dialogue between an object and a subject (a reader and a work of art), tradition plays a key role. Perception of aesthetic reality through fiction is based on tradition. This tradition refers to the method of cognitive knowledge of the subject being evaluated as "ideological," "ideological," in determining the quality of the work of art. The tradition here is, first, in the form of a formula ready for faster and easier assimilation of the artistic aesthetic reality;

In the arts, traditions combine moral and aesthetic order in aesthetically pleasing people. Each piece of art or art has the following traditions:

- 1) Traditional acceptance of beauty and ugliness, grandeur and inferiority, fun and tragedy as criteria for artistic perception;
- 2) The existence of such criteria as good and evil, good and evil, in a common understanding of the broad aesthetic reality;
- 3) Existence of moral, social, religious, and moral principles;

4) The existence of a general spiritual paradigm, that is, the humanistic nature of artistic knowledge;

5) Availability of axiological constants;

6) Traditions that make up the paradigm of fiction, the moral and aesthetic essence of the text: the existence of concepts such as life, death, soul, existence, God, time, eternity, space, man, and goodness.

The renewal of art is in fact part of the chain linking traditions to the new version. Identifying or evaluating existing news is done through a comparison tradition. This, in turn, creates an aesthetic relationship and the tradition is here as a communicative one. It can be said that any tradition has the option of conveying previous knowledge in a specific, meaningful way. It is precisely the creators of the transformational state in this socio-cultural existence that allow a person to realize their identity between their past and future. According to V.V Anoxin, "the importance of tradition is that the emerging culture connects the subjects directly with the present reality and allows the reflexive analysis of the past (Dubovyk et al., 2013; Rasanayagam, 2011; Schools, 2010)."

In aesthetic approach, tradition and renewal can be manifested simultaneously in the same genre. But they represent two sides of reality. That is, the scientific, artistic ideal and individual taste, the personal worldview are constructively interconnected, creating a new branch and a new direction in art. Traditional, emotional and aesthetic experiences of a person tend to innovate in the full-fledged way. In science and the arts, new horizons and paradigms of creativity are redefined, and this later becomes a tradition in science.

When we turn to a new art or a new pattern of fine arts, we first try to find traditional ways to think about traditional logic. The study of tradition within philosophical and aesthetic science provides serious philosophical conclusions about tradition. You can set it as follows:

First, the tradition is a constructive essence of aesthetic reality and an ontological environment that creates it in a reflective manner, a dynamic symbol of culture that provides new variants that connect and harmonize the environment and the human, society and individual;

Secondly, tradition is a gnoseological category related to a person's perception of the surrounding environment through certain norms, criteria and values, and aesthetic awareness of motives;

Thirdly, tradition is an axiological process that creates a valuable attitude to the human being, to society, and to the individual, and is a dynamic process that presents uninterrupted values, ideals, images;

Fourth, tradition as a philosophical category is the beginning of science, which appears as a reflexive form of novelty in science;

Fifth, the achievements of traditional arts and fiction as aesthetic objects in the acquisition of aesthetic knowledge reflect the breadth of aesthetic reality by its state of space and time.

## CONCLUSION

That is why it is becoming a tradition to look at sports and websites as objects of aesthetic knowledge. It has traditionally been collecting, distributing, consolidating and directing functions.

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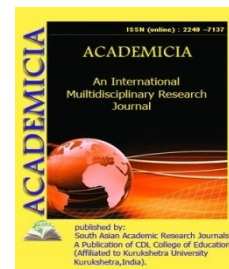
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## SCHOOL OF TRADITIONAL HISTORIOGRAPHY IN KHAREZM: HISTORY AND FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT:

*The School of traditional history in Khiva khanate dates from the middle of the 17th century to the history of palace historians. Abdulgazi Bakhodirxon (1643–1663), who ruled in the Khiva khanate during this period, was not only prominent as a statesman, but also a leading thinker, poet, composer, writer, calligrapher, caliph, and others. A master of history, a linguist, and a poet, who had gained a lot of professionals. This article reflects the productive work of the most significant representatives of the Kharezsm history school. Also, the details of these schools' relationships with other history-based schools, prospective partnerships were highlighted. In these works, folk legends, folk etymology, etymology, statues, stories, and stories are well-illustrated. Abdulgazi Bahadirkhan is a skillful historian who critically accustomed to historical sources, folklore and classical literature and used them in the definition of historical processes. In the second part, practical lessons will be taught about the subject matter and its method. The poet, at the beginning of his book, emphasized the importance of writing in the personality society. It is characterized by the fact that the text of the works is written in harmony with verse and prose. Every historical event is artistic and is used in the form of poetic fragments, masnawi, continental, byte, ruby, and fard in accordance with the style and the spirit of each event. Most of them are translated from Persian-Tajik. These works were also varied according to the genres. Among them, there were artistic didactic works, romantic and adventure stories.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Khorezm, Historicism, Historiography, School, Historical Sources, Calligrapher*

## INTRODUCTION

In order to create a work that reflects the history of Khorezm itself, Abdulgazikhan was called “Shajarayi tarokima” (“Turkmen history” or “Turkmen genealogy” in 1661), “Shajarayi Turk” (“The history of the Turkish dynasty” 1664).

In his book “Shajarayi Turk”, Abdulgazikhan has been able to use his ancestors' roots, the dynasty of rulers, legends and narrations of historical events. The work consists of nine chapters, covering the past, socioeconomic events that took place in the history of Adamo from the time of Mongols, Genghis Khan, Chigataykhan, Shaybanykhan's descendants during the reign of the region and Khorezm.

In the “Shajarayi tarokima” ( “Turkmen genealogy”), the Turkic tribes, including the Turkmen people, were born with a wide range of sources - stories and stories, myths, Oguz-Turkmen, and fairy tales about Dada Gorgud.

“Shajarayi Turk” and “Shajarayi tarokima” are not only historical but also artistic and memorable works attracted the attention of the world scientific community of 17–19 centuries. “Shajarai Turk” was translated into German, French, English, Latin, Tatar, and other languages in 1726, 1732, 1770 and repeatedly published. It was published in 1825 by academician Fryan in Kazan. From 1871 to 1874, professor Demezov was translated into French, and he gained an excellent reputation. The work is widespread not only in French but also among the Anglo-American nations. In 1825, this work was translated into Russian by S. Sablukov.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Almost 330 years later, in 1992, Q.Munirov and Q.Makhmudov prepared the publication “Shajarayi Turk” in his native language. The book “Shajarayi tarokima” by Abdulgazikhan was translated into Russian by A.Tumanskiy in 1893. Later in 1958, the full translation of this work was published by academician A.N.Kononov (Moscow, St.Petersburg). The language, style, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and interpretation of the work are also given. The book “Shajarayi tarokima” was published in 1995 by the doctor of philological sciences Q.Mahmudov in the Uzbek language.

These historical monuments, which are rich in various information, are an essential source of studying the history of Khorezm and, in general, Turkic peoples' history, tribal and tribal sciences, and that Abdulgazikhan is a living witness and participant of many historical events. These works were not only a historical source but also a literary monument. In these works, folk legends, folk etymology, etymology, statues, stories, and stories are well-illustrated. Abdulgazi Bahadirkhan is a skillful historian who critically accustomed to historical sources, folklore and classical literature and used them in the definition of historical processes.

The practice of writing Abdulgazi Bahadirkhan in the Uzbek language on the history of Khorezm later became a tradition for historians and was continued by well-known historian Shermukhammad Munis, Muhammad Riza Ogahiy and Muhammad Yusuf Bayoniy's.

## Main part

Amir Avazbiy oglu Shermukhammad –literary criticism Munis Khorazmiy was not only a historian scientist but also a skilled translator, poet, calligrapher, and educator. He studied in one of the madrassas in Khiva and received training from his teacher, Sayyid Eshonkho'ja. Arab,

Persian, Turkish folk literature, as well as classical music and history. He was a masterful calligrapher, well-versed in letters such as kufi, rayhoni, behavioral injuries.

Munis soon falls in love with Avaz Inaq, the ruler of Khiva and nation. In 1804, the poet graduated with a book called "Savodi ta'lim (Literacy knowledge)" to be used as an alphabet. In the same year, he collected his samples with his name "Munis ul-ushshaq" (1804) and made it in 1813 a giant devil of 16,892 apostles. In this work, the poet's gazelles, mammals, rubies, quails, quails, quadruplets and special double-bytes were added, and in addition to the end of the devon, the poem was written in 1804 with a poem written by the poet's. This small booklet describes beautiful writing styles. The booklet consists of two parts. The first part of the story tells you what to do with writing letters and learning tools. In the second part, practical lessons will be taught about the subject matter and its method. The poet, at the beginning of his book, emphasized the importance of writing in the personality society.

Munis Khorazmiy has been working for more than thirty years. At the same time, he has been involved in dynastic profession inherited from his ancestors. He created this booklet called "Ornas". The brochure contains important information about the history of farming, the history of farming, the social-political events related to the history of warfare in the Amudarya Valley.

His important historical work on Khwarezm's history "Firdavs-ul-iqbol", was written on the instruction of Khiva's Khan Eltuzarkhan. When Munis writes his work down to the Shergazikhan period, Eltuzarkhan dies and orders Mohammed Rahimkhan I to rebuild Munis as well. Munis continues his work "Firdavs-ul-Iqbal". The history of Khorezm includes the history of Khorezm, the political history of Khiva Khanate, relations with Turkmen and Karakalpak people, socio-economic and cultural life, Bukhara, Kokand khanates, diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, person who worked on and responsible on irrigation, taxation and construction the life and work of scientists, poets, who lived in the period. The work ended with a description of the events of 1813. In 1819, Hansen Munis ordered the translation of Mirkhond famous "Ravzat us-safo" into Uzbek. In this regard, Munis stopped writing "Firdavs-ul- iqbol" and translated the first volume of "Ravzat us-safo" into Uzbek, while Muhammad Rakhimkhan I died in the second and Munis himself in 1829.

### **Theoretical background**

The next ruler of the Khanate decree, Olloqulikhan, was ordered to continue the work of the "Firdavs-ul- iqbol", 1839, to the student of Munis, Ogahiy, who stopped in 1813. Ogahiy, the son of Muhammadrizo Erniyozbek (1809), was one of the most significant figures in the Khorezm literary environment at the time, and his father grew up in the upbringing of Ogahiy's uncle Munis. After Munis's death in 1829, Olloqulikhan replaced Ogahiy as chief miraculous. The poet visited many places in the Khorezm oasis, where he saw the deceased deceivers, craftsmen, and his work alike.

His uncle, Munis, continues his "Firdavs ul-iqbol", which he wrote but did not finish. The book "Firdavs ul-iqbol", written by Munis and Ogahiy, serves as an important source for studying the history, culture, art, traditions, lifestyle of the Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Russian, Iranian, Afghans living in the region. .

Ogahiy Khwarezm continued its traditions of history and created a number of works dedicated to the history of the Khiva Khanate. "Riyadh-ud-davla" (1844) dedicated to Olloqulikhan, "Zubdat ut-tavorix" (1846) dedicated to Rahimqulikhan era, "Jome' ul voqeoti sultoniy" (1856) dedicated

to the period of Muhammad Aminkhan “Gulshani davlat” (1865), Mohammed Rahimkhan Feruz “Shohidi Iqbol” was published in the historical periodical sequence of Khiva Khanate from 1813 to 1874, rich historical sources. He lived during the eight khan rulers who came to the throne of Khiva and witnessed military rallies, historical events, and portrayed them in his works.

For example, in the first chapter of his book “Zubdatu-t-tavorix”, his work on the birth of Rakhimqulikhan, the pursuit of science and military skill, and his work as the governor of Hazorasp, describes in detail. In the second part of the story, the events that took place from the day Rahimqulikhan reign to his death were reflected. Khiva ruler Rahimqulikhan honors the noble qualities of his master, who has been acknowledged as a master of many sciences, a mercy to the citizens, and, in general, the Khiva khanate, literature and art.

In the works of Ogahiy are very interesting information about the history and life of local people, the daily activities, the mosque, the construction of madrassas, the political events - the people's revolt, the history of wars, and the historians - scientists, poets and writers. It is characterized by the fact that the text of the works is written in harmony with verse and prose. Every historical event is artistic and is used in the form of poetic fragments, masnawi, continental, byte, ruby, and fard in accordance with the style and the spirit of each event.

Historical monuments of the Khiva Khanate of Ogahiy from 1813 to 1873, historical sources of rich historical sources, are characterized by the wealth of khanate, the facts of agriculture, irrigation systems, cities of science, culture, governance and rulers, rich in geography and ethnography is distinguished.

Ogahiy created his valuable historical chronicles, covering over half a century of Khwarezm with his historical works and made a great contribution to the development of historical science in Central Asia. He lived and worked during the eight khan rulers who came to the throne of Khiva. He took part in the military actions of the khan, he saw all the events and phenomena directly by himself, and later in his historical works.

Historical monuments of Ogahiy were typographical examples, written in a special style. Each historical event is artistic, in some cases poetic fragments are also mentioned. These poetic fragments have been used in accordance with every aspect of the story and the spirit in rhymed, continental, byte, ruby, and fard.

Historical works are made by great orientalist-historians such as V.V. Bartold, P.P. Ivanov, A.Yu. Yakubovskiy. On these works Ogahiy was investigated and other academicians like S. P. Tolstov, Ya.G. G'ulomov and K.Munirov have also mentioned his points in their novelties as the whole. In particular, V. Bartold notes that “Literary and historical works created by Munis and Ogahiy ... All the works on the history of the Kokand and Bukhara Khanates, which have reached us in many ways, are based on the fact that the findings and numerous sources of evidence provided therein”.

Muhammadrizo Ogahiy was a very productive and diverse scholar. He has created a great poetry devon and six historical works, and he has been instrumental in translatory work. He has translated 19 works of artistic, historical and other genres into Uzbek from Persian. Another Ottoman Turkish language was translated into Uzbek. Of the 27 works, 23 are available in many copies.

Muhammad Yusuf Bayoni was born in Khwarezm in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. He was a prominent historian, poet and translator of his time. He was the eldest son of his father Elthuzarkhan, a descendant of Elthuzarkhan who ruled Khiva in 1804–1806. He has continued his tradition with his historical and translation works in the traditions of Abulgazi Bakhadirkhan, Munis, Ogahiy. His work “Shajarai Khorazmshahi” began in 1911 on the order of Khiva's khan Asfandiyarkhan. There are two copies of “Shajarai Khorazmshahi”, one of which was copied in 1913, the volume was 517 pages, the second one was transposed in 1914 and 508 pages. From this point of view, Abulgazikhan has been described in this book as Munis and Ogahiy, the history of the creation, and the historical events of 1873–1914.

In the book “Shajarai Khorazmshahi” it is clear that the occupation of the Russian Empire against the Khiva Khanate, the defense and seizure of the cities, the cruelty of the invaders, the destruction of the innocent people, the ruin of the prosperous lands. The construction of the Khanate, the architecture of the of Muhammad Rahimkhan II era, madrasahs, mosques, towers, gardens and bridges are detailed. In this historical monument, Bayoni also spoke about the literary atmosphere in the Khiva Khanate, poets and scholars, and Muhammad Rahimkhan II – Feruz's remarkable poet and educated ruler.

### **Analyses**

In the economic life of the man, land and taxation were among the main issues. In this work, too, much information is provided. There is also a wealth of information on the construction of the halls and the various departments, who were assigned to them, and some other issues.

The second historical work of Bayoni is called “Historical Khwarezm”, and in the first chapters of the author, some stories of the previous episode have been described in another style. It has a volume of 16 chapters. But we have eight chapters. Bayoni wrote his work after the Khwarezm Revolution. The book “History of Khorezm” fills the stories of “Shajarai Khwarezmshahi”. The earlier chapters of the book are similar to the Shajarai Khwarezmshahi meaning. But the style of writing is different. The play basically describes the period of the Asfandiyarkhan era and its aftermath.

There are many valuable materials about socio-economic life in both historical books. In particular, there was a wealth of information about trade and diplomatic relations with the Bukhara and Kokand Khanates and other neighboring countries, various taxes on laborers, scholars and poets living in Khorezm, city life, farming.

Along with writing historical monuments, he also engages in translating many historical works into Uzbek. It is translated into Arabic by Mawlana Darvish Ahmed, a great writer in the Arabic language, entitled “Sahayif ul-axbor”. Bayoni also translated Bayoni's “Shayboniynoma”, Jarir at-Tabari's “History Tabariy”. Bayoni also made translations of translations translated by other translators. He translated the translation of Part II of “Rawzat ul-ahbab”, written by Atoulla ibn Fazlulla Hussaini, translated into English. Together with the Poetical Devon, the “Shajarayi Khwarezmshahi” and “Khwarezm History” books, I have 4 translated works mentioned above. It covers the poems from the 60s of the 19th century to 1905. The most part of the history of the past is that of Bayoni himself.

One of the historians who wrote the works of the Khorezm history after Bayoni was Mohammad Rahimhon Feruz's brother, Sayid Homid Tura - Komyob (1861–1930).

Sayid Homid Tura Ibn Sayid Muhammadkhan is the full name of the poet, Komyab's literary pseudonym. He was born on September 2, 1861 in the Ancient Ark of Khiva, the Khiva's khan Sayid Muhammadxon Tora.

Sayid Homid was born in 1865 after the death of his father, Sayyid Muhammad, his brother Muhammad Rahimkhon. He studied in various subjects in the Arabmuhammadhon madrassah from the mature scholars of his time. His spheres of knowledge and world outlook, as well as poet and historian, are based on the relationship between state and government officials on the pursuit of government policy pursued by Feruz, ensuring its stability and prosperity, developing the welfare of the people, the country's education, healthcare and so on. conversations and discussions, poetry and music lovers' participation in literary evenings, poetry conferences and music meetings are of particular importance. .

Historical works and memoirs of Komyob include valuable information on the history of diplomacy, science, education, culture, literature. The Komyob has come with memorabilia as a poetry devon, the historical-historical works of Kharezm's history, such as “Tavorih ul-hawânin”, “Muntahab ul-voqeot”, and the natural changes in Khorezm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

“Tavorih ul-hawânin” is a work dedicated to the history of Khiva khans. Sayid Homid tells that Muhammad Rahimhan had the intention of writing a book on the history of Khiva khans before starting this work.

When the cousin of the Commune interested in the fact that Iso Tura Jesus was the author of “Tavorih ul-hawânin”, he was writing the book of the book in the style of Abulgazikhan, mainly for the Turkic readers. Jesus says that the work is worthy if it is called “Tavorih ul-hawânin” because it is dedicated to the history of the Khiva Khanate, and accordingly, the work is called “Tavorih ul-hawânin”.

It is noted that “Tavorih ul-hawânin” was rewritten twice. When the first variant of the book was lost, the second copy of Komyob was created. The work was written in 1886–1894. The work begins with the creation of humanity according to the Khorezm history school tradition. In the periodic period, Turkic peoples, Turkic peoples, Kunguroth tribes, rulers who came from them, and the arrival of Prince/Haqan / tribes in Kharezm reflect the coming of the Kungurad. The work consists of an episode and a story that gives information about the five chapters and the author's own life and social environment.

## DISCUSSIONS

The author is based on the works of Munis “Firdavs ul-iqbol”, Ogahiy's “Riyadh ud-davla”, “Zubdat ut-tavorix”, “Jome' ul-voqeot”, “Gulshani davlat”.

The original and valuable part of “Tavorih ul-hawânin” is part of the fifth chapter about the author. This chapter outlines how the comrades of the Prince tribes came to power and their struggle for the establishment of a central government, the stormy struggle against the people of the Aral Sea, the Kungrad population, and Bukhara for the border areas, the Russian Empire's anti-Khanate military campaigns step by step.

In addition to these, “Tavorih ul-hawânin” has been a well-known fact that has played an important role in the discovery of the causes of sometimes developing and sometimes weakening

relations in Khiva-Bukhara, Khiva-Afghanistan, Khiva-Iran, and Khiva-Russia in diplomatic, military and commercial relations. At the end of the work, valuable information was given about the life of the members of the Khan's family, the occupation of the Khanate by Russian troops as well as the influence of the sheikhs on the rule of governance of the times, the fancies, the Sufism tradition,

The second art-historical work of Komyob was completed in 1925–1926 by “Muntakhab ul-voqeot”, and consisted of three chapters and verses. The author describes the emergence of the Turks, the origin of Turkic Seeds, especially the origin of kitech, kipchoq, kangla seeds, their ethnic identity, genesis of the brown seed, its branches, the origin and meaning of the name.

In the play, Eltuzarkhan provides information about the occupation of Khanate in Khwarezm and the rule of the ruling period, the lives of prominent people living at different times, the genealogy of their ancestors.

The “Memories” contain information about natural changes, earthquakes, various strange events, and celestial movements that took place in the last quarter of the 19 century and the beginning of the 20th century in the Khiva khanate. It reflects the attitude of Komyob to the phenomena of nature, the knowledge of the universe and man, the beliefs and views of the people of that time.

In the early 20th century, another historian and author of the book, Khiva Hasanmurod Laffasiy (1880–1949), was in Khiva. Sayid Homid Tura Ibn Sayid Muhammadkhan is the full name of the poet, Komyob's literary pseudonym. He was born on September 2, 1861 in Ancient Ark in Khiva, Khiva's khan Sayid Mohammad Mohammadkhan.

His book “Gulshan saodat” was the only local work dedicated to the history of Asfandiyar (1910–1918). This work is one of the most comprehensive and valuable sources of this time of the Khiva Khanate. From the time of Asfandiyar's reign, the episode involves events during the reign of Sayid Abdullakhan (1918–1920).

## CONCLUSIONS

In summary, as noted above, Khwarezm's history school was gradually and gradually developed over 260 years, and the role of the rulers of the state was greatly enhanced. The authors of the works are extremely widespread, creative and creative, not only in history but also in the works of art, in particular in poetry and translators.

The Khorezm translation school was the most productive and fertile period in the history of Uzbek translation, dating from the late 18th to the early 20th century. During this period, more than 150 works of Arabic, Persian, Azerbaijani and Ottoman Turkish languages have been translated and translated into the spiritual property of the Uzbek people.

Mohammad Rahimkhon During the reign of Feruza, translation was further developed, and the Khorezm translation center was formed on its initiative. Experts say that in the mid-19th century, more than eighty people in Khiva were regularly interrupted by translators. One hundred twenty works have been translated. Some have been sacked 2-5 times in Uzbek. Most of them are translated from Persian-Tajik. These works were also varied according to the genres. Among them, there were artistic didactic works, romantic and adventure stories. Among the translators are well-known and famous names such as Ogahiy, Komil, Bayoniy, Tabibiy, as well as Muhammadrasul Mirzo, B. Sanoiy, Rojiy, Tolibkhujja, M. Rafe', Habibiy, Maghfurkhajja and others.

Ogahiy translated more than twenty works from Persian into Uzbek. In the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, Tabibiy and Bayoniy continued this tradition. Among the masterpieces of the series such as Bayoniy's "Tarihi Tabariy" is the skillful translation of Kamoliddin Binoiy's historical novel by "Shayboniynoma", a book by Mavlonov Darvish Ahmad in the Arabic language, "Sahoyifu-l-axbor" ("Messages from pages", volumes 1-2) made. Atoullah ibn Fazlullah Hussainiy's "Ravzatu-l-ahbob" ("The Garden of Friendship") has edited the Uzbek translation. The translator's experience and the experience of the mentioned heroes enriched their historical research methods and content, and the poetry in their poetry had a profound effect on the language and the level of their work.

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## THE CREATION OF A JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN CENTRAL ASIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The article provides an analytical overview of the reasons for post-World War II prisoners of war in camps in Central Asia and Uzbekistan, the conditions of the camps, and the involvement of prisoners of war in the national economy. In order to keep prisoners captive, the General Directorate of Prisoners will be established within the Interior. The deployment of prisoners of war across the former Soviet Union was uneven. There were more camps and, of course, more prisoners of war in areas where destruction was the result of the war. They did this under the convoy control [4]. Japanese prisoners of war worked in less favorable weather conditions in Uzbekistan than in the cold climatic zones of the northern and eastern parts of the former Soviet Union. Apart from these camps there was an evacuation hospital No. 1054. Military camps are organized in the regions of Kazakhstan, such as Aktyubinsk, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzyl-Orda and Shymkent. Even in the early postwar years, prisoner camps were often ineffective in recruiting prisoners for labor, and for failing to meet the standards of labor, due to the lack of skills of officers and guards who were hired to oversee them. During the last years of the war, the mortality rate among prisoners has increased in the early years due to the dramatic increase in prisoners in the camps, their out-of-state combat and transported to camps with disease on the road, and insufficient sanitation.*

**KEYWORDS:** Quantum Army, Japanese Prisoners Of War, Military, Captive Camps, Special Health Camps, Japanese Prisoners Of War.

## INTRODUCTION

Central Asian states, which were part of the Soviet government during World War II, also took part in the war and had to sacrifice many of their sons because war would not be without casualties or losses. Most of those who went to war did not return, and many of those returning from the war were in disability. This was the case in the Soviet Union, which included fifteen republics at the time.

The Soviet state, which won the Second World War, gathered many prisoners of war from rival and defeated countries. In the west, in May 1945, and later in the east in September 1945, as a result of the defeat of the Quantum Army troops, about 5 million prisoners were gathered in prisons and military camps in the former Soviet Union.

In order to keep prisoners captive, the General Directorate of Prisoners will be established within the Interior. The mission of this department was to send troops and officers who had been captured during the war to the respective territories of the Union, to oversee, to create appropriate camp facilities and to use their labor.

By June 1945, there were 191 production and labor camps owned by the headquarters of the Prisoners of War in the Soviet Union, and by the beginning of 1946 this number had reached 295 [1.8].

The Soviet government retained captive soldiers and officers as the cause of the devastation of the defeated German and Japanese troops in the war, placing ruined lands, and their use of labor in the country's General Directorate of Prisoners of War (GUPVI) [2]. grabbed.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

However, Article 9 of the Potsdam Declaration states that "if the war between the states at war is over and one of the states declares itself defeated, the soldiers and officers of the defeated state should be returned to their homeland."

But I. V. Stalin Order No. 9898 of August 23, 1945; The Quantum Army orders 500,000 troops and officers to be recruited internally. This is one of the main reasons why World War II was devastating to many countries, the destruction of cities and villages, and the dramatic decline in the number of cities and villages throughout the USSR.

The deployment of prisoners of war across the former Soviet Union was uneven. There were more camps and, of course, more prisoners of war in areas where destruction was the result of the war. The least populated areas of captivity were Kazakhstan, West Siberia and Central Asia.

By 1946, 25,400 prisoners of war were stationed in 15 camps in Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, located in the southern regions of the Soviet Union. This figure was 1.5% of Union prisoners. One camp in Andijan region, 4 in Ferghana region, 3 in Tashkent region, and military camps were established in Uzbekistan. In addition, there were 3 specialized hospitals.

The 26th Special Recreation Camp is organized in Andijan region, which consists of two divisions, one in Chuama village of Izboskan district and the other in Jalolkuduk district.

**Main part**

Prisoners of war held in the 26th wellness camps in the first years worked to improve the internal conditions of the camp and work on camp sites. Beginning in 1946, prisoners of war began to work in various agricultural enterprises under the contract between the enterprise and the camp. In the same year 250 people were involved in the strengthening of river banks (Kara-Darya), 200 people were engaged in rehabilitation and cleaning of irrigation networks [3.433]. In addition, Japanese prisoners of war were involved in the construction of many buildings and housing facilities. They did this under the convoy control [4]. Japanese prisoners of war worked in less favorable weather conditions in Uzbekistan than in the cold climatic zones of the northern and eastern parts of the former Soviet Union.

The camps of 26 in Andijan and 387 in Ferghana were brought to Japan mainly by sick and exhausted Japanese prisoners. Prisoners of the 387th prison camps in Ferghana were also involved in the construction work, mainly involved in the construction of some urban buildings and roads.

In addition to the 387 prisoners' camps in Ferghana, there is a special hospital for 3670 prisoners.

Prisoners with serious illnesses such as typhoid and tuberculosis were brought to the hospital and some of them died. Italian and Austrian prisoners of war were treated at the 3670 Military Prison Hospital along with German and Japanese prisoners of war. The hospital was located in the north of Kokand, 2000 meters away from the city. A total of 709 prisoners of war were buried in the cemetery of Hospital No. 3670 in Kokand. [5]

Dakhabaev said that the first prisoners of war brought to Kokand were German soldiers and officers who arrived in 1942 [6].

According to another researcher Muzaffar Mansurov, prisoners of war were ex Pugachyov and K. They are located on the corner of Marx Street and in the buildings of the former Kokand district police station. Later Italian prisoners were also brought to Kokand. The prisoners are in a variety of construction sites in their hometowns, including: Russian Drama Theater in Ferghana, the former town of Hydrolysis "Pushkin" at the moment. They also participated in the construction of two or three-storeyed residential buildings on Navoi Street (which were demolished at the moment), superphosphate, sugar mills, and multistoried buildings on the present-day Istiqlol street. Some of the Japanese-built buildings in Kokand have survived. The buildings erected by the captives are distinguished from other buildings by their durability and unusual construction [7].

Colonel Menshikov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Turkmen SSR, September 11, 1946 GUPVI sends a list of 90 wounded and poorly wounded Japanese officers to the Lieutenant-General of the USSR from the 44th prison camp in Krasnovodsk, Turkmenistan. They were between 21 and 40 years of age.

Prison camps in Tashkent region are located in such cities as Angren, Bekabad and Chirchik.

Prisoners of war held in the 372th camp in Angren were involved in urban construction, coal mines, cement and bakeries, as well as pomegranates, dams, residential buildings, schools, and the construction of a mountainous town in Yangiabad.

The prisoners' labor was used in the construction of the Farkhad Hydro Power Plant and the Bekabad Metallurgical Plant, as well as the reconstruction of several villages near the town of Bekabad after the disaster.

Japanese prisoners of war were engaged in cutting stones in the Spitamen district of Tajikistan, used for the construction of the Farkhad hydroelectric power station and the strengthening of the Syrdarya river banks [9]. Prisoners of war regularly moved to Tajikistan to work.

Prisoners of the 360th camp in Chirchik were used in the Chirchikselmash and Frunze factories for the manufacture of machine equipment, as well as in residential construction [10].

Japanese prisoners of war worked in factories in Tashkent such as Tashselmash, Uzbekselmash, Electrocable, and Textile Plant [11]. In the construction works, A. "Uzbek Industry". Navoi Opera House, 84th Facility and Residential Building.

Three prisoners of war camps were set up in Turkmenistan, and they were involved in construction works in Krasnovodsk (now Turkmenbashi), including the Oil Workers' Palace, the construction of a road to the airport, and some of the shipbuilding facilities.

Japanese prisoners of war 364, deployed in Kyrgyzstan, have been used to build roads, lay coal on a coal mine, and build residential buildings. Those who were ill at the camp were sent to treatment in the 26th camp in Andijan.

There are 13 prisoner of war camps in Kazakhstan, which accommodate 48,814 prisoners of war. This was 2.9% of the total Union prisoners of war [12,968].

Apart from these camps there was an evacuation hospital No. 1054. Military camps are organized in the regions of Kazakhstan, such as Aktyubinsk, Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzyl-Orda and Shymkent. Prisoners were involved in the construction of facilities in Ust-Kamenogorsk, northeast of Kazakhstan, the Altaistroy, Irtysh Hydroelectric Power Plant, Irtysh Polymetallic Plant, Belousovsk and Ziryantovsk Ore Deposits, 10th Zinc Plant, and mainly in the coal and later construction sites in Karaganda. [14].

Prisoners of war are involved in various conditions, in various construction and construction activities, and those with sufficient knowledge and skills. Conditions were not good in many camps. During the last years of the war, the mortality rate among prisoners has increased in the early years due to the dramatic increase in prisoners in the camps, their out-of-state combat and transported to camps with disease on the road, and insufficient sanitation. Subsequently, appropriate measures were taken to send patients to specialized hospitals and to provide them with medical care.

Even in the early postwar years, prisoner camps were often ineffective in recruiting prisoners for labor, and for failing to meet the standards of labor, due to the lack of skills of officers and guards who were hired to oversee them.

In the military camps, the attitude of Japanese captives to German prisoners was different. In particular, the locals and officers believed that the USSR was not fighting the Japanese army.

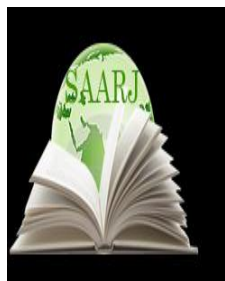
The last 1025 Japanese prisoners of war were sent to their homeland on December 23, 1956 from the Nakhodka port.

## CONCLUSION

There are currently more than 700 places in the former Soviet Union where only Japanese prisoners of war are buried. After the disintegration of the USSR, the newly independent states and Central Asian states, especially in Uzbekistan, began work on improving the graves of the graves where the prisoners were buried as a tribute to the victims of the war. This earned the respect of former prisoners and their compatriots. The relatives of the prisoners who died and were buried there before being able to return to their homeland had the opportunity to visit their countrymen.

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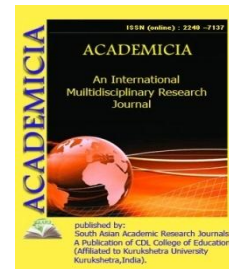
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## IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION CULTURE OF TEACHERS IN THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the teacher has an information culture to help him or her learns about the specifics of the educational flow of information, independently obtain information from various sources, present it openly and effectively use it in the pedagogical process. The need to do this. The rapid expansion of the information space in society is causing information attacks. Not all of the information contained in these resources is credible, fact-based, or community-based information. Today, the level of information society is one of the main criteria for assessing the level of development of the state, the most important factor of its economic and political potential. One of the priorities of informatization of society is the formation of an information culture of humanity. The teacher should be aware of the peculiarities of the educational information flow, independently obtain information, be able to access information from a variety of sources, present it publicly and effectively use it in the educational process. It is worth noting that in addition to building a culture of educators' awareness, we see one of the global challenges of the 21st Century of Information Technology in secondary education schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums and universities. For this to happen, the teacher must not only have special information knowledge and skills, but also the formation of a special culture - information culture.*

**KEYWORDS:** Information, Culture, Communication, Teachers, Examination Systems

## **INTRODUCTION**

The rapid development of information and communication technologies reduces time and distance and opens the way to the knowledge of world civilization. Where once used resources from libraries in science, culture, education and business, the resources they can use today include all the resources on the Internet. The rapid expansion of the information space in society is causing information attacks. Not all of the information contained in these resources is credible, fact-based, or community-based information.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № UP-4947 "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 2014 "On further improvement of the system of retraining and advanced training of personnel", as well as the improvement of the system of advanced training of personnel of the education system in the country in order to implement the tasks defined in other normative and legal documents. The special attention is paid to wide use of information and communication technologies in development and development.

Today, the level of information society is one of the main criteria for assessing the level of development of the state, the most important factor of its economic and political potential. One of the priorities of informatization of society is the formation of an information culture of humanity.

### **Theoretical background**

The beginning of the 21st century is the period of growth of information flow for the Republic of Uzbekistan, transition to a rapidly developing information society of information technologies and computer technology. Under these conditions, the educator should be able to acquire the knowledge needed to be aware of information attacks.

In our community, a professional training system can play an important role in adapting teachers to changing social and vocational education, as well as providing a lifelong learning and self-education for each teacher. it is important to meet the need and readiness.

The teacher should be aware of the peculiarities of the educational information flow, independently obtain information, be able to access information from a variety of sources, present it publicly and effectively use it in the educational process. For this to happen, the teacher must not only have special information knowledge and skills, but also the formation of a special culture - information culture.

However, the analysis of the scientific and pedagogical literature on the formation and formation of the information culture of the individual shows that the existing opportunities are not used in the learning process. One of the reasons is the low level of information culture of teachers and the lack of understanding of ICT opportunities in teaching students.

This requires an in-depth study of the problem, given the current conflict.

### **Main part**

The concept of "information culture" is based on two fundamental concepts: information and culture. It follows that there are distinct approaches to the interpretation of this notion of 'culture' and 'information'. Within the cultural approach, information culture is viewed as a way of living

in an informed society, as the organizer of the process of human culture formation. In the context of an information approach, it is regarded as a set of knowledge of all information activities aimed at meeting information needs.

In formation of information culture it is advisable to implement the following pedagogical conditions:

- Development and implementation of the model of information culture formation in the system of training of qualified personnel;
- Creation of educational environment in the advanced pedagogical system;
- the organization of advanced trainings aimed at teachers, who have a constructive experience in the process of analyzing and evaluating their information activities during the process, as well as the content and tools of professional training.

The proposed hypothesis for the formation of an information culture of the following teachers requires the following tasks:

1. Definition of the problem of formation of the teacher's information culture in theory and practice.
2. Development of a model for the formation of a teacher's information culture in the system of advanced education.
3. Definition of pedagogical conditions in the system of teacher training.
4. Develop guidelines for the formation of teachers' information culture in the advanced educational system.

The essence of the concept of "teacher information culture":

We see it as one of the components of the overall culture of the individual, which is related to the social nature of the individual and is a product of his various creative abilities.

At the same time, the information culture of the teacher reflects the specifics of the teacher's pedagogical activity; the system of knowledge and skills, as well as the organization of the educational process, providing independent activities to meet the needs of professional information using traditional and new information technologies;

Factors influencing the formation of a teacher's information culture:

- Social factors related to the conditions of social and economic development of society;
- Organizational-pedagogical factors, depending on the organization of the teacher training process;
- identifying interests, ideas, and needs of teachers in developing an information culture;

It is advisable to develop the program-methodological tools for professional development of teachers for the formation of information culture based on the following criteria:

- Motivational (interest in information, the need to improve its quality, desire, etc.);
- Cognitive (understanding the concept of "information culture", understanding the effects of informatization of society, its importance for general education, and others);

- Activity (development of skills and ability to obtain information in information retrieval systems, including Internet);
- Reflexive (positive attitude towards forming their own information culture, overcoming difficulties in acquiring an information culture, choosing the actions to resolve the conflict, and the skills and abilities needed to carry out the chosen course of action. knowledge of the degree, etc.

Pedagogical conditions of formation of teacher's information culture in system of improvement of professional skill:

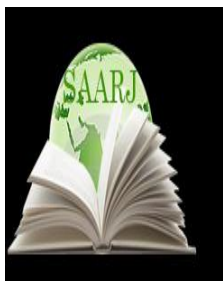
- Creating a learning environment that combines the optimal training of qualified personnel, including information infrastructure and computer facilities, scientific and educational support, activating information activities of teachers, forms, methods and means of professional development;
- Introduction of technology of teacher's information culture formation;
- Use monitoring of a teacher's information culture according to motivation, knowledge, activity, reflexive criteria.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is worth noting that in addition to building a culture of educators' awareness, we see one of the global challenges of the 21st Century of Information Technology in secondary education schools, vocational colleges, academic lyceums and universities. The formation of a culture of information for students and students.

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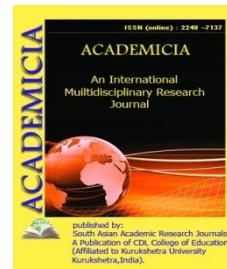
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# ACADEMICIA:

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### STAGES OF SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PRIMARY EDUCATION AND MODELING (RESEARCH ANALYSIS)

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#### ABSTRACT

*The analysis of pedagogical researches carried out during the years of independence in our country is evident in the work of the theory and methodology of the formation of new scientific and national pedagogy in the country. It creates necessary conditions for the formation of pedagogy of spiritual-enlightenment work. Formation of spiritual qualities in students is not only a pedagogical but also a socio-psychological problem. This is evidenced by the achievements of our psychologists in recent years. Because of the importance of the process of the educational process of spiritual and educational work, we emphasize some of them. Thus, this article highlights the analysis of issues raised in the research on the organization and practices of spiritual education in the system of primary education. Researchers K. Rakhimova and M.Otajonov studied the psychological conceptions of the formation of spiritual concepts in children by role-playing games. To do so, a typical form of our spiritual values has been selected. The results of the research conducted by the Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences U.Mamkamov are of great importance in revealing the content of spiritual and educational work. The final outcome of spiritual-enlightenment activities at primary schools is the formation of the foundations of spiritual culture in pupils. This is due to the educational, psychological conditions, which are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the targeted pedagogical impact. From the point of view of the subject, the doctor of pedagogical sciences M.Kuronov is interested in three-dimensional measuring system of measurement of national educational standards, indicators, degrees and qualifications.*

**KEYWORDS:** Spirituality, Enlightenment, Research, Modeling, Social Psychology, Pedagogical Process.

## INTRODUCTION

The pedagogy of Uzbekistan is based on a theoretical basis of a number of educational aspects in the model of upbringing of highly educated, mature people. His moral, aesthetic, moral, ecological, legal, economic, medical education has been enriched with spiritual and moral education.

The doctor of pedagogical sciences S.Nishonova is responsible for the spiritual and moral education process: humanism, justice, patriotism, belief, honesty, patience, kindness, friendship, respect, sincerity, national pride, affection, gentleness, truthfulness, tolerance, inputs. It proposes a series of narratives, deceptions, beliefs, comparisons, conversations, discussions, arguments, lectures, experiments, researches, examples, illustrations, compulsions, incitives, punishments and other styles [2].

From the point of view of the subject, the doctor of pedagogical sciences M.Kuronov is interested in three-dimensional measuring system of measurement of national educational standards, indicators, degrees and qualifications. Because, in the scientist's research, they are closely linked to the natural sense of the person: the patriotism of Uzbekistan, national pride, interethnic dialogue, consensus of conscience, national traditions and national ideological consciousness, based on the practical and scientific cooperation of the folk pedagogy [6]. Seven of 12 functions of the national education are directly socio - pedagogical. Therefore, it can be used for the construction of socio-pedagogical spiritual-enlightenment work in primary classes.

The results of the research conducted by the Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences U.Mamkamov are of great importance in revealing the content of spiritual and educational work. The scholar based on the moral and moral foundations of Uzbekistan's development and its spiritual dimensions, such as "National Ideology of Ideology," "Spiritual Culture," "Response to Activity" to educate students, taking into account the intellectual capacity of students, educational needs. Particularly, the establishment of the Spirituality and Enlightenment Center at the Spiritual Culture Bloc, the practical application of the principles of spirituality, the values and traditions based on the ideology of independence; Explaining the essence of a just, humane, legal, democratic state built in independent Uzbekistan; informing readers of the enormous contribution of our people to the treasury of universal values; the students emphasize the need to bring national pride, love for the Motherland and loyalty to the ideas of independence and other tasks [7].

The concept of ethical, moral, national, ideological, political, and legal-social trends in this approach is explained through the concept of a holistic approach. It has clarified the theoretical, socio-pedagogical essence of the spiritual-enlightenment work of the school, and defined the content of education.

The issue of using the moral values in the education of elementary-grade students could not have been settled in the former Soviet school. After gaining independence, in 1992, researchers from the Primary School Department of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan named after Gori Niyazi developed the project "Concept of the Fourth Annual Primary School". This instruction is valuable for our research as the first educational instruction from the former Soviet educational system. Because, in the conditions of the national awakening - during the period of the material, spiritual lifestyle, the main tasks of the upbringing were expressed. That is, the need to combine the younger generation with conscious discipline, high culture, national pride, and the need to combine the necessary qualities as patriotism, internationalism,

and sense of civil duty are included in the goals and objectives of primary education. However, there are uncertainties in determining the national stereotypes, content and categories of national independence, and there is no clear explanation for the assessment of students' well-being. Scientific research in this area will help to clarify the problem. "The primary objective of the school is to" make the pupils educated and educated in accordance with the standards of education and to exercise their constitutional right to education "[5] in the Charter of the General Secondary Education Institution [5].

In the Charter of Directive relating to Spiritual and Enlightenment Activities, the implementation of school education activities in the interests of each individual, society and state; the content of the high moral and ethical qualities of the pupils (the essence of which is - S.U.), based on the close integration of national and universal values; forming a loyal citizen to his country and people; a healthy, physically strong, loyal and devoted person, a capable, generous, healthy generation; It was determined that elementary school students would form the basis of the culture of speech and behavior.

The main subject of spiritual and educational work is the teacher. That is why the main burden of responsibility lies in shaping the above qualities. To this end, elementary school teachers should be exemplary with their school, community, spiritual and moral qualities; Educate students in the spirit of respect for the law, work, parents, spiritual, historical, national and universal values; raising a growing generation of young people in the spirit of peace, harmony and harmony among peoples, nations and peoples and protecting them from all forms of violence and so on.

Researchers K. Rakhimova and M.Otajonov studied the psychological conceptions of the formation of spiritual concepts in children by role-playing games. To do so, a typical form of our spiritual values has been selected. Research has revealed that the expressions used in the culture of treatment are identified by specific social features, in terms of their semantic content, as well as meet the visitor, the table behavior, the condition of the condition, the relaxation, the visitor observation. These gestures that are used daily in our relationships and dealings are linked to other positive attributes of our national psychological appearance.

"In this regard, the use of gaming activities as the most effective, active socio-psychological method in the current situation in which members of the community are forming behavioral norms and characteristic features appropriate to the processes of new social, political, and legal relations can be of great practical outcome." [4]

### **Theoretical background**

The practical and pedagogical purpose of the spiritual-enlightenment work of the school is the formation of spiritual culture in the students. The result of the spiritual-educational work depends on the spiritual culture of the learner and the effective pedagogical influence of its components. In order to provide these pedagogical conditions, we have come up with a new methodological approach to the formation of the spiritual culture of pupils, developed by Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor O.Musurmonova. According to her, the inner spiritual world of a person (meanwhile, a student) is a system of basic components such as spiritual need, spiritual interests, spiritual activity, and spiritual values. Based on this conceptual approach, we have developed a model of internal development of the individual's spiritual world.

The Inner Development of the Spiritual World of the Person:

1. Spiritual Need 2. Spiritual Interest 3. Spiritual Activity 4. Spiritual Value.

That is, "... The spiritual need of a person creates spiritual interest, which is manifested in the activity of a person and, as a result, becomes a spiritual value. Spiritual value, on the other hand, is the basis for a high spiritual need. This cycle of spiritual development continues uninterrupted "[1].

Effective use of students' sources of spiritual culture requires a modern approach to understanding the subject as a pedagogical technological process. For this purpose, it is required to maintain pedagogical linkages between science, literature, art, education, religion, spiritual and spiritual values, and the needs, knowledge, interests, activities and values of the elementary school students.

The pedagogical-technological approach to the issue has enabled the technological interpretation of spiritual and educational activities in primary classes.

Structure of spiritual-educational work in primary schools:

1 - students; 2 - goals of spiritual and educational work; 3 - the content of spiritual and educational work; 4 - teaching methods; 5 - teacher, class leader, responsible person for spiritual and educational work; 6 - Form of teaching.

Spiritually-educational works, first and foremost, represent spiritual and educational heritage of our people. This heritage is a strong source of national ideology, culture and, in general, all our spirituality. Events that are temporarily unable to withstand the test of the times are never inherited. Over time, the trace disappears, and the values reflect the true character of a particular nation. Thus, for the successful organization of spiritual-enlightenment work it is necessary to focus on the knowledge of social and psychological mechanisms of social activity, as well as the conditions of consistent activation of collective activity.

### **Main part**

The main purpose of spiritual-enlightenment work is to build a strong, civilized civic spirit of faith. That is to educate a perfect person who has an independent worldview, an invaluable heritage of our ancestors and a modern person who relies on modern thinking. The pedagogical interpretation of this social order paves the way for the students to form beliefs.

The pupil in his / her work also demonstrates informal, but impressive standards, amongst the students, along with the behavioral norms required by the parent, the school. These principles are sometimes incompatible with each other (honestly speaking, helping a troubled fellow student), and in some cases (for example, dismissing the homework is contrary to the class, which is criticized by the school, if the students consider it to be positive). For this reason, the formation of national independence beliefs in the spiritual and educational work of students and students is of key social and pedagogical importance.

Elements of national independence are formed in the elementary school students. This process involves four stages of the mechanism interconnected.

The first step is to explore the pupils' personality and attitudes, to summarize the pupils' knowledge of one or another matter, the event (eg, the state symbols), their relationship to them.

At the second stage, the most correct, most accurate, choice of different ideas and attitudes is to take action to alleviate the effects of wrong ideas, attitudes, and relationships. There are situations in which the right view, the point of view of the position, and the types of activities to take. For example, it is a simple example of how students can see their parent compatibility between the nation and the state. This is crucial. If the benefit is not understood, the student himself; the attitude of the parents, the nation and the state does not change. It is important for the elementary grade pupil to have the same belief as the teacher himself. Otherwise, the effectiveness of the technique will be less sensitive.

At the third stage, different ideas and opinions are harmonized. You can see and respond to what happens in classroom, school, and community. Relationships can be varied. But there are some ways to link them together. It is important for teachers to find and unify these aspects of a cohesive attitude towards a particular issue.

At the fourth stage, the practice of "putting into practice" the unity of faith created by the classroom students is realized. This is a general idea formed between classroom learners, the principle of belief in their everyday life, activity, and relationships, which is a prerequisite for the principle. Thus, the formation of the basis of national independence beliefs in the students' collective (1) separation of the general, diverse ideas; 2) making the right idea into belief; and (3) to exercise faith in practical activities. Of course, the boundary between these stages is relative. There are situations in which the first and the second steps need to be abandoned. For example, in creating negative attitudes toward students such as greed, boastfulness, and lying, there is no need to study the privacy of these pseudo-personal relationships. Because, as we have already mentioned above, it is obvious that these attributes are negative. That is why the first and the second steps are abandoned, and the third is the direct introduction to practice.

The role, status and significance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the world community depends on the formation of healthy spirituality in scientific pedagogical basis in the younger generation. That is why spiritual and educational work in public schools has socio-political and socio-pedagogical characteristics.

## **Results**

The results of the experimental research on theoretical, methodological, historical and pedagogical issues of the formation of high moral qualities in the pedagogical science of Uzbekistan have been collected. The final outcome of spiritual-enlightenment activities at primary schools is the formation of the foundations of spiritual culture in pupils. This is due to the educational, psychological conditions, which are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the targeted pedagogical impact.

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## FORMATION OF THE CITY OF KOKAND DURING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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### ABSTRACT

*The article on the basis of archival documents and other sources shows the organization of management of the city of Kokand in the column period, reveals its essence and purpose. The city of Kokand is divided into four administrative districts called Khujand, Sarimozor, Margilan and Qataghan. Every genius was led by the elders. These elders were elected for three years from the influential people of the city. In 1873 general-governor K. P. Kaufman presented a new draft of the Turkiston-state governance charter. This project was aimed at reinforcing the position of the King of Russia in the country(Micklewright & Marnie, 2005; Piven, Society, & 2006, n.d.) As in all the provinces of Turkestan, there was also a command of the military and civilian power of the kings. In this newly-acquired country, it was supposed to suppress all kinds of popular movements against the king's government in a timely manner. The governor of the Fergana region has raised the issue of increasing the number of deputies in the city of Kokand in connection with the expansion of the municipal economy and the increase in the number of municipalities. In summary, the Tsarist government maintained and transformed its frontiers, Turkistan and its cities, without changing the existing feudal order in absolute terms. These procedures were considered to be a major tool in maintaining economic, political, and cultural backgrounds in the country.*

**KEYWORDS:** *The Tsarist Government, State, County, Official General Staff, The Military, Governor, Police, Policeman, Constable, Daha (District), Aksakal (The Elder).*

## INTRODUCTION

On February 19, 1876, the Kokand Khanate was abolished and its territory was part of the Turkestan general-governorship under the name of Fergana. King Podsho II officially confirmed the fact that on February 25, 1876 the Kokand Khanate was abolished and its main territory (Fergana region) was transferred to Russia [3: 56].

Ferghana region consisted of Andijan, Margilan, Namangan, Osh and Kokand. In particular, the Kokand area is located in the southwestern Ferghana region with its area of 13,213 square meters. and the population was 364,658 according to the first Population List of 1897 [2: 48].

It is noteworthy that the order of Turkiston and its towns management has not come about suddenly. In 1865 the provisional "Nizam" of the King's government was approved, and in 1867 he approved a new project on the management of Turkistan. In 1873 general-governor K. P. Kaufman presented a new draft of the Turkiston-state governance charter. This project was aimed at reinforcing the position of the King of Russia in the country (Micklewright & Marnie, 2005; Piven, Society, & 2006, n.d.)

Until 1886 the Fergana region and its towns were invented by K. Kaufman in 1873, but were managed on the basis of unconfirmed projects in higher courts. As in all the provinces of Turkestan, there was also a command of the military and civilian power of the kings. In this newly-acquired country, it was supposed to suppress all kinds of popular movements against the king's government in a timely manner.

The city of Kokand was transformed into the center of the Fergana region, and there were some differences in the city administration in comparison with other cities in the region. The city of Kokand was predominant as a center of khanate in economic and political life, and given the Russian military presence here, with a large number of puppet homes, on July 15, 1876, was given the right to independently control the city. [4: 1]

The structure of the city governing bodies was as follows: the mayor, his assistant, the assistant, the manager (two), the interpreter. These states were additionally introduced in December 1876, with two secretaries and three other assistants [3: 1 -3].

However, on April 27, 1877, according to the instructions given by the Minister of Defense to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Asian division 148, the regional center officially moved from Kagan to New Margilan [4: 3].

That is why the governor of the Fergana region

D. Skobelev said in his special report to the Turkestan General Governor on May 12, 1877, that if the management system in Kokand retained it would require 23 800 rubles per year for all states. However, the annual tax collected from the city's population amounted to 11,000 rubles (Kurata, 2008; D. R. Spechler & Spechler, 2009; Werner, 2003).

Consequently, from June 1, 1877, the city administration of Kokand should be abolished, and the city should be handed over to the head of the train in full measure, so that the saved money will be transferred to the head of Kokand.

In addition to the Uezd administration, an additional 1800 sum salary and 400 sums of other expenses were allocated to one senior assistant, a senior secretary with a salary of 1000 sums a year, and a written and verbal (400 sums per year) interpreter at 800 sums a salary.

The city prosecutor's office was also abolished, and its function was also transferred to the administration of the Uezd. On June 19, 1877, General-Governor of Turkestan K. P. Kaufman approached the proposal to extend additional state of Kokand governance. It has provided an assistant, a secretary, an interpreter for a writer, and an interpreter for the transmitter's administration (3: 11).

An additional police department was set up at Kokand's Uezd administration. Thus, the Kokand police, the judiciary and all other administrative administrations passed to the head of the unit. According to the order of Ferghana Regional Military Governor dated May 28, 1877, the head of the Uezd was appointed Major Batyrov instead of Colonel Korolkov [4: 5]. Thus, until 1917, the city of Kokand was ruled as part of the Kokand meal.

On July 12, 1886, the king of Russia adopted the Regulation "On the Turkiston Region Administration". This provision envisages "complete" the transformation of the Turkestan kingdom and its cities into a real colony, the alleviation of the exploitation of Russian capitalists and poghoschists, and the dissatisfaction of the masses of workers against the chorus's policy. This system has been up until 1917 with some additions (M. C. Spechler, 2008).

The city's political, economic, landscaping and other controls were under the supervision of the head of the airport, where the district police officers and the townspeople helped. [1: 20]

In other words, 3-4 deputies have been elected to the city from the population of Guinea. On May 7, 1887, the number of deputies and the order of their election were decided upon by the Governor General of Turkestan. according to this soviet decision, the right to elect three deputies was given in Kokand. Two of these deputies were Russian [5:21].

The governor of the Fergana region has raised the issue of increasing the number of deputies in the city of Kokand in connection with the expansion of the municipal economy and the increase in the number of municipalities. This proposal was approved by the General Governorship on September 30, 1906. From December 1907, the number of deputies elected to the city of Kokand was up to 6, of which 4 were Russians and 2 were Uzbeks [6: 2].

The work of these deputies was subject to the head of the ward or the district precinct, whose task was to collect only taxes and various payments. It should be noted that the status of such people was restricted to the lack of a clerical work, ie the execution of the duties set by those clerics.

Although the government of the king tried to adapt its governance to the change of the city life, we can see that at the beginning of the 20th century, some of the most prominent cities of Turkestan, such as Kokand, did not respond adequately to the demand. In 1907 and 1908, Kokand asked members of the commerce committee and the city authorities to address Governor-General N. Grodekov, who demanded that Kokand be given the status of the country in the socio-economic life and that the city would be entitled to self-government. However, this request was not fulfilled by the Governor-General.

The leaders of the city were governed by the commander-in-chief of the elders. In accordance with the Regulation "On Turkestan Region Administration" adopted on July 12, 1886, Kokand was divided into three categories as the Fergana region was divided into precincts and assigned to the divisions. The first division included 10 volosts, the second part was called 10 volosts, the third part was called "the suburbs of the city", which included the Boon, Aravon and Ganjiravon volosts [7: 274-275].

On July 12, 1887, by the special order of the regional governor of the province, the four shackles in the city were added to the third section of the convoy [7: 353].

Due to the fact that the sections were organized without taking into account the local conditions and the absence of a certain administrative-territorial boundary, the population would have to pay taxes twice, even if it was for the benefit of the people. The taxpayers have been charged by the local government for up to 5 percent, or even up to 10 percent, of the total sum of money collected as a bonus. As a result, taxpayers used different ways to get more money from the community (Morrison, 2009; Piven & PAK, 2006; Piven et al., n.d.; Studies & 2018, n.d.).

It should be noted that election of the elders of the city was carried out only in the order of the rural elders. That is, the elders were elected by the leaders of the elders. These elections were monitored by district police officers, policemen, or chief of staff. The city of Kokand is divided into four administrative districts called Khujand, Sarimozor, Margilan and Qataghan. Every village was led by the elders. These elders were elected for three years from the influential people of the city. In 1907, the elections were held on the appointment of volost heads and city elders in Qoqand, where four mayors of the city were elected 18 volost leaders [8:16].

The task of the elders was to collect all kinds of taxes from the population. 20 officers were responsible for tax evasion. In every neighborhood there were the chiefs of the household, who were elected by the household.

The elder was a local elder who oversaw the work of elders. In addition, the city's top police officer was in charge of the police force, which was followed by ordinary police officers, the local police officers. The elders of the city were equal in their own right to the volost guards [8: 124].

However, the task of the chief elder of the Ferghana region was terminated in 1896. The main reason for this is that the elderly man appointed by the local community is in no hurry to reinforce police supervision in the city and that the local population is directly controlled by the Russian authorities. The task of the chief elder was to take over the city police headquarters.

Thus, the colonial administrators were guided by police officers to carry out their administrative work.

In summary, the Tsarist government maintained and transformed its frontiers, Turkistan and its cities, without changing the existing feudal order in absolute terms. These procedures were considered to be a major tool in maintaining economic, political, and cultural backgrounds in the country. This system was in the interests of the colonial administration. The same situation served to strengthen sovereignty of the Russian Empire and systematically consolidate the country.

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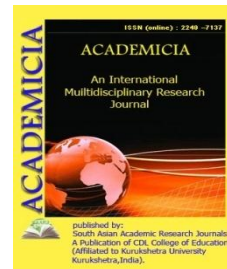
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## VISUAL ARTS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the role of fine art in the personality, its importance in up bringing the younger generation, the role of visual arts in its early stages, and its application. The development of aesthetic perception in children is associated with the color, rhythm, and deeper perception of the proportion. When the child senses the color, shape, and variety, it is so enjoyable that it adds to the diversity of colors. The development of aesthetic perception in children develops aesthetic assessment of the subject and some of its attributes. Art has evolved along with the development of society and has become an integral part of the lifestyle of men. From ancient times, scientists and philosophers have tried to prove that art is an important means of achieving human perfection and happiness. The development of aesthetic perception in children is associated with the color, rhythm, and deeper perception of the proportion. When the child senses the color, shape, and variety, it is so enjoyable that it adds to the diversity of colors. Art is an important part of human society and human life. The role of art and its essence in the consciousness of the people, the role of the education of young people in their all-inclusive education has always been studied and considered important. Studying this art is based on the spiritual, moral, physical and physical development of the members of the society, the creation of aesthetic desires and ecological views. (J. Tolipova, "Pedagogical Quadrature", manual, Tashkent, 2017). In the preschool education institutions, visual arts activities are varied. They are painting, clay works, applause, construction work. Great attention is paid to all the training provided in preschools.*

**KEYWORDS:** Philosophers, "Pedagogical Quadrature", Consciousness

## INTRODUCTION

Art is an important part of human society and human life. The role of art and its essence in the consciousness of the people, the role of the education of young people in their all-inclusive education has always been studied and considered important. It is no secret that at the time of the primitive collective system, people have been engaged in fine arts without complicated mathematical activities and records. Because every perfect man feels the need for art in his life, and can not imagine his life without art. In the curriculum of today's international education program, education is also one of the main factors.

Art has evolved along with the development of society and has become an integral part of the lifestyle of men. From ancient times, scientists and philosophers have tried to prove that art is an important means of achieving human perfection and happiness. The Greek philosopher Plato's aim is to examine what arts can give such knowledge and how to achieve this knowledge by discovering that art and abilities, as well as research, reading and in-depth study of the surrounding things are a means of achieving human competence puts it ". (Abu Nasr al-Forobi, "Philosophy of Plato", "World Literature" magazine, June 14, 2009, page 143).

During the period of experimental development, the main task of educational institutions in ancient times and medieval times was not scientifically substantiated, and the knowledge of natural, philosophical and religious content to the minds of the students was considered. The main focus is on stabilizing the society and acquiring religious literacy by members of society. At that time, the institution of higher education had to start its formation, and it volunteered to study 7 artistic forms in educational institutions.

Studying this art is based on the spiritual, moral, physical and physical development of the members of the society, the creation of aesthetic desires and ecological views. (J. Tolipova, "Pedagogical Quadrature", manual, Tashkent, 2017).

The objective of the educational institutions of medieval times is to identify and analyze problems in the problematic situations that are created during the educational process by the trainees in the process of teaching and learning, as well as for the intellectual and physical well-being of learners, the logical thinking skills, synthesis, comparison, comparison, generalization, and conclusions. The final outcome of the educational process thus formed was the discovery that made world-class civilizations more attractive, and the art, especially the art of painting, rose to the highest stage of development, and the period was called the Renaissance.

In the current globalization process, the transition to the process of personal development of a person who is able to carry out the frontier education process, based on the socialization and adaptation of a person in the education system, is not merely an instrument of scientific knowledge, but theoretical knowledge, practical, it is important to focus on the skills and skill set up.

Today, it is recognized that fine arts are the main educational tool for the upbringing of the future generations, and in all national educational concepts, programs, attention is paid to it. The government's focus is on cardinally changing the attitude towards this subject in the aesthetic category, the organization of the educational process on the basis of advanced educational traditions of the world educational system, the beginning of the first childhood of the children's imagination and creativity.

In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" from December 29, 2016, №PP-2707, aimed at cardinal improvement of the level of preparation of children for school education, introduction of modern educational programs in the educational process, providing training staff, creating conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, strengthening the material-technical base of educational institutions and, and further improve the system of preschool education program for the years 2017-2021 set out measures plan.

The goal of preschool education is to educate children about the rich national and cultural-historical heritage of the nation, the formation of national patriotic feelings in children, the tendency to learn for preschool children, the desire to learn, prepare them for the educational process regularly, and the development of free expression skills, the physical and mental wellbeing of children.

The program of visual arts for preschool education and the art of painting at school include the development of aesthetic attitude towards art, artistic abilities and imagination in children. The tasks that are required for the successful completion of school in the preschool education institution are solved.

The primary focus of pre-school educational institutions is art-aesthetic education of children of pre-school age.

The effectiveness of this direction is clear only if it is used in a complex way to use all means of aesthetics (theater, music, fiction, painting, applications, etc.). Exercises in "preschool" activities in pre-school institutions play a vital role in addressing the issues of aesthetic education. This is because artistic activities are artistic in nature. All types of artistic activities open wide possibilities for children to learn beauty and develop emotional-aesthetic attitude to the whole.

In the course of visual art education, such as education of artistic taste, development of applied arts and skill, development of fantasy, creative thinking and perception, development of perceptions, development of small motions of hands and fingers, creation of opportunities for professional artistic activity. educational issues will be solved.

In artistic activities at pre-school educational institutions, children are mainly engaged in practical work, acquainting themselves with painting works by painting, and in school - painting, graphic arts, sculpture, folk art.

In the preschool education institutions, visual arts activities are varied. They are painting, clay works, applique, construction work. Great attention is paid to all the training provided in preschools. The successful solution of educational issues in elementary grades is carried out in close coordination with the activities of visualization conducted in pre-school educational institutions.

Children learn how to use pencil and brushes in the group exercises, manage their own character and strength. This will enhance the skill of handling, mild, smooth movement. Children learn how to move in different shapes, sizes and proportions as they relate to the nature of the object depending on the nature of the subject. In visual arts activities at pre-school educational institutions, they learn how to use the material effectively, keep them clean, use only the necessary materials, and plan their use.

Under visual activity, children can find or see geometric shapes, understand them by terms, width, size, length, and heighten their ability to master elementary math concepts in school.

Building materials from the construction workshop can help shape children's eyesight and help them master or absorb school technical skills.

Thus, artistic desires and creative abilities grow in children in artistic activities, and thus prepare them for school. Because children are closely related to objects, they get acquainted with their unique attributes, shape, color, and size, and find out their differences and similarity, which allows children to make sensory, visual, imaginative thinking.

Visual activity educates children morally. Children's work reflects events in their life, society, they are happy and excited. In the process of visual activity, the qualities of willpower in the childhood - such as putting an end to the task, achieving it, coping with difficulties, and helping friends. Collaboration and co-operation in children during teamwork; In the process of evaluating the work, they develop moral qualities, such as a true attitude towards a job, a right assessment of his comrades' work, his work, and the satisfaction of his comrades' work.

Fine-tuning is an activity that encourages children to work hard to achieve their goals. Visual activity is the main tool for aesthetic education of children. Separation of each object's size, color, shape and space is part of these aesthetic sensations. The development of aesthetic perception in children is associated with the color, rhythm, and deeper perception of the proportion. When the child senses the color, shape, and variety, it is so enjoyable that it adds to the diversity of colors. The development of aesthetic perception in children develops aesthetic assessment of the subject and some of its attributes. They have the ability to understand the works of fine art, to express their feelings and attitude toward them. Visual activity plays an important role in children's creative growth. The artistic creative growth of the child is the acquisition of skills and abilities necessary for creating imaginative thinking, aesthetic perception and image. For example, hiking in a nature park or a park will increase their passion for creativity in the autumn excursion. The upbringing of the trainee with a sense of esthetic feelings around the subject or around the world, you can. The goal of this artistic and moral education is to make the children's work even more beautiful and good, to make others happy, and to be happy when they see them.

Fine art work plays a great role in preparing children for the school. Sketching, clay, building materials, skill training will be the basis for successful mastering of fine arts and workshops in the school, prepare them for educational activities, teach the teacher to listen and follow his instructions. This is one of the key factors in solving the desired task and looking for ways to deal with it.

In summary, the role of artistic activities in the education of aesthetic taste in children, in instilling in them the love of nature, the beauty, and, most importantly, their creativity and freedom of thought, is incomparable. That is why it is one of the topical issues of the day, starting with preschool education institutions, paying close attention to this subject, raising a sense of art in the art, bringing technology into the educational process, and bringing this system to world standards.

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## MAIN AREAS OF AUDITING INSURANCE COMPANIES' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article formulates and analyzes the main areas of audits of financial reporting of insurance organizations and audit procedures, as well as auditor's programs in this area. At the same time, proposals and recommendations on auditing the financial statements of insurance companies have been prepared. In order to confirm the financial stability and solvency of the insurance organization, the task of determining compliance of the financial and operating operations with the current legislation, the reliability and the validity of the financial results of the insurance companies in accounting and reporting, audit was organized. It is evident that as there appear legal relationship and the mutual interest on the basis of a contractual arrangement, it is required that the control system be improved. According to the AXS 200, "Conducting general objectives of the independent auditor and auditing in accordance with international auditing standards" and AHS 250, "Consideration of laws and regulations in the audit of financial statements", the purpose of the audit is to ensure the reliability and accounting of financial (accounting) the implementation of the procedure according to the legal and regulatory requirements. Thus, the origin of the audit of the financial statements of insurance organizations is primarily incompatible with the interests of reporters (managers of the entities) and interests of users (owners of subjects of the subject), necessity of reliable information for economic decision making, the material required for evaluation appears as they are commercial secrets.*

**KEYWORDS:** insurance organization, financial reporting, insurance premium, insurance coverage, insurance reserve, the sum of insurance, GDP (GDP) .

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

The situation and development trends of insurance market pave the way to think about enhancing its role in the development of the ability in the country's socio-economic system, the development of economic-legal conditions in reliability and transparency of insurance companies. The necessary conditions for the development of insurance companies in Uzbekistan is still remains unsatisfactorily: the lack of practical laws, the high requirements compared to the solvency when insurance market is regulated by the state, the growing competition on account of inflow of national insurers can be added. There is a steady low demand for real insurance services. The number of years the share of insurance premiums in GDP is quite low and even with a real decline in the share of insurance can prove this condition. Under such conditions, the current state of insurance companies requires the search of new forms and methods of increasing their competitiveness and financial sustainability. This, in turn, will ensure the trust for insurance organizations.

National factors as the major obstacles to the development of the insurance market, experts point out that there is no trust towards insurance organizations. This is due to the lack of objective and transparent information on the activities of insurance organizations and the inadequate development of the legal mechanism to carrying out their responsibilities.

Audit serves as the linking sector between state, society and business entities. Being an economic, legal and social institution, it can be a means of raising the quality of insurance organizations to a new qualitative stage that meets international standards.

In rapidly developing market economy conditions, the role of modern regularly exceed its importance in optimal management decision-making. For this purpose, Resolution № 3946 was adopted on measures for further development of auditing activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to it, measures were made to increase the importance of audit services in order to the further development of corporate governance, management decision-making and improve the quality of audit services. [1] This, in turn, requires the continual improvement and scientific justification of its methodology and organization.

According to its goals, objectives and functions, compulsory audit is run by persons unknown and in the interests of the state as a whole even it is complete right of insurance companies to select audit organization and pay for audit service despite the relations between insurance organization and the auditors are run within the framework of trade relations in civil-legal agreement. The development of insurance activity is directly related to the proper organization of audits of financial statements of insurance companies. The insurance activity is carried out as much as possible from insurers to collect insurance premiums and to fulfill the obligations assumed by paying insurance indemnity payments for certain insurance events and to form the insurance reserves required for future payments. It is evident that as there appear legal relationship and the mutual interest on the basis of a contractual arrangement, it is required that the control system be improved. There is a need for insurance companies not only to control the state bodies, but also to have reliable information about the financial condition of these companies by interested parties (shareholders, founders).

Thus, the origin of the audit of the financial statements of insurance organizations is primarily incompatible with the interests of reporters (managers of the entities) and interests of users (owners of subjects of the subject), necessity of reliable information for economic decision making, the material required for evaluation appears as they are commercial secrets.

Therefore, the reliability of the information in the audit of the financial statements of the insurance organizations allows the audit process to be objectively evaluated.

In accordance with the auditor's reports law, the audit is conducted to give an objective view of the auditor's firm that the financial statements and other financial information are relevant to determine whether the financial report and the related financial information are consistent with the accounting legislation.

## **2. Explanation of Literature.**

Prof. J. Robertson, a prominent American expert in the field of theory and practice of audit, notes that auditing is an activity that reduces business risk. He then concludes that the audit helps reduce the risk of the information for users of financial reporting to an acceptable level. [2]

According to A.Arens and Dj.Lobbege, the purpose of audit of financial statements by an independent auditor regularly is to reflect on the financial position of the report, the results of its operations, and the level of fairness that describes the cash flows in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. The peculiarities of the various industries are reflected in the financial statements. [3]

A.Sheremet considers "independent expertise of financial statements of organizations based on audits of compliance with audit procedures". [4] It should be noted that despite the fact that the audit process is practical, its theoretical basis is also fully explicitly stated.

N.A. Loseva incorporates the core concepts of audit concept into independence, professional judgment, severity, accuracy, reliability, and reliability. [5]

According to E.M.Guttsite, the concept of audit should include the following sections:

- Model of business activity and role of audit in economic subjects;
- Audit - the infrastructure of the market economy and its performance;
- Interests in audit;
- regulating of auditing activities;
- Regulatory and positive approaches to audit;
- Relationships with other disciplines. [6]

According to M. Tulakhojayeva, "Audit is a study of these financial statements by the independent qualified specialists or the financial information relevant to it, to determine whether the account or information is appropriate to the law and regulations." [7]

H.N.Musaev recalls that auditing is an audit of the financial and economic performance of the auditors according to the laws in the Republic, as well as evaluations and conclusions . [8]

A.D. Sheremet argues that auditing is an information system for independent financial control methods and techniques. It defines the nature of the control of an independent financial audit, distinguish it from other controlling types and mark it as scientific, disciplinary and practical. [9]

I.V. Shaposhnikova defines the insurance premium as follows: Insurance premium is a customer's insurance contract or payment to the company in accordance with the law. It can also be paid as a premium, calculated using the following formula: [10]

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$$\text{Insurance premium} = \frac{\text{insurance tariff rate} * \text{the amount of insurance}}{100}$$

According to I.V.Shaposhnikova, insurance coverage is made by the insurance company upon the occurrence of an insurance event on these insurance contracts, and part of the premium can be repaid in case of early termination of the insurance contract. In this case, the sum of the amount to be deducted is calculated by the following formula.

$$BS = \frac{P * (N - M)}{N} * \frac{SSD - V}{SSD}$$

*BS* - amount of remaining insurance premium under canceled contract;

*P* - Insurance premium paid by the client according to the contract;

*N* - Contract period

*M* - The number of days prior to the starting date of the contract, registration of the notice of cancellation of the contract;

*V* - Insurance coverage paid earlier;

*SSD* - sum insured under contract.

A.P. Pepelyaneva believes that insurance reserve represents the organization's commitment. He calls the main types of life insurance types as mathematical resources, because the obligations of the insurance company (future insurance payments on current insurance contracts) and the current value of the liabilities. [11]

According to V.F.Massarigina, checking insurance reserves, considered the most complex field, and usually require the attention of the auditor significant risks. [12]

Indeed, the auditor may face difficulties in checking the insurance coverage, and the process of checking can seriously distract the auditor.

A.J.Tuychiev, O.T.Astanakulov's claims that audits are based on the validity of basic insurance premium calculation, method of formation of unearned premium reserve (IMZ), proper registration of IMZs, checking correctness of arithmetic calculations, etc. . [13]

According to H.N.Musaev, the audit requires certain procedures and sequences. These procedures are reflected in the auditing standards, and the audit standards are a set of general requirements for audit that are audited by all auditors and in their operations. [14]

It should be noted from abovementioned ones that the main purpose of auditing standards is to consolidate the cumulative general principles developed for the purpose of auditing and document preparation, auditing quality assurance, auditing procedures, and the results of audits. Standards should be followed regardless of the conditions under which audit is conducted. In their practice, the auditors who are able to escape from the standard should be prepared to justify their work. According to the AXS 200, "Conducting general objectives of the independent auditor and auditing in accordance with international auditing standards " and AHS 250, "Consideration of laws and regulations in the audit of financial statements", the purpose of the audit is to ensure the reliability and accounting of financial (accounting) the implementation of the procedure according to the legal and regulatory requirements. The auditor should report all

the significant aspects of his or her opinion on the reliability of the financial (accounting) reporting.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.**

In this article, the author's main features of the financial reporting and insurance organizations, as well as the organization of audit of the audit program and provide reliable data collection process, in terms of its quantitative or qualitative analysis and forecasting of their development.

### **4. Analysis and discussion of the results.**

The process of auditing financial statements of insurance companies is quite complex, and the comprehensive organization of the audit depends primarily on the auditor's knowledge and experience.

Thus, the audit of the financial statements of the insurance organizations is of a great importance at the macroeconomic level, and the auditor's performance is determined by followings:

1. For insurance company's financial statements and for the decisions of users interested in the results, apply to the insurance organization, public authorities and the public;
2. An auditor may not attain the goal he expects as a result of the audit of the insurance company's financial statements as a result of a number of reasons or inadequate information. For example, if the insurance organization does not comply with the regulatory requirements for the formation of reserves, the operations in the financial statements are uncertain, and this is the case in each case connected to the subject;
3. It is important to understand that the organization of bookkeeping of insurance companies is a complex one, because the complexity of the accounting business reports, which are reflected in the financial statements of insurance companies, can be confused by the majority of stakeholders;
4. If an insurance company is engaged in specialized activities in the life sector, it may face even more uncertain questions during the financial audit process.

However, the auditor performs his business on the principles of independence, impartiality, honesty, professionalism and confidentiality, following the rules of organization and conduct of audits during his / her work . [15] However, despite the inaccuracies, the objective of the audit of financial reporting is to provide reliable conclusions and reports.

International standards of auditing are important in regulating auditing. They include planning audit reports, collecting audit evidence, applying an audit method, preparing an auditor's report and commenting on the reliability of financial reporting, documenting audit, and so on. It can be said that the standards do not consider the audit methodology, but the methodology actually occurs during the audit. [16]

The reliability and accuracy of the information provided by the insurance company as a result of accounting transactions and the preparation of financial statements is an objective requirement for an independent review of information by auditors. The head of the insurance undertaking should also take into account the risk that the auditor will be able to reduce the risk of misdiagnosis of financial reporting.

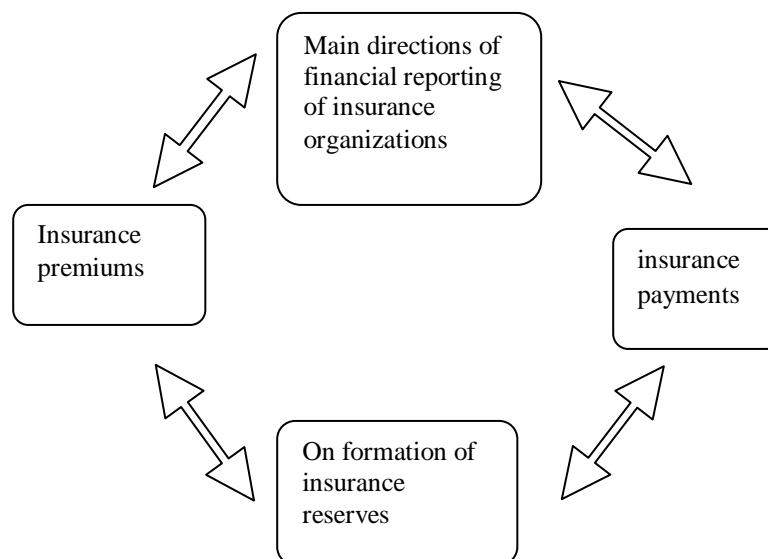
At the same time, the insurer's insecurity in insurers is insufficient quantitative and qualitative information about insurance organizations, that is, the problem of the lack of objective and

transparent information about the activities of insurance companies should be understood by the auditor as a result of the auditor's audit.

In order to confirm the financial stability and solvency of the insurance organization, the task of determining compliance of the financial and operating operations with the current legislation, the reliability and the validity of the financial results of the insurance companies in accounting and reporting, audit was organized. It should be pointed out that nowadays, the establishment of strong links between each and every one of the economic processes is a driving force to achieve macroeconomic growth and, as far as we can see, the results of the research and analysis. That is, the audit of the financial statements of insurance companies is an indispensable condition for the development of the market of insurance services, which is an integral part of the financial statements of the insurance organization.

The internationally recognized audit practice has shown that good quality audit should not only focus on accounting and auditing but also the inherent features, risks, and risks of the audited entity. [17] The insurer can not neglect the peculiarities of insurance activity because it is predetermined by special insurance legislation, specific features of accounting for insurance transactions and financial reporting, calculation of insurance reserves, existing taxation of insurance companies and so on.

As a result of our research, we present three sections as the main audits of the financial reporting of insurance companies. Specific features of financial reporting in insurance organizations are determined by the three directions mentioned. The correctness of the insurance premium formation and the control over the allocation of reserves and timely payment of insurance premiums, together with reducing the degree of loss on the types of insurance, can prevent unreasonable insurance indemnities and various fines and inconveniences that can be used during external investigations.

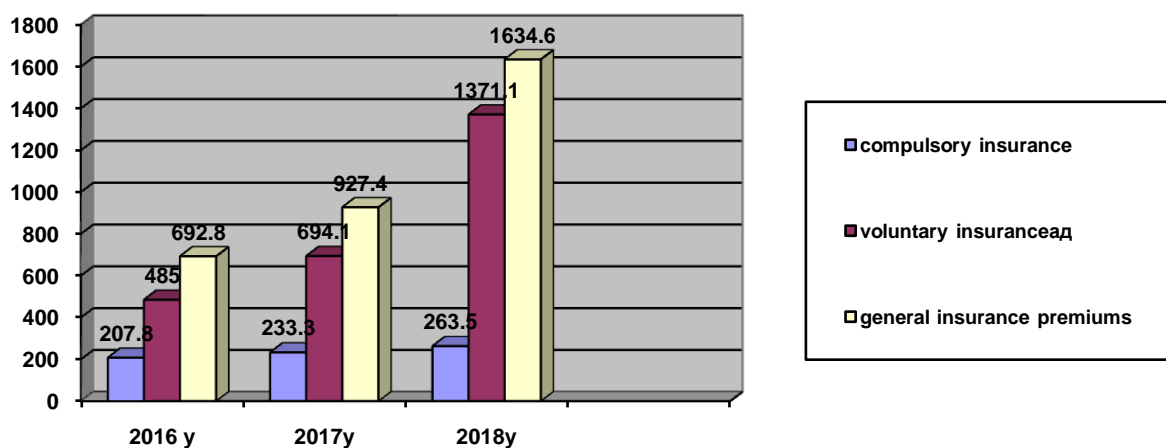


**Picture 1. Directions of financial reporting of insurance organizations**

Today, the Uzbek insurance companies offer a wide range of insurance services in the field of general insurance and life insurance. By the end of 2018, the market of insurance services in Uzbekistan has grown at a high rate. A more detailed study of the insurance market was conducted and some data was compared.

According to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2018 the number of insurance companies in the Uzbek market has reached 30.

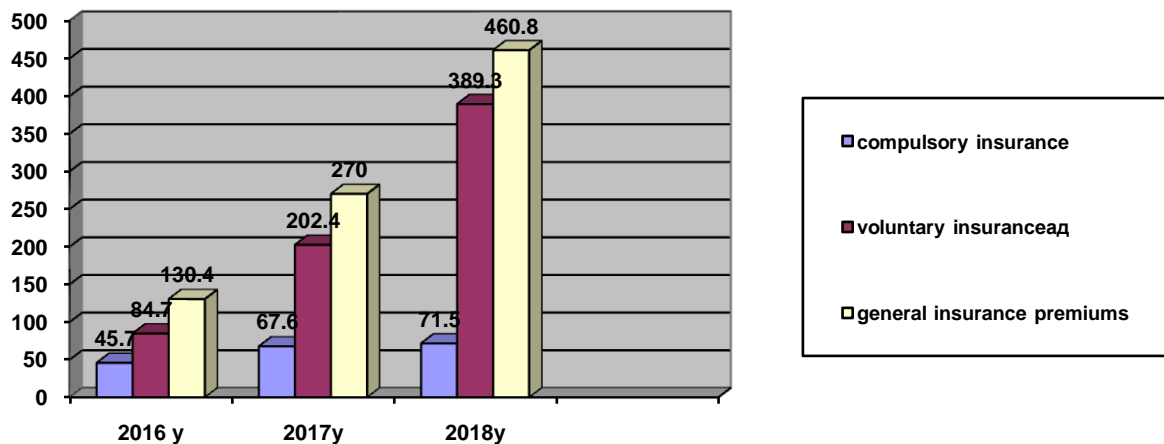
Thus, the total amount of insurance premiums collected by the country's insurance companies during the period under review has accelerated to reach 1.6 trillion sums, which is 76.3% more than last year. Given the level of inflation in 2018, the real growth rate of insurance premiums is estimated at 62%. This figure significantly increased in 2018, as the country's GDP grew by 5.1%, according to preliminary data.



**Figure 2. The volume of insurance premiums (billion sums)**

In the period under review the bulk of the general insurance market is voluntary insurance services. High growth rates of life insurance were also observed. By the end of 2018, the volume of insurance premiums on voluntary insurance amounted to 1.4 trillion sums. The bank said that it increased by 98% year-on-year. At the same time, premiums on compulsory insurance also showed a positive trend, but the growth rate was only 13%. The volume of insurance premiums collected by compulsory types of insurance amounted to 263.5 billion sums.

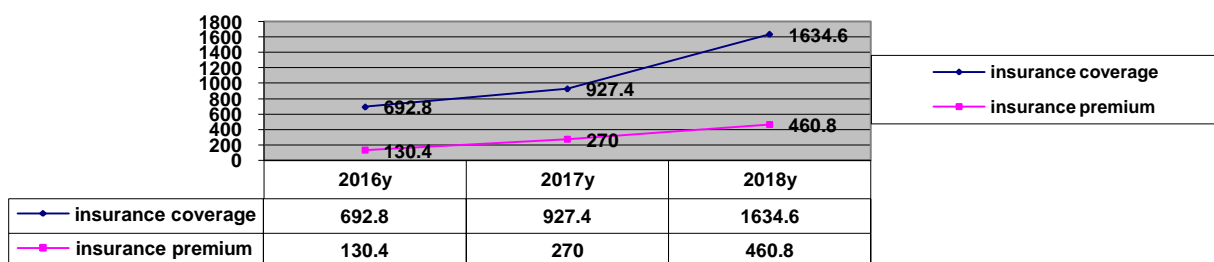
If we analyze the coverage paid by insurance companies, it is possible to see an increase in the share of voluntary insurance within the framework of insurance payments. During the reporting period, the volume of payments on voluntary types of insurance increased by 92% to 389.3 billion sums. The amount of payments for compulsory insurance increased by only 6% and amounted to 71.5 billion sums.



**Picture 3. Dynamics of Insurance Coverage of Insurance Companies (UZS bn)**

As a result, the share of voluntary insurance in total payments increased by 9.5% and reached 84.5%. The share of payments related to compulsory insurance amounted to 15.5%. As a result, by the end of 2018, insurance market premiums (ratio of insurance premiums to insurance premiums) stabilized for 28.2%.

Now we analyze the ratio of insurance premiums to insurance coverage. In recent years, the life insurance sector has accelerated the growth rates of insurance premiums. As a result, the share of life insurance companies in total insurance premiums in 2018 amounted to 25.5%. The share of life insurance in insurance payments is 57.3% of total payments. Of course, this indicator includes the features of life insurance. The results of the analysis show that the insurance market of Uzbekistan is developing, but in developed countries insurance services account for 10-15% of GDP, in Uzbekistan - 5.1%. This indicates that there are problems that need to be addressed in the country.



**Picture 4. Ratio of Insurance Premiums to Insurance Coverage (UZS bn)**

It should be noted that the insurance premium collected as insurance premium is the insurance premium. Indeed, insurance companies provide their clients with reliable services, ensuring their performance at the expense of insurance premiums collected by potential customers. Insurance premiums can be paid by the client either in kind or in the form of a premium. The tasks of audit of insurance premiums are as follows: verification of the legality, completeness and accuracy of

reflecting insurance premiums in the structure of income of the insurance organization, as well as their validity and timeliness in the accounting report. [18]

The table below summarizes the auditor's report on the method of auditing the insurance premium as a result of our research:

**TABLE 1 AN AUDIT PROGRAM FOR INSURANCE PREMIUMS**

<b>№</b>	<b>List of questions in audit</b>	<b>The procedure of formalization</b>	<b>Sources of evidence</b>	<b>Give Instructions</b>
1.	Insurance premiums on activity of insurance organization	Insurance contract	Insurance contract or a document of their execution	Is there or not
2.	Book of contracts on insurance types (ordinary or electronic)	Confirmed book or electronic book	contract book (simple or electronic)	Is there or not
3.	Contract Signatures (Date, Signature)	Contract Book	Insurance contract and book	Is there or not
4.	Calculation of insurance premium and reflection of discounts	Insurance contract	Insurance contract, organizational drunkenness	Is there or not
5.	Correct representation of the insurance premium in the accounting records	Accounting and Auditing	Original documents, accounting journals	Is there or not
6.	The insurance premium is reflected in operations when the third parties are collected	Insurance contract	Third-party data, organization chart	Is there or not
7.	Insurance premium distribution	Legislative requirements and organization's internal regulations	The template of the template	Is there or not
8.	Carrying out general report on insurance premium	Number of insurance contracts	Contract Book	Is there or not

Based on these comments, it should be noted that as a result of improper registration of insurance premiums there is a balance between payment and, if any, differences between reserves and revenues may arise. At the end of the investigation, the auditor should also submit their reports and conclusions.

An audit of insurance coverage. Insurance payment regulation is a set of measures undertaken by the insurance organization to fulfill its obligations to the Client in case of an insurance event. The degree to which it is organized depends largely on the customer's commitment to the insurer.

The need to check for insurance payments arises primarily by studying the cost of expenditures, as well as the impact on the insurance organization's income.

The auditor should, first of all, make sure that the payments made by the insurance organization are not substantiated in accordance with the national legislation.

In our opinion, the auditor should first of all pay attention to bailouts, and it is important to note that proper credit transactions on the loan from the respective businesses are properly registered. The substantiated documents confirming the insured event related to the related transactions provide evidence to the auditor. Based on the opinion of the above-mentioned scientists, it would be advisable to carry out the audit of the insurance payment according to the following sequence:

1. Creating an Audit Plan and Program for Insurance Payments:

-compatibility of insurance premiums and insurance payments for the reporting year;

- Availability of sufficient documents on insurance payments;

2. The auditor's use of an audit:

- Carry out a proper inspection of the insurance payment;

- Analyzing the level of damage on the loans and the development of relevant recommendations, either high or low;

- Study of the impact of insurance payments on the pure benefits of the organization

3. Using a previous report of the previous years to assess the impact and significance of risks during the investigation and to influence the impact on the insurance benefit and summarize the results. It should be noted that during the audit, the auditor should also examine several insurance indemnities that have been canceled or canceled under a contract.

**TABLE 2 AN AUDIT PROGRAM FOR INSURANCE PAYMENTS**

<b>№</b>	<b>List of questions in audit</b>	<b>The procedure of formalization</b>	<b>Sources of evidence</b>	<b>Give Instructions</b>
1.	Presence and registration of a journal that takes into account insurance payments	Insurance contract, reference	Insurance contract, insurance payment magazine	Is there or not
2.	Client's instructions for receiving the cover	Application or other equivalent document	Documents confirming insurance event, insurance contract	Is there or not
3.	The period of insurance event corresponds to the term specified in the insurance contract	Insurance contract	Insurance contract, insurance payment registration journal	Is there or not
4.	Frequency of insurance indemnity payment	Insurance contract, internal rules of the organization	Insurance contract, internal organization charter	Is there or not
5.	Insurance payments are not related to the insurance event	Insurance contract, certificate of the relevant organization	reference from the relevant organization	Is there or not
6.	Insurance premiums are reflected in accounting records	Accounting documents	Accounting records and schyots	Is there or not
7.	Formation of a general insurance payment report	Financial statements on insurance payments	Account registrars, insurance contract	Is there or not

The procedure for checking and paying insurance payments is just as rewarding as the premium, because unjustified payment or non-documentary payment will not affect the financial standing of the organization. Therefore, the auditor should take these issues seriously.

*Auditing the insurance reserves of insurance companies*. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Insurance Activity", insurers form and place insurance reserves in sum and terms stipulated by the legislation from insurance premiums, both in national and foreign currencies, to ensure fulfillment of insurance liabilities. [19] In addition, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 2008 of December 15, 1882, registered with the Ministry of Finance, approved by Order No. 107 of 20 November 2008, "insurance reserves" On the Attachment Order No. 94 (October 29, 2015 Regulations on insurance reserves of insurers Amendments and addenda) in accordance with function. [20] According to the Charter, the insurer calculates the volume of insurance reserves at calculation of the financial results of the insurance activity on the reporting date when making the accounting report. Calculation of insurance reserves is carried out on the basis of accounting and reporting data of the insurer.

There are so many resources available in the insurance company that sometimes you cannot see those resources in other organizations. In many cases, the highest probability that the auditor will be distracted from is the stock market. Based on the Charter of the Insurance organization, the following insurance reserves are required:

- a) Unearned premium reserve (in the case of general insurance (reinsurance) activities);
- b) Reserve fund (during the activity of life insurance);
- c) Stabilization fund of compulsory insurance of civil liability of vehicle owners for compulsory insurance of vehicle owners 'liability insurance in recent years ( during the activity of compulsory insurance of vehicle owners' civil liability) ;
- d) The loss that is determined by the occurrence of the insured event and the amount of damage (loss) to be covered under the terms of the insurance contract and consisting of:
  - 1) Notified but not yet recoverable reserves;
  2. Losses, but not reported Losses.

An insurer, in consultation with the State Insurance Supervisor, additionally can form: a Reserve Precautionary Note Reserves; disaster reserves; stockpile reserves; inventory reserves; may form other kinds of insurance reserves related to insurance activity. According to the Charter insurance reserves are calculated in two ways: "pro rata temporis" or "1/24" method.

**TABLE 3 METHODS FOR CALCULATING INSURANCE RESERVES [21]**

<b>pro rata temporis</b>	<b>1/24</b>
$NCP = CP \cdot (D - STR) / D$ <p>where:            NCP – non-contract premiums;            CP - insurance premium that is based on a contract;            D - expiration date of the contract;            STR - i number of days from the starting date of the agreement to the reporting date.</p>	<p>This method is divided into 4 groups. The basic insurance premium (BIP) is the basis.  <math>BIP = BP - C - O</math>,            BP - brutto premium of the insurance contract;            C - Commission charged in accordance with the contract;            O - deduction of mandatory deductions from the brutto premium.</p>

Based on the above arguments, we hereby provide you with the following guideline for insurance reserves review:

**TABLE 4 A GUIDE FOR AUDITING THE INSURANCE RESERVES [7]**

No	List of questions during audit	The procedure of formalization	Sources of evidence	Instructions
1.	The order of the formation insurance reserves	According to Charter	Insurance contract, Charter	There or not
2.	Proper registration of insurance reserves in groups	According to the License	Charter	There or not
3.	Availability of reserves on pre-concluded contracts	Cancelled insurance contract	List of canceled contracts, Regulations	There or not
4.	Not to distinguish insurance from the nature of the reserves	Charter, License	Reserves storage card	There or not
5.	Taking into account the share of reinsurer in insurance reserves	Reinsurance contract	Charter	There or not

## 5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. The analysis of statistical and research materials in the insurance market of Uzbekistan and the results of comparing the country's insurance market with the emerging market economies show that the insurance in Uzbekistan, both legally and regulatively, is in the process of development.

So, depending on the context, first of all, in order to develop insurance market, we should strengthen the legal framework and chain all sectors of the economy .

2. The activities of accountants in insurance , which will be dealt with separately set consisted of accounts, financial accounts and business processes and to establish an insurance organization, are important while dealing with the business process of the company.

It should be noted that, in order to ensure the effectiveness of internal control in insurance organizations, it is necessary to carry out large-scale work and develop recommendations and recommendations from internal auditors.

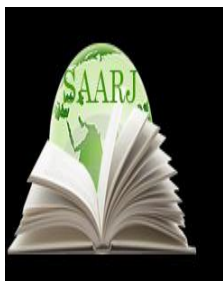
3. An attitude which exists during audit often has a massive legal character, an auditor conducting mandatory audits in an insurance organization essentially performs publicity, and audit is public oversight.

It is important to note that the audit of financial statements of insurance companies should be considered as a sphere of business development rather than a strong control not only for the insurance organization, but also for the auditing organization, and at the end of the audit the auditor should submit its specific proposals and recommendations to the insurance organization.

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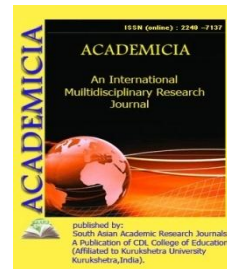
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## SOCIOECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE FARMING DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the socio-economic significance of sustainable development of farms, the dynamics of the population's demand for agricultural products, as well as the problems in this area and the application of modern efficient technologies. The problems of agricultural production and exports are analyzed and recommendations for export are presented. Currently, there are 16,495 agricultural machinery shortcomings in the country. As a result, the timely and qualitative implementation of the agrotechnical arrangements is not feasible, and consequently, the expected effect is not achieved. This causes labor productivity and fertility to decline. On this issue, a number of works on implementation of each project included in the program of development of multidisciplinary farming by the farmers, dehkan farms and farmers, regional and district councils are being conducted, and their monitoring results are regularly reviewed at sessions of district and regional councils of people's deputies. One of the important tasks is to create new jobs through the development of multi-sectoral farming in rural areas and the creation of small enterprises based on modern technologies for the processing of their products. As a result, the timely and qualitative implementation of the agrotechnical arrangements is not feasible, and consequently, the expected effect is not achieved. This causes labor productivity and fertility to decline. Based on the above, it can be said that the development of farmers' production through the construction of small-scale industrial enterprises based on modern technology and technology in rural areas on the basis of multi-sectoral farming.*

**KEYWORDS:** Agriculture, Farming, Food, Fruit And Vegetable, Processing Of Agricultural Products, Export, Modern Technologies, Raw Materials.

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the national economy. This sector is one of the sources providing the export potential of the population, along with satisfying the needs of the population of the country for the foodstuffs, the processing industry, raw materials. From this point of view, it becomes even more evident that the issue of agricultural development is one of the most important priorities of the country's economic development.

At the moment, food security is one of the global issues that worry the world. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), almost 30 percent of the total population in the world is not eating enough. In these conditions, positive results are achieved in supplying the population of the country with high quality and sufficient quantities of food. For example, in the 1990s, consumption of all types of food per capita was less than standard, and today the consumption rate has increased by 105.4% in meat, 194.9% in dairy products, 104.4% in potatoes, and 221.3% of the total area.

All this is the result of cardinal reform of the agriculture of the country in the years of independence, the use of modern scientific achievements, intensive technologies in practice and the full support of dehqan farms.

Also, the Strategy for Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is defined as priority task for the development and promotion of private farms, including multinational farms.

The Strategy of Action on Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 N-4947, sets out a number of tasks for modernization and intensive development of agriculture. Particularly, it is defined that the gradual development of agriculture, further strengthening of food security and export potential of the country by deepening of structural transformations, as well as in the field of production, processing, preparation, sale, construction and service of agricultural products the development of tape farming. [1]

The "Strategy of Action" provides for the creation of favorable conditions for the development of multidisciplinary farms, ensuring their economic efficiency and financial sustainability:

- Creation of normative and legal bases of multi-sectoral farming activities, their support by the state, including preferential lending;
- development of farming cooperatives in the preparation, processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, organization of small enterprises and their divisions on production and processing of agricultural products;
- Financing of agriculture and improvement of the system of settlements with agricultural producers.

As President Islam Karimov noted, "The issues of reforming the agricultural sector and ensuring food security will undoubtedly remain one of the most important tasks for us. First of all, big attention is paid to the consistent development of agro-industrial complex and its multi-profile farms - its locomotives, that is, the driving force. " [2]

## LITERATURE REVIEW

From the foreign scholars on the theoretical and methodological basics of sustainable farming development, E.Kasl, M.Beker [3], J.Pretty [4], PCCesavan, MSSwaminathan [5], R.Costanza [6], CBFlora [7], R. A. Cramb [8], C.Leeuwis [9] and others;

From the scientists of the CIS countries: according to the concept of "sustainable development" on environmental and socio-economic approaches A.Gryaznovoy, N.N.Dumnoy [10], NPMakarov [11], A.A. Nikitina [12], S.Kh. Khanmagomedov [13], A.A.Angfinogentova, N.A.Yakovenko [14], I.G. Ushachev [15] and others conducted scientific researches.

From the scientists of our country: T.Sh.Shodiyev [16], T. Kh.Farmonov [17], U.V.Gafurov [18], A.A. on the scientific-practical issues of reforming the agrarian sector and the formation and development of farming enterprises in Uzbekistan .Radjapov [19], O'U.Umurzokov [20] and others conducted extensive scientific researches.

However, in the above-mentioned scientific studies, factors of sustainable development of farms taking into account the processes taking place in the context of globalization have not been sufficiently studied in terms of today's demand. Taking into account the abovementioned factors, the need to develop scientifically-practical and suggestive recommendations on the factors of sustainable economic development of farmers serves as a reliable basis for selecting this topic.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Abstract thinking, monographic tracking, statistical grouping, comparison, mathematical modeling, econometric analysis, expert evaluation and other methods.

### Analysis and results

In the process of agricultural reform, the establishment of multistage farms is the responsibility of the formation of private ownership class in the village, further development of the main producer of agricultural products and other sectors related to the processing of these products, as well as the responsibility for improving the quality and the quality of life of the population. is becoming a powerful public power capable of doing so. They also make a worthy contribution not only to the development of the agricultural sector, but also to the economic development associated with it. This is evidenced by the fact that farmers are creating agricultural product processing enterprises, creating many new jobs based on the improvement of rural infrastructure, development of service and service sectors.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for the Protection of the Rights and Legitimate Interests of Farm Owners, Farm Owners and Effective Utilization of Agricultural Plants" dated October 9, 2010, and the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Farm, Peasant Farm, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On organizational measures for the further development of the activity of the farmers" alert of important areas were identified. Particular attention was paid to the comprehensive support of multistage farming enterprises. On this issue, a number of works on implementation of each project included in the program of development of multidisciplinary farming by the farmers, dehkan farms and farmers, regional and district councils are being conducted, and their monitoring results are regularly reviewed at sessions of district and regional councils of people's deputies.

As a result of the development of farming, more than 160,000 farms have been established in our country over the past few years and now they operate more than 10 directions. More than 35% of these agricultural products account for these farms. In particular, in recent years, farms produce over 7 million tons of grain and over 3 million tons of raw cotton. A number of positive results are also achieved in the production of fruit and vegetables, grapes, melons and livestock.

In particular, multidisciplinary farms have grown by 45% over the past two years and their number has reached 75,000. Only because of this, hundreds of thousands of new jobs have been created in remote and remote villages, indicating that their role in addressing social issues has been steadily rising.

With the formation of multistage farming enterprises in our country, there is a sharp change in relations with all resources. The main crops are cotton and grains, and they have started to export thousands of tons of products, such as feed for livestock, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, zucchini and cabbage, for the sake of efficient use of each inch of the ground. The technology of producing and packaging competitive food products that suits the requirements of the global market is well developed. At the same time, presence or organization of intensive orchards in many multi-profile farms indicates positive changes in the sector. In addition, multinational farming enterprises established in our country have achieved a number of positive results and exemplify their exemplary work with others.

As can be seen from the above, the development of multistage farming enterprises is one of the important factors in sustainable and effective development of agriculture. Not only the production of agricultural products, but also the deep processing, the provision of a variety of services and services to the population, will help them to increase their competitiveness, strengthening their financial sustainability and solvency. The development of multistage farming enterprises plays an important role not only in increasing the production of agricultural products, but also in resolving some of the social and economic problems. In particular, it plays a key role in creating new jobs in rural areas. Because most of the unemployed are rural residents, especially young people.

As the first President I.A.Karimov put it, "Most rural residents, especially young people, have no job or opportunity to set their own lives. This creates acute social problems in the village. It is becoming a source of social instability. " [21]

In recent years, many young people from rural areas have sought jobs in Russia, Kazakhstan, and other countries. It is sad that most of them do not have a certain profession, experience and independent thinking. As a result, some of them fall into the hands of fraudulent traffickers who are unable to find a job and become "slaves". Among them are those who have not returned to their homeland, those who are dead, and those who are disfigured.

One of the important tasks is to create new jobs through the development of multi-sectoral farming in rural areas and the creation of small enterprises based on modern technologies for the processing of their products. It also provides opportunities to employ all rural residents by creating new networks in rural areas - production and social infrastructure, communication networks, and service provision. At the same time, it will help to radically change the image of villages, lifestyle and stabilize the socio-economic situation in the country.

In particular, within the framework of state programs, only in the current year, about 23,000 farms created additional agricultural processing enterprises and started to provide services. In particular, more than 4,000 farms have built intensive gardens and vineyards on 13,500 hectares of land. In more than 8,000 farms, cattle breeding, sheep breeding, goat farming, poultry farming, fishing and beekeeping have been set up. In addition, more than 600 farms have implemented greenhouses, 570 projects on processing and storage of meat, dairy and fruit and vegetable products. As a result of these projects over 95,000 jobs were created.

Observations show that despite the fact that the government has been focusing on extraction of agricultural produce, storage, processing and domestic consumption, there are still some shortcomings and disproportions.

The solution of these problems will be an important factor in identifying existing opportunities in the industry, and the development of advanced technologies and advanced technologies in advanced countries to increase the efficiency of agricultural production and processing. Of the 146 thousand 295 units of agricultural machinery in our country, 38 percent have already died, that is, they are outdated. Currently, there are 16,495 agricultural machinery shortcomings in the country. As a result, the timely and qualitative implementation of the agrotechnical arrangements is not feasible, and consequently, the expected effect is not achieved. This causes labor productivity and fertility to decline.

Taking this into consideration, the country is implementing programs for the development of multistage farming enterprises. In particular, the Program focuses on the development of export-oriented fruits and vegetables and food products, as well as the creation and maintenance of small-scale production facilities in the program for the development of multistage farming enterprises for 2017-2020.

## **CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is desirable to pay special attention to the following in order to increase the production, processing and export potential of agricultural products:

- 1) Taking into account the location of districts and their specialization in the field of agricultural production, including the development of fruits and vegetables farms in Kosonsay, Chortoq, Chust and Yangikurgan districts, the further development of the processing and processing enterprises, the main land area of these districts is occupied by the adjacent and piedmont areas the low water requirement, eg walnuts, almonds, apricots, pistachios and grapes, taking into account the existence of certain water supply problems. intensive produce their gardens as well as the further expansion of the existing building;
- 2) increase in agricultural production and expansion of product range in the regions;
- 3) Provision of new equipment and technologies for processing agricultural products, ensuring their further expansion and functioning;
- 4) High quality packaging and refinement of processed products;
- 5) Reducing losses in processes such as the production, harvesting, storage and transportation of agricultural products;
- 6) Establishment of irrigated, fertile, fast-growing varieties of agricultural products;

7) Developing specific programs for increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products and exporting them;

8) Further enhancement of advertising activities on sale of agricultural products;

9) Special attention is paid to training, retraining, continual improvement of qualifications and experience of specialists in the field of production and processing of agricultural products.

Based on the above, it can be said that the development of farmers' production through the construction of small-scale industrial enterprises based on modern technology and technology in rural areas on the basis of multi-sectoral farming. This creates the basis for the creation of new jobs, the employment of the population, and the opportunity to receive regular income. As a result, the well-being of the rural population will be achieved, and socioeconomic problems will be solved in rural areas.

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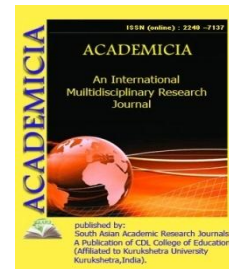
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## FEATURES AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE

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### ABSTRACT

*The work carried out on the application of digital economy in Uzbekistan's agriculture and the reforms carried out by the government, the features of digital economy, the features of reducing costs, the information on and the future development of information and communication technologies that contribute to its development. Efficiency of their use is based on increasing knowledge and is explained by the widespread expansion of socio-economic relations. Development of digital culture is a key element of digital transformation in the market. The decree of the head of our state on February 19, 2018 "On Measures to Further Improve the Sphere of Information Technologies and Communications" [3] is crucial with the timely adoption of the document. Despite the fact that in the process of liberalization of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan reforms were carried out on practical aspects of organizing, managing and increasing the effectiveness of agricultural economy, the research was not enough insufficient study of the existing problems, and the basis for conducting research on this issue. Today, in the context of globalization and science, the world's leading economies are characterized by a high level of development of digital technologies, the introduction and use of these technologies. It can not be imagined without the use of digital technologies that provide information, without the product advertising, in the products of economic systems developed in the developed countries of the world today. In summary, the introduction of digital technologies in agriculture is not just the necessary infrastructure of the manufacturing process, but also the ability to apply direct artificial intelligence in the production process, such as the creation and development of the agricultural system.*

**KEYWORDS:** Digital Economy, Neuron, Technology, Innovation, Agriculture, Quality.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, in the context of globalization and science, the world's leading economies are characterized by a high level of development of digital technologies, the introduction and use of these technologies. Many countries will start developing a new model for the development of the national economy, based on the development of digital economy and their development priorities. Building a digital economy in Uzbekistan is a strategic task that ensures national security, competitiveness and development efficiency at various levels and in various sectors of the economy.

The research has focused on the concept of digital technology, the level of digital technology, the role and importance of modern society, and nowadays the digital economy is the economy using digital technologies. It also analyzes the current level of digital economy in Uzbekistan and shows that the country has significant scientific and resource potential for the development of digital economy, including modern agriculture.

It should be noted that today the concept of digital economy has emerged in the economic theory and practice of a number of countries. This is evidenced by the accelerated development of digital technologies, the revolution in the information field, and the acceleration of globalization processes in the economy. Efficiency of their use is based on increasing knowledge and is explained by the widespread expansion of socio-economic relations. Development of digital culture is a key element of digital transformation in the market. In the present stage of social and economic reform of the society, the environment is characteristic of the institutional structure of society, and on this basis it is necessary to form new concepts and approaches.

Over the past 10 years, the ICT market in Uzbekistan has changed dramatically by implementing projects on modernization and development of telecommunication networks throughout the country. In particular, digital suburban stations were installed in all regional centers of the country, fiber-optic cables and digital radio lines were installed at the city and inter-city communication lines, television and radio transmitters were upgraded and installed, CDMA wireless radio system was introduced. The coverage of digital telecommunications in urban and regional centers of the country has reached 100%. The coverage of rural settlements by telecommunication networks is 90%, and digital radio stations - 52%. The telecommunications system of Uzbekistan allows 180 countries of the world to have direct access to international digital channels in 28 directions, using fiber-optic and satellite systems, in turn, to switch to digital economy in the country.

Of course, the development and modern technology do not stop in one place. As it is constantly improving, the legislative framework of the industry will also be strengthened. The decree of the head of our state on February 19, 2018 "On Measures to Further Improve the Sphere of Information Technologies and Communications" [3] is crucial with the timely adoption of the document.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

According to this research, theoretical-methodological foundations of socio-economic development of agriculture are presented by foreign scientists L.Tsfu, Ts.Fan, L.Chjou, LV.Agarkova, I.B.Buzdalov, I.Sandu, I.G.Ushachev, the problems of the market of fruit and vegetable and grape products were analyzed by foreign scientists such as N.Popov, A.Khudratov

on the role of Uzbek scientists in the development of agriculture in improving the well-being of the population on improving the economic relations in the development of grain growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan, G. Kudratov, the problems of agricultural development and their practical and theoretical significance. M.Juraev, R.H.Husanov, Abduganiev A.[4], Hasanov Sh. T.[5], Ahmedov A. K. [6], R. Hakimov et al. [7], A. B. Barsky [8], D.S. Kurnikov, S.A. Petrov [9], Yezhov A.A.[10] increasing the efficiency of production at the agricultural enterprises of various forms of ownership, A.H.Burhonovs research. The above mentioned scientific works will be a major factor in theoretical and practical scientific study of the effectiveness of the agricultural product market in the conditions of modernization of the economy, contributing to the agrarian-economic science. Despite the fact that in the process of liberalization of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan reforms were carried out on practical aspects of organizing, managing and increasing the effectiveness of agricultural economy, the research was not enough insufficient study of the existing problems, and the basis for conducting research on this issue.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research is based on the basic principles of classical economic theory, the theory of economic growth and development, categories of institutional economics, micro and macroeconomics.

The key method of research is dialectic method, which does not mean the interruptions between the causes of these events and their consequences, but to account for all events in the development process. The digital economy has been developed within the framework of a national economy development agronomic learning system that will allow for the identification of key development trends, the advantages and disadvantages of the factors affecting the development of software and developmental constraints.

## **Analysis and results**

Modern Uzbek agriculture is a guarantee of the stability of the country's economic system and its regional security. Because the level of development of the agrarian sector of the country's economy depends on food security and social stability of society.

Like other industries, Uzbekistan's agriculture is also facing major challenges in the global economy. One of the main trends in the world economic development is the active development of the digital economy. The national economy of countries is also adapting to changes in the global economy, and sometimes co-ordinated according to the previous level of development. The level of development of digital technologies is gradually influencing agriculture, which allows to introduce new high technologies, increase the capacity of artificial intelligence in agricultural production, and other processes.

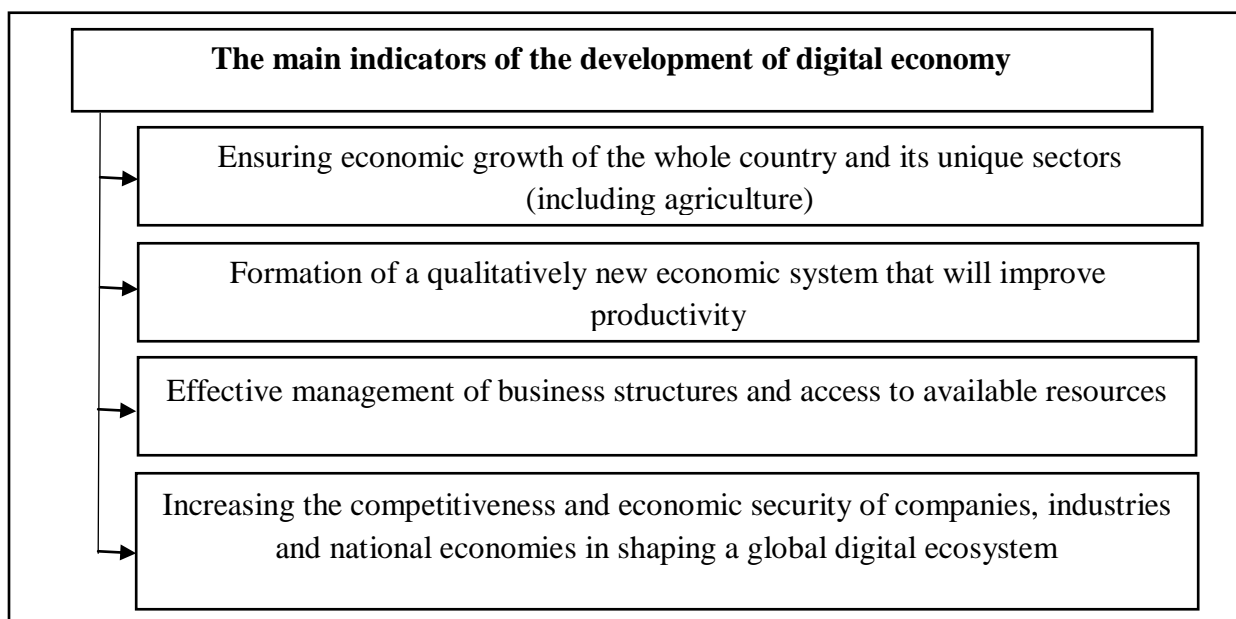
Information and communication technologies, computerization, Internet, mobile communication and other features are an integral part of the development of modern advanced society, which actively promotes innovations. It can not be imagined without the use of digital technologies that provide information, without the product advertising, in the products of economic systems developed in the developed countries of the world today.

Another reason for the development of digital economy in the world is the activity of transnational companies in the globalization of the global economy, which leads to the loss of a

narrow band of sectors and sectors of the national economy and the development of local and international economic relations. These companies will seek to find the most effective ways of developing organizations, to interact within the enterprise, and to reduce external and internal costs due to the use of modern information and communication technologies.

Small companies, on the other hand, actively use digital technology in their work. Usually, the introduction of these technologies does not require substantial financial and financial costs, and the results from implementing these technologies considerably increase costs.

Based on the findings of the research, it should be noted that the use of reproductive approach in identifying opportunities for the development of a digital economy in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan will be the basis. Today, there are a number of key indicators for the development of the digital economy (Fig 1).



**Fig 1. The main indicators of the development of digital economy**

Active development of the digital economy in the world has begun 20 years ago, in the 1990s, which is largely due to the World Wide Web (WWW), Digital Internet, computerization, robotics, information and communication companies. Over time, digital technology has slowly influenced many sectors and sectors of the national economy, which gradually became involved in all aspects of human life, including its economic activities, which eventually became vigorous in the world economy. Many of the many definitions of the "digital economy" that exist in the economy are the most common: digital economy - a major factor in the production of digital data, processing large volumes and analyzing economic activities [4]. Compared to traditional management methods, digital economy is a major factor in increasing the productivity, technology, equipment, storage, sales, productivity of goods and services, and reducing costs.

The current level of digital technology and its impact on ongoing processes will enable us to define the term "digital economy" using digital technologies. In this sense, it is desirable to say, "Digital economy is a component of the economy, using artificial intelligence, robotic business

processes, reducing everyday life in the production process, modeling and modeling economic systems with the use of specialized computer programs."

The current level of technical support of agriculture in Uzbekistan and the level of production technologies used include the use of new innovative developments aimed at reducing employee labor costs. For this purpose, high quality equipment supplied to Uzbekistan's agricultural producers should be equipped with modern management tools, computer and satellite navigation, fuel consumption control, cargo optimization and efficient use of equipment. This, in turn, will be adapted to the modern agricultural needs and will enable rapid monitoring of agricultural processes through modern information and communication technologies, based on the construction and development of the agricultural system in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan.

One of the most promising directions of using modern digital technologies is the use of GIS (geographic information system) technology for monitoring the use of agricultural lands, and the overall availability of the Internet and software allows the Internet to be used as an interactive platform for agricultural products sales and promotion. By doing so, many agricultural producers create their websites, expand economic relationships, and publish other information.

Modern information and communication technologies are aimed at minimizing resources that demonstrate the ability to save production resources, including manpower and streamlining of material and technical resources, and that the "net" farms use resource-saving technologies to minimize human labor, and GPS (Global Positioning System) navigation.

Likewise, the use of high-tech equipment for micro-organisms, water use, land use improvement, reducing water consumption and, consequently, impacts on the environment and, most importantly, cost savings, which, in turn, are due to the low cost and competitiveness of products.

In our opinion, the integral elements of the use of information and communication technologies in the agriculture of Uzbekistan will contribute to the development of digital economy:

- Providing information to manufacturers and consumers and exchanging information over the Internet;
- Interactive information exchange and promoting products in different markets;
- Expansion of market access and access to digital banking services;
- providing information on the use of weather and land resources;
- Make the right decisions based on the efficient use of artificial intelligence, robotics and other software.

The digital economy serves as the basis for the economy's future development in Uzbekistan, and it also encourages the development of some industries, including agriculture. The use of information and communication technologies in agriculture creates equal opportunities for the promotion of products between large and small enterprises, which increases the effectiveness of their activities and creates equal opportunities for competition in the field.

## CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, the introduction of digital technologies in agriculture is not just the necessary infrastructure of the manufacturing process, but also the ability to apply direct artificial intelligence in the production process, such as the creation and development of the agricultural system. It is also closely linked with the ability to further extend the use of digital economy in agriculture, to accumulate knowledge, to develop science, to technically and technologically equip production processes, and to control processes at all stages of the product life cycle.

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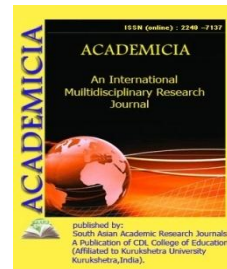
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## ACTIVITIES OF CIRCUITS IN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE 20-30-30 OF XX CENTURY

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### ABSTRACT

*The article analyzes the beginning and intensification of local community involvement in cultural and educational institutions since the 20s of the last century. The circles and their essence, organized as part of various Bolshevik government's efforts to strengthen the local community, have been learned by the spirit of the day. "The peasant's children, who are theatrical citizens, and who make their future shine" [16.4] - This description of members of the public artistic circle, preserved in the archives, compared to members of the local art club. is said. One of the aspects that determine the participation of local people in cultural and educational institutions in the 20-30s of the 20th century is the involvement of the local population in the circles organized here. The idea of cultural revolution and communist ideology among the locals gathered in the Red Tea House, which served as club clubs in the countryside, by organizing the club's activities in cultural and educational institutions, was intended to promote greater public involvement in cultural and educational institutions. In 1919, members of the local amateur hobby group in Andijan conducted their performances throughout the year at the Orzugulbek teahouse [17.155]. In 1920 an amateur art club was established in Kattakurgan, which was attended by 20 local residents and 30 Russian nationals. Despite the Soviet era, cultural and educational institutions have served as a bridge for art professionals from among the locals. Also, the activities of the circles created in cultural and educational institutions have not always been the same for various reasons.*

**KEYWORDS:** Red Tea House, Locals, Cultural Revolution, Agrarian Revolution, New City, Theater, Propaganda, Club, Art Club.

## INTRODUCTION

Historical evidence shows that circles are one of the important developmental forces in the daily life of the population and in the spiritual and cultural development of society. The use of circles in cultural and educational institutions depends on the dominant ideology of society and on the basis of its requirements, in other words, its subordination to the system is reflected in the activities of cultural clubs in the 20-30s of the 20th century.

One of the aspects that determine the participation of local people in cultural and educational institutions in the 20-30s of the 20th century is the involvement of the local population in the circles organized here. One of the main objectives of the community was to establish community-based activities in cultural and educational institutions to strengthen the idea of communism [1.27].

Newly educated national intellectuals viewed such circles as a wake-up call to indigenous youth. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov "The role of theater, reading, art and culture in the cultural and spiritual development of young people in the country" "Waves of Culture", "Sanoe Nafisa" [4.235], Abdulhamid Chulpon "Soviet Government and Sanoe Nafisa" [5.7], Haji Muin "Youth! the hope of the country is your only hope. "and" Word, Decision and Work "[6.66-69], Vadud Mahmud, "Not Good "[7.12] and "Science and Literature "[8.21]. Before cultural and educational institutions were seized by the Soviet government, these educators of the country worked to create and develop different circles and art associations. In particular, in the summer of 1919 there was opened a course called "Altai Darnagi" in Samarkand, which included gymnastics, music, theater and other clubs. The association was mainly engaged with the local community. However, adult populations have had a hard time disseminating and explaining the goals and objectives of gymnastics and European music [9.66].

The circles are designed to promote the Soviet government's policy in Uzbekistan by organizing the population in cultural and educational institutions to promote the policy of "cultural revolution", "agrarian revolution", "anti-religion policy", "re-election process." was directed. The clubs, organized in the 20s and 30s, have been organized in cultural and educational institutions for many years. The idea of cultural revolution and communist ideology among the locals gathered in the Red Tea House, which served as club clubs in the countryside, by organizing the club's activities in cultural and educational institutions, was intended to promote greater public involvement in cultural and educational institutions. Thus, attention was drawn to the formation of communist-driven propagandists and Soviet intellectuals who served in the communist spirit [10.41].

This goal even reflects the policy of the Soviet government towards the local population through circles. By analyzing the archives that reflect the activities of the circles, the circles, which functioned in cultural and educational institutions in the 20-30s, can be divided into two groups according to their importance: the first: Official circles. Criteria that are important for all cultural institutions include fiction, political affairs, film clubs, Latinas circles, literacy clubs, anti-religious studies, self-study, artistic ambitions. such as; the second was divided into about 10 circles, including occupational training groups, chemistry clubs, hunting clubs, sewing and radio amateur clubs [11.25].

By the direction of activity we can divide these circles into political circles, scientific circles and artistic circles. How the circles are organized is decided by the board of cultural and educational

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institutions. Although the members of the council included representatives of the local community, in practice the work of the council was formalized without them [12.202].

At the request of the Soviet government, it did not involve local residents who were able to analyze the political process. The essence and purpose of this circle was to prepare political propagandists among the people involved in cultural and educational institutions, and to promote the purpose of various campaigns of the Soviet authorities. Reports of political circles in 1924 and 1925 indicate that the local population was insignificant, with no involvement of local people in remote political circles such as Surkhandarya and Khorezm [13.2]. The activity was carried out in accordance with the guidelines developed by the main political department and the approved plan. The club members also participated in political campaigning in the red tea chambers and clubs, and were engaged in practical work on organizing the population with their members during the election campaign. Because of the prejudice of the electoral process, it was organized against the interests of the local population. The election issue was conducted among Europeans in the "new city" section, and the local population was disenfranchised at the discretion of election commissions, and many law-abiding citizens were denied the right to vote. [2.162] . Propaganda materials, books, newspapers and posters were provided at the expense of the Red Tea House. It is well known through archival data on how the red tea houses worked during this period. The members of this circle were also engaged in the work of a table set up at the red teahouse and red corners. Such political circles were also organized among prisoners, with 41 people in the Uzbek prison population in the Samarkand prison group. By 1929, the political circle was being run by graduates who completed monthly training courses in institutions. This is because the trainees have already completed the 32 hours of political training included in the curriculum [14.67].

Agricultural hobby groups constitute a practical part of the operation of red teahouses mainly in rural areas. This circle was led by an agronomist. This type of club was mainly for the red tea houses opened in the countryside. The main purpose of the agricultural circle was to inform the population of the decisions and instructions of the Soviet government in the field of agriculture and to serve them. First of all he was engaged in propagation of land and water reforms carried out by the Soviet authorities. This process is particularly apparent in the work of the rural population on the 2 nd Congress of the Communist Party on November 2, 1925, to spread the meaning of the agrarian society, thus creating a working-class peasant class [15,328]. The members of the circle also paid special attention to preparing farmers for the transition to a collective farm form during the winter months, and to encourage the population to serve their land.

"The peasant's children, who are theatrical citizens, and who make their future shine" [16.4] - This description of members of the public artistic circle, preserved in the archives, compared to members of the local art club. is said. Local artists have been showing their art in the tea houses and markets during public holidays and festivities before being invited to cultural and educational institutions. In 1919, members of the local amateur hobby group in Andijan conducted their performances throughout the year at the Orzugulbek teahouse [17.155]. In 1920 an amateur art club was established in Kattakurgan, which was attended by 20 local residents and 30 Russian nationals. The work of the club is free of charge [18.5]. In November 1923 a group of locals from Kattakurgan established a new artistic circle called Kurash. This circle of members, most of whom were teachers and party members, operated under difficult economic conditions

and economic downturns. As there is no dedicated space for the members of the club, the club's performances are shown in the city's central bazaar and the red tea house in the old town. The first performance of the members of the circle was called "Hur-Hur" [19.57].

Members of artistic circles of local people were used to promote the ideas of socialist culture among the locals [20.47]. Music and dramatic groups of amateurs of art in cultural and educational institutions are widespread. Such clubs are organized in clubs, schools and red tea houses. The participants of the circle in the Central Red Tea Room performed for the population from 21:00 to 22:00. The amateur hobby groups also operated at the Women's Club in Tashkent, Samarkand and Ferghana.

The interest in art has also contributed to the creation of local hobby groups among the working population. Such amateur hobbies are evident when 63-year-old worker Jura Yuldashev, 22-year-old Buzruk Nematov, a 17-year-old daughter in the Donbas collective farm in Fergana, and Tashkhan Askarova, a 17-year-old girl in Jalal-Kuduk district, set up amateur theater groups. .

Although subordinated to the interests of the Soviet regime, the conditions created for them were not good. The hobby groups had a lot of difficulties. The main issue is the funding of the circles, and while the funding provided by the main political department is insufficient, its activities are linked to the cultural and educational organization. The young theater lovers, who were sent to study in Moscow in 1927, were given only 6 rubles each, until the money reached Orenburg [21.5]. Some establishments have not been operating continuously due to language differences between members of the club and the club leader. This was a peculiar problem for the playwrights in the schools.

The texts of the report on the activities of artistic circles in the 20-30s of the 20th century have different meanings. The artistic circles involved with the local population were regarded as too naive and politically weak in terms of artistic circles. Even some of these clubs were dissolved under the pretext that they were not operating in any way [22.32]. In the 20 years of operation there were 58 art clubs in the red teahouse, most of which did not work due to lack of managers and organizers [23.54]. According to a selection survey conducted in the 30s, circles operated exclusively in the central red teahouses, and in some red chambers there were no clubs [24.55].

In summary, the circles also served for ideological purposes during this period. Propagation of the circles among the locals did not affect them in their turn. As a result, local women gradually began to participate in the local theater groups. Despite the Soviet era, cultural and educational institutions have served as a bridge for art professionals from among the locals. Also, the activities of the circles created in cultural and educational institutions have not always been the same for various reasons.

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