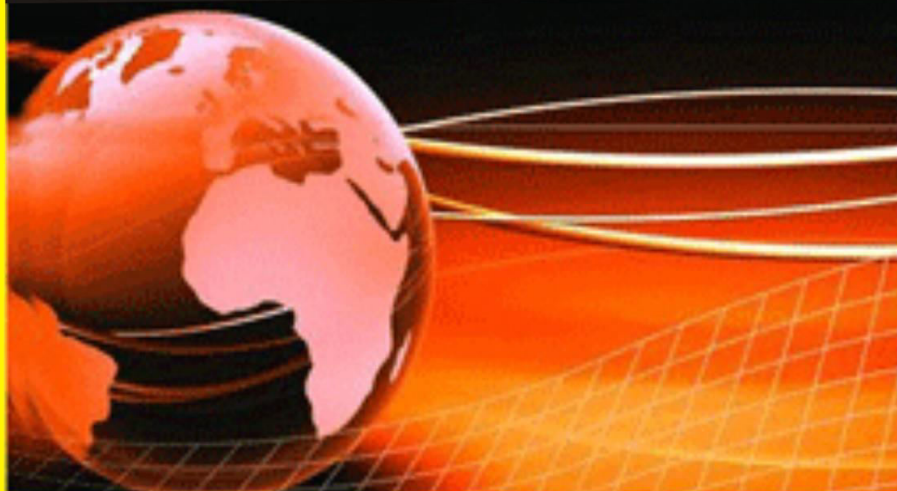


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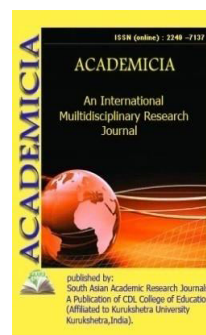
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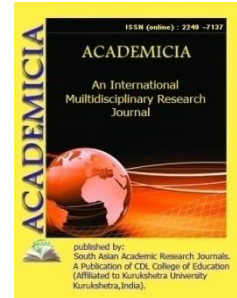


SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO.	DOI NUMBER
1.	AN ONLINE SURVEY ON COVID-19 PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS OF EXAMINATION ON CBSE STUDENTS IN DELHI NCR Bharati Dubey, Lakshmi Verma, Pushpa Devi	1-15	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01711.0
2.	COVERAGE OF THE THEME OF WOMEN IN XIE BING XIN'S WORK Axmedova Iroda Sobirjonqizi	16-19	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01720.1
3.	BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR CHOOSING THE TYPE OF PLANTINGS FOR LANDSCAPING ROADS Drobchenko Natalya Valerievna, Tukhtaeva Asal Olimzhonovna	20-24	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01721.3
4.	FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UZBEKISTAN AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY Musayeva M.N	25-35	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01722.5
5.	ANVAR ABIDJAN'S WORKS ARE A BRIGHT MIRROR OF CHILDREN'S HEARTS AND SOULS Mardonova Khonzoda	36-37	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01717.1
6.	THE ROLE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN OVERCOMING STIGMAS Abdulkhalilov Abdullo Abduxamitovich, Saidova Nodira, Muminova Kunduz X	38-43	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01718.3
7.	USE OF METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN MUSIC EDUCATION Turatov Javohir Ganisherovich	44-47	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01719.5
8.	QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF THE STEEL MELTING TECHNOLOGY IN AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE Nodir Turakhodjaev, Nozimjon Kholmirzaev, Shokhista Saidkhodjaeva, Bakhtiyor Kasimov	48-54	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01716.X
9.	THE ROLE LEGAL IMPACT AND OF LEGAL EXPERIMENT IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM: A LEGAL ANALYSIS Usmonaliyev Erkaboy Boburogli, Ikromov Olimjon Akbaraliogli	55-62	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01714.6
10.	FORMATION OF ORTHOGRAPHY COMPETENCES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH PROGRAMMING PEDAGOGICAL TOOLS Rakhimkulova Makhbuba Bakhranovna	63-68	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01715.8

11.	PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF PRIVILEGES AND PREFERENCES FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES Tulkin Pardaev Nosirovich, Alimuxamedov Shuxrat Rixsibayevich, Sarmanov Orifjon Adiljonovich	69-76	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01731.6
12.	THE MECHANISM OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY AND ITS LEGAL ELEMENTS Tulanbayev Nizomiddin Shavkatbekovich	77-80	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01724.9
13.	SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ROLE OF A FORENSIC EXPERT IN INVESTIGATING COMPUTER-RELATED CRIMES Turabbaev Xusanbek Abdusalamovich	81-84	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01725.0
14.	THE ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES AND MARKET ENTRY TO THE COMPETITIVE MARKET (CASE OF LADA COMPANY IN UZBEKISTAN) L. Kadrkhuja Boboev Djuraxodjaevich	85-90	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01726.2
15.	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGNING MULTI-STOREY HOUSES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SAMARKAND) Khaitov Orif Bolikulovich	91-98	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01727.4
16.	LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION Atadjanova Nodirabegim Nasimkhojaqizi	99-104	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01728.6
17.	RESEARCH OF PROTECTION, OPERATING MODES AND PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL OF CAPACITOR UNITS (CU) Mirzaliyev Boburbek Baxtiyorovich, Shermatov Bahodir Alijon ogli	105-109	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01729.8
18.	ETHNIC APPROACH TO PREPARING THEIR CULTURE FOR A HEALTHY LIFE IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARING THEM FOR A INDEPENDENT LIFE Kamoliddin Astanaqulov	110-117	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01730.4
19.	ANALYSIS OF A FEW SPECIAL SIDES OF KHAGANI SHIRVANI'S IRFANIAN ODES Kamola Jumaeva	118-122	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01733.X
20.	DESIGNING A DYNAMIC MODEL OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN WEST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE OF IRAN Valiagheli, Habib Valizadeh, Vahid Haji loo	123-135	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01723.7
21.	THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF BRADZOT'S DISEASE IS CL. RESULTS OF LABORATORY DETERMINATION OF 50% AND 100% LETHAL DOSES (LD50 AND LD100) OF OEDEMATIENS STRAIN R.M.Uraqova, H.S. Salimov	136-140	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01734.1
22.	DETERMINATION OF IONIC CONDUCTIVITY OF POLYMER ELECTROLYTES IN LI-ION BATTERIES USING ELECTROCHEMICAL IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY Mamatkarimov Odiljon, Uktamaliyev Bekzod, Abdullaziz Abdulkarimov	141-146	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01735.3
23.	INCREASING PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION Yaqubova Muhabbat Dilshodbekovna	147-152	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01736.5
24.	ABOUT OYBEK'S NOVEL "NAVOI" Nabiyeva Nodira Saidovna	153-156	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01737.7

25.	WHAT TO LEARN IN THE COURSE” NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE MAINLAND AND OCEANS Tolepov Ernazar Tangatar oglu	157-162	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01738.9
26.	RUSSIAN FOLK TALE Sharipova Yulduz	163-166	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01739.0
27.	STUDY OF INDIAN ROCK-CUT ARCHITECTURE Virender Singh	167-172	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01740.7
28.	CONTEMPT OF COURT OR FAIR CRITICISM? Shubham Dilip Mungle, Aryan Kriplani	173-176	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01744.4
29.	CONCEPT OF ZERO IN THE INDIAN TRADITION: THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA IN MATHS & SCIENCE Umesh Kumar Khute	177-181	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01712.2
30.	THE INVESTIGATION HISTORY OF ANECDOTES IN THE TURKIC PEOPLES Yarmukhammat Khudaybergenovich Madaliev	182-191	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01745.6
31.	THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND SURVEILLANCE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES Gofurov Mansurjon Ravshanbekovich	192-196	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01746.8
32.	THE MEANING OF THE COMPOSITION Jabborov Botirsher, Olimjonova Maftuna	197-204	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01747.X
33.	THEORETICAL BASIS OF ACTIVE TEACHING TECHNOLOGY ON THE BASIS OF COMPUTER IMITATION MODELS J.Yu.Suyumov	205-210	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01748.1
34.	THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN SOCIETY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Asraqulova Adiba Nabievna	211-214	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01749.3
35.	PRELIMINARY STUDY OF UZBEK HYDRONYMY ON THE ROOTS Qurbonova Gulnoza Abduholiqovna	215-218	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01750.X
36.	PECULIARITIES OF ADJECTIVES IN BERDACH'S POEM “IN SEARCH” Ametova Mukhabbat Orazymbetovna	219-222	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01751.1
37.	LEXICAL BORROWING IN KOREAN Kim Nataliya Dek-Xenovna, Jumaniyazova Feruza Iskanderovna	223-225	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01752.3
38.	DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF MATERIAL CULTURE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AREAS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE EARLY IRON AGE Muhammadjon Isamiddinov	226-231	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01753.5
39.	INTELLECTUALITY AND YOUTH INTELLECTUAL POWER Azizbek Isomiddinov Abdumajidovich	232-235	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01754.7
40.	THE ESSENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DESIGN IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY Yuldashev Serobjon Urmonalievich	236-243	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01755.9
41.	FROM MILITANT NATIONALISM TO SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM: EVOLUTION OF BHAGAT SINGH Dr. Shashi Kiran	244-248	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01732.8

42.	PRESERVATION AND STUDY OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE IS THE POLICY OF OUR STATE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITIES Soliev Azizbek Kamoldinovich, Tursunova Shahzoda Foziljon	249-254	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01756.0
43.	PLACE AND APPLICATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE Janonova S.B	255-258	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01757.2
44.	TEACHING WRESTLING AS ANATIONAL SPORT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES Boboxon Ikhtiyorovich Khojaniyozov	259-266	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01758.4
45.	GETTING OF GOSSIPOL ACIC ACID (GSK) Akmal Khushvakovich Islamov, Alisher Alimov, Alimjon Matchanov, Abdurahmon Ibragimov, Alisher Rasulov	267-275	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01759.6
46.	ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS. THE OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE COURSE OF DESIGNING ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS Haqberdiyev B.R	276-284	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01760.2
47.	CRS RESULTS IN DMUS – DEA S. Sivakumar, Dr. C. Mani, Dr. S. Suresh, Dr.M.Venkataramanaiah	285-292	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01713.4
48.	SELECTION OF BEST LOCATION FOR SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANT (SHP) ALONG CHAMKHAR RIVER, BHUTANUSING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) Leki Dorji, Phuntsho Tashi, Jamyang Seldon, Dorji Letho	293-305	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01741.9
49.	“IMPACT ON COVID-19 IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA” Dr. Ravi.B.C	306-311	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01742.0
50.	SCIENCE OF SUPERNATURAL POWER Basanta Kumar Bindhani	312-314	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01743.2
51.	USE OF VIDEO MATERIALS IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN Saydullayeva Feruza Asliddinovna, Botirova Gulsanam Elbekovna	315-319	10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01761.4



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AN ONLINE SURVEY ON COVID-19 PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS OF EXAMINATION ON CBSE STUDENTS IN DELHI NCR

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND- To evaluate the effect of lockdown between COVID-19 on higher secondary learners of Central Board Secondary Education school. Novel corona virus has inspired the whole world for a new change. We have been successful in taking our life ahead of offline by considering online as more safe. **AIM-**Its purpose is to make school students understand the loss and mental condition of education during the time of epidemic. **METHODOLOGY-** An online survey was conducted on 107 students by a structural questionnaire link was sent to the students through WhatsApp by the help of relatives, neighbour, teachers using the 'Google Form' to the CBSE school of Delhi NCR. The quantitative and qualitative methods were applied on the process of data. **FINDINGS-** A total number of 107 students participate which concerning, 84.1%(90/107) have online classes during Covid-19. 29 %(31/107) only students like online class because of lockdown. 52.3% (56/107) participant were internet problem so they had disturbance. 32.7% (35/107) participant mentioned teachers not completed their syllabus. 42 %(45/107) students not understood way of teaching because of online class. 42%(45/107) participants mentioned their were no extra class to clear their doubts. 39%(32/107) students were facing headache and other disease .44.9%(48/107) participant not concentrate online classes at

home. **CONCLUSION-** *The following lockdown has forced schools and colleges across India to be temporarily closed. Students are facing several problems related to depression anxiety, poor internet connectivity and adverse study environment at home. During this epidemic, students from remote areas and marginalized sections face huge challenges, mainly for study.*

KEYWORD: Covid-19, Stress, Lockdown, School Students, Pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is the main disease caused by a new corona virus called SARS-CoV-2. World Health Organisation first learned of this new virus on 31 December 2019, in Wuhan, People's Republic of China. Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease. There is a catastrophic disaster that has spread all over the world at the speed of light. Public health tools have been implemented in almost every country to prevent the transmission of the disease.

According to Melinda Gates in an interview in September.

“This pandemic has magnified every existing inequality in our society – like systemic racism, gender inequality, and poverty,”

The COVID-19 disease has been considered a pandemic since 03 Jan 2020. As the World Health Organization reported, as on 5 May 2021, there have been 151,803,822 confirmed cases of COVID-19 globally, including 397,388 deaths and the pandemic continues to expand.

Where India is second largest infectious country in the South Asia. It has got a total population of 1.353 billion. But during corona the present situation of India logged a record 3,49,691 new corona virus infections in a day taking its total tally of corona virus cases to 1,69,60,172, while active cases crossed the 26-lakh mark, according to the UHM. Death rate day by day increased. The first case of COVID-19 infection reported in Kerala, India. On January 27, 2020, a 20 yr old female in Kerala, with a one-day history of dry cough and sore throat. That was the day and till date virus growth rapidly. In Delhi capital of India where first confirmed cases of COVID-19 on 2 March, 2020 when a 45 year old person from East Delhi, with a history of travel from Italy,

In India dated on 22-03-2020 government declared one day 'Janta Curfew' resulting in businesses being shut and transportation services being largely suspended across India.

It is first time for the world a virus can control human activity. Another step is Lockdown talking to control the virus spreading by the government. This has brought unprecedented challenges in India and education closures have revealed deep gaps in the overall approach to education. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has announced three successive lockdowns: March 25, April 15 and May 1.

UNEXPECTABLE LOCKDOWN IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Schools across India have been closed since March due to a nationwide lockdown implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Due to the lockdown, schools had to adopt alternative methods, including online classes, to continue the teaching-learning process during an epidemic. Education is now increasingly revived and conducted through digital devices. It is important that we put our efforts and resources together to make distance education meaningful and effective for teachers and children in our country.

The national level board of education in India which is controlled and managed by Union Government of India is the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Approximately 21,271 schools in India and 220 schools in 28 foreign countries affiliated to the CBSE. From the year of 1962, as on year 2019. Total 2, 25,80,213 students and 8,77,856 teacher in CBSE school. In which 2,196,792(9.7%) students appeared for class 12 boards and 2,159,865(9.6%) appeared for class 10 board examinations conducted by the CBSE in 2020.

To avoid the spread of pandemic COVID-19, the Government of India has taken several precautionary measures. The Government of India initiated a nationwide lockdown of all educational institutions on 16 March 2020. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) postponed all examinations of secondary and higher secondary schools across India on March 18, 2020. Due to covid-19 our schooling system has being very impactful. Students get psychological pressure under the last year online classes and infectious environment. Students not received proper ventilation to survive and improve their physical situation.

As per UNICEF estimates, over 25 crores Indian children have been negatively impacted by the closure of schools. A UNESCO report finds that the pandemic has further widened the existing inequality in the education sector across the world. To begin with, India had adopted a mix of TV, radio, social media and online classes for students in the past year.

This was the first time in Indian history that online education was allowed by the government. As the government and education bodies tried to promote the online education system in the COVID position, the conduct to opt for online education was not a simple task for teachers and students in India. COVID has played a good and bad role for the Indian education system for its development as well as its downfall.

Academic Year 2019-2020 to 2020-2021, 2 year passing out situation more worst due to spreading novel corona virus. School closures not only affect students, teachers and families, But it has far-reaching economic and social consequences. School closures in response to the epidemic have highlighted various social and economic issues including student debt, digital education, food insecurity and homelessness, as well as access to childcare, health care, housing, the Internet, and disability services. This effect was more severe for underprivileged children and their families, leading to disrupted tuition, compromised nutrition, childcare problems, and as a result economic costs to families who could not work.

On the day 06-06-2020 CBSE chairman Manoj Ahuja was released for schools the cut-off syllabus to manage academic session and loss of classroom time due to Covid. In view of lockdown situation, the CBSE board took the decision to finish the pending board exam of March in the first two weeks of July from 1 to 15. And those under Children with Special Needs (CWSN) students were given the exception in this exam of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

The day was 25-06-2020 A few sections of parents and students were demanded cancelled of the Board examinations scheduled to be held in July in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. In wake of the corona virus outbreak, students associated with the CBSE Board and their parents had appealed to the Supreme Court to cancel the pending CBSE exams 2020. In the end, the CBSE board had to cancel the 10th and 12th examinations. And students were promoted. Now students will have to take the same online classes in front of students.

The academic year 2020-2021 lockdown caused students to complete their studies from the online class. During online class, students of CBSE faced a lot of problems. Schools were closed from March to reduce the spread of the virus in India. However, some states decided to discontinue these due to the increasing number of infections. In view of the outbreak of COVID-19 in the country, the course was also shortened. Seeing improvement in the situation, the government decided to take the offline examination. The guidelines stated that "Schools will be allowed to conduct a practical / project / internal assessment of the tenth and twelfth standard from March 1, 2021, the last date for conducting the same examination of the same classes. "The board had decided to promote the students till 9th.

Preparations were made by CBSE to finish the 10th and 12th board exams from May 4 to June 10. The result of which was to come by July 15. Students' ability to learn is greatly influenced by their inter and behaviour, as it is by their academic skills. In a classroom environment, teachers can employ exercises to manage students' daily behaviour. But many parents and guardians may find behaviour management challenging when adjusting for virtual or at home education. This can be particularly difficult as many children deal with emotional challenges - such as increased anxiety or stress - as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic.

This survey first sets out what we know about the pre-existing mental health/wellbeing of school students in Delhi (NCR) (prior to the Covid-19 pandemic) with a strong focus on risk and protective factors, including what we know about CBSE students and examination anxiety/stress. Psychological science offers valuable insights and tips that parents and guidance can use to improve behaviour management while navigating virtual and at-home learning. Secondly this paper outlines the risks to mental health/wellbeing of the Covid-19 pandemic, including additional risks to student mental health that are emerging as a result of the pandemic, and the necessary public health measures that have been put in place.

Thirdly mentioned in this paper how students took only online class not clear perception from their disciplines. Based on the prior data, a set of recommendations are presented for consideration, cancelled CBSE 10th board examination and 12th exam postponed for the 2021.

DISTRACTION OF ONLINE LEARNING

The first aspect is that scholars do now no longer have any revel in of on line class. There are limitless distractions whilst getting to know at home. Because of the lockdown, college students and own circle of relatives were running for the complete paintings in the house, because of which college students aren't interested by their studies. For youngsters and children with intellectual fitness needs, such closures suggest a loss of get right of entry to to the sources they generally have via schools.

EFFECT ON PRACTICAL ONLINE LEARNING CLASSES AMONG STUDENTS

With the lockdown applied globally, and face-to-face coaching banes, the manner maximum faculty coaching is disrupted. Technology can efficiently update many kinds of lectures room experience. Flipped and combined mastering modes are properly installed as coaching approaches, and permit Zoom, Google Meet, Vibex and Microsoft Teams to educate duly powerful faces to take vicinity in stay lectures and tutorials. Development of digital mastering environments (VLEs) inclusive of Canvas, Blackboard, projector lets in for provision of mastering content material and evasion.

NCERT survey on college students, maximum of the stakeholders said that arithmetic as a topic changed into hard to research via online medium. “Since arithmetic has many standards that require trainer interaction, regular support, tracking and those elements lack a web mode of coaching. “Beyond arithmetic, technology has been recognized as a challenge as it carries many standards and realistic experiments which can handiest be executed with inside the laboratory beneath neath the supervision of a trainer. Some stakeholders additionally determined social technology as a hard difficulty to recognize via online classes, ” the survey said Board Examinations in the Covid-19 environment

Due to way of life changes on this pandemic no. of college students having vulnerable concentration, focus, and interest that too a barrier to benefit most introduced content material affecting each academic & realistic professionals learning. A sample of have a look at adjustments at each area beginning making notes, normal studying habit, working towards session, instrumental research, face-to-face doubt clearance until as much as want of instructional surroundings due to the fact more than one research display that maximum of the scholars do not have their private area at domestic that's been wanted for that specialize in researches. Smart gadget with complete learning.

Covid has shoved the Indian education system towards digitalization, which is impossible to reach online world for education without digital devices. If we see the ration of Indian education bodies like school / collage / university, then none of them was not cognizant with the online education system. From this lockdown situation, students still prefer offline classes on online classrooms. As per National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) survey at least 27% of students do not have access to smart phones, laptops for online classes. This report also mentioned that teachers are not very familiar with digital electronic devices for teaching students without any impediment students studying in government schools have lower family income and few knowledge uses to technology than students studying in private schools in India. This is a major issue for promoting online education in India.

ONLINE PLATFORM FORM NCERT TO ENCOURAGE STUDENTS

- NCERT tries to more attractive online learning in this epidemic situation for that different type of Quiz play, skill development, training programme introduced by help of Government. The NCERT an online program is inaugurated named '**Kala Utsav**' under one Bharat Shrestha Bharat Yojana to promote skill development for students at secondary education level, involving students of class 9th and 10th from date 11-22 Jan 2021.
- NCERT has announced the first of its kind online training program is "**Action Research in Educational Technology**". According to the NCERT, it has been developed to help teacher educators conduct "action research" to address their educational problems. This course for government and non-government organization with minimum charges and including internal staff of NCERT.
- Also NCERT start e-learning programme was sought Expressions of Interest (EoI) to select agencies to provide digital content for DIKSHA, TV channels, radio etc. under the PM e VIDYA program.

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT IN COVID-19 ON STUDENTS

A number of dwelling institutions are emerging universal for children being laid off as a result of the novel corona virus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic .Public health measures, including the closure of all schools, and more recently were taken as a response to the Covid-19 epidemic in India (2020) Mainly the need to stay at home has resulted in additional challenges for all, and some for others. These include adjusting to the challenge of being with the whole family for a large part of the day in one place, while maintaining normal daily activities (work for parents and children and youth) in the context of a restriction on movement is restrictions on support and use of social networks. Many parents have become jobless. In addition, some families have family members who have become ill with the virus and are self-isolating at home, where possible; some are already recovering from the virus while some are already bereaved.

Emotional responses to high-stakes exams are well-documented, with students who feel untrained, unsure of their potential, or feel they have experienced their best feelings, soreness, or depression have done not made for. Those family members die as a result of this epidemic will experience loss and mourning, which may increase due to restrictions placed on presence at the funeral .The psychological effects of quarantine can be widespread, substantial, and long-lasting, with the effect being detected for months and in some cases in the years following the incident. Decomposition of both economic and psycho-social resources can affect an individual's ability to imitate, especially in situations of socio-economic persistence. Loss of loved ones or loss of personal safety, or risk, increases the risk of experiencing trauma. If the sheer physical, social and psychological demands of the situation become overwhelming, it can become more severe.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Covid-19 among Chinese nationals. Similarly, another research on Chinese nationals found psychological distress such as stress, anxiety, and depression quite common and hence, alarming (Qiu et al. 2020). Evidently, people's mental health was badly affected during pandemics such as SARS. For example, Leung et al. (2003) found that his respondents reported experiencing anxiety during SARS. Moreover, stress, depression, and anxiety were also found to be common among people during SARS (McAlonan et al. 2007), however, these were significantly higher for the high-risk population such as health workers. In yet another research, Hawryluck et al. (2004) found that people who were quarantined during SARS reported a high level of psychological distress. Clearly, being social is a human tendency that facilitates social interaction, and thus, when our movements are curtailed, psychological distress results (Usher et al. 2020). Van Bortel et al. (2016), and Kumar and Nayar (2020) have suggested that issues of mental health should be considered and also addressed as anxiety, stress, fear, trauma, helplessness and other psychological issues are experienced during a pandemic

Covid-19, commonly known as the novel Corona-virus is believed to have originated from a wet market in Wuhan, China, and has spread all over the world, resulting in a large number of hospitalizations and deaths (Wang et al. 2020). As of April 18, there were approximately 23,00,000 cases reported from across the globe (Worldometers 2020). Presently, with no medicine or vaccine available for Covid-19 (Sanders et al. 2020) the situation has turned worrisome. More than a third of the world's population has been put under lockdown with restricted movements to contain the widespread of the virus (Kaplan et al. 2020). People have been strictly advised to maintain social distance, wear a mask, and sanitize their hands frequently

(Cheng et al. 2020). India is no different from rest of the world, when it comes to the lockdown (Sahu et al. 2020). For Indians, challenges in the medical sector, further deepens the worries (Chetterje 2020) that heighten psychological distress.

In times of an epidemic, people tend to experience fear of getting infected with the virus/disease resulting in anxiety, stress, and depression, etc. (Hall et al. 2008). Stress can be explained as a feeling of emotional and physical tension which arises from any event that threatens our homeostasis (Selye 1956). On the other hand, the fear of the unknown is termed as anxiety, that is the body's natural response to stress (Holland 2018). Depression is viewed as a state of disinterest in daily activities. It is surmised that people facing a pandemic with no vaccination would result in fear of the unknown (in this case, the coronavirus) making them anxious, stressed and depressed. Keeping in mind the concerns regarding psychological distress raised around the globe, Xiang et al. (2020) have argued for a timely action on mental health during the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO 2020) has also issued public interest guidelines to address psychological issues that may arise. What is alarming is the heightened fear related to the coronavirus culminating in people committing suicides (Goyal et al. 2020; Mamun and Griffiths 2020). A study by Wang et al. (2020) reported severe psychological distress (anxiety, stress, and depression) during

To the best of our knowledge, distress experienced (depression, anxiety and stress) by people during COVID-19 has not been explored altogether so far in India. Thus, the present research is an attempt to fill this gap so that effective mental health management can be planned by practitioners and policymakers.

METHODOLOGY

A survey invitation was sent to the students who are enrolled in CBSE school in Delhi NCR by free Google Forms through WhatsApp messenger by the help of communicate relatives, neighbours and teachers. At the time of data collection, all students in this study stayed in his family's homes with his family members. In our sample, there are secondary and higher secondary CBSE schools based on students.

Participation in the survey was voluntary and the students agreed to receive it before the start of the survey. Participants were assured about of their responses. The research tools used in this study include basic demographics; Gender, age, name, current mode of study (virtual or online), and student's living conditions, home environment. This question is in English language. It was sent to 150 students. But only 107 students gave their response. This online survey was started on 7 April 2021 and the response continued till 20 May 2021. In which some students have shared of their personal information incorrectly.

This Survey (2020) Most of the questions based on higher education - what did student life look like during the COVID-19 epidemic. Our survey questions were partially adjusted and supplemented with selected elements to help researchers understand some additional personal and financial circumstances as well as support measures and perceptions of behaviour change in detail. Students' answers were analysed based on an online survey. Which was shown through the Table and Pie chart .

Mixed method was used for this research project Mixed Method Design A mixed method design will be used for this research project. One method did not provide a complete answer to the

research questions. The research was based numerical driven project. Based on which the data is analysed.

DATA ANALYSIS

A total of 107 responses were received in this study. After data cleaning the demographic characteristics of the respondents are shown in Table.1. 107 the respondents answered the question about their gender. Most of them were female (58, i.e. 54.2%). Percentage of male students (49, i.e. 45.8%). 99 out of 107 students gave their age figures and 12 out of 99 students gave not accurate their age. Majority of this respondent are senior secondary students (67, i.e. 62.6%) and Higher secondary students (40, i.e. 37.4%). 99 students gave his state location but they also mention his current location due to lockdown situation they migrate their hometown.

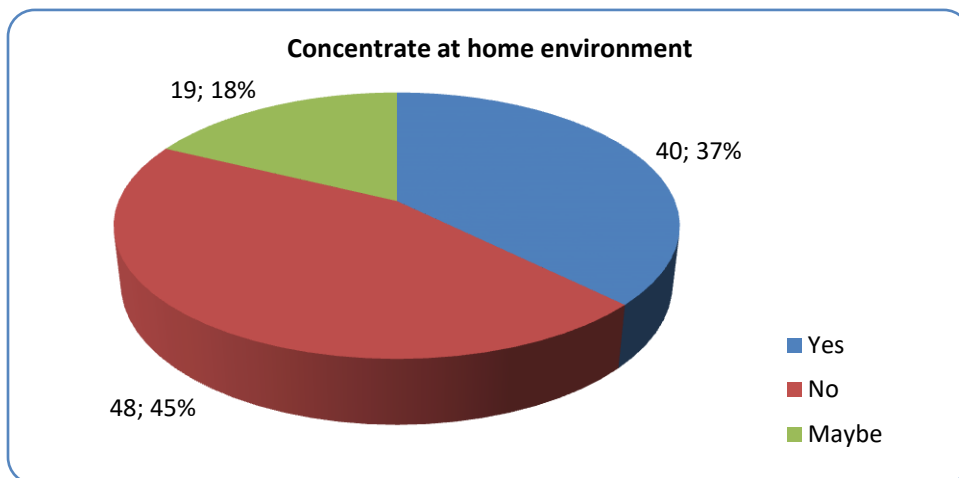
Online class new platform for teacher but students also. In sample (76/107 i.e.71%) students like offline mode class and (31/107 i.e.29%) like to online class in this pandemic situation. they more like to attend physical class room. In our sample (90 /107 i.e.84.1%) participant accepted for their online classes but (17/107 i.e.15.9%) participant not proper attend due to some reason. thereafter students daily basis 4hr to 8hr joined online class at their house environment.

TABLE 1. PARTICIPANTS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

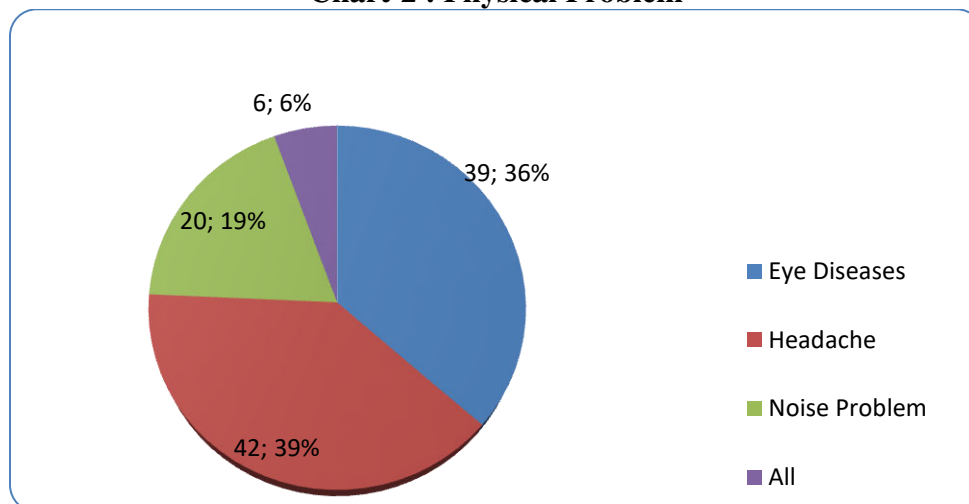
Characteristics	Participation	Percentage
Gender		
Male	49	45.8%
Female	58	54.2%
Academic Year		
Higher secondary	40	37.4%
Senior secondary	67	62.6%
Virtual learning		
Yes	90	84.1%
No	17	15.9%
Class mode like		
Online	31	29%
Offline	76	71%

DISTRESS WITH CONCENTRATION

The majority of participants (48/107,i.e. 44.9%) indicated difficulty in focusing on academic tasks due to various reasons Sources of Distraction . Almost half of them (40/107,i.e.37.4%)have no problem to study at home and rest of them(19/107 i.e. 17.8%) participants have similar for any situation.(Show Chart-1) Noted that they were more likely to be interrupted family members and household chores .

Chart-1: Concentrate at home environment

Other factors Lack of responsibility was affecting the concentration of student and social media, internet and video games. Some said that online classes were subject to distraction due to lack of interaction and Pay attention to the computer/mobile screen for a long time. Most of students facing physical problem during online classes. As per sample headache (42/107 i.e. 39.3%), eye disease (39/107 i.e. 36.4%), noise problem (20/107 i.e. 18.7%) rest of received mixed of response. (Show Chart-2)

Chart-2 : Physical Problem

ANXIETY OVER ACADEMIC COMPIATION

It is a matter of great difficulty for the students who have joined the higher class in this lockdown, in which the teacher has also found a new challenge in explaining the new syllabus by online mode. In which more participants have described the syllabus as complete (72/107 i.e. 67.3%) and the rest as incomplete (35/107 i.e. 32.7%). majority of participant mentioned how much difficulty facing by the internet (56/107 i.e. 52.3%), some have gadget problem like (mobile, Laptop, desktop) (35/107 i.e. 32.7%), rest of suffering from financial problem (16/107, i.e. 15%). Through this survey, it was also found that more schools did not provide any extra

classes to clear the doubt (45/107,i.e.42.1%), while some students said yes (44/107,i.e.41.1%) or some students did not know. whether or not this happened (18/107, i.e.16.1%).(Show Table. 2)

TABLE-2 RESULTS OF ACADEMIC ANXIETY

Characteristics	Participant	Percentage
Finished syllabus by online		
Yes	72	67.3%
No	35	32.7%
Problem facing by		
Internet	56	52.3%
Gadget (Mobile, Laptop)	35	32.7%
Financial	16	15%
Extra classes		
No	45	42.1%
Yes	44	41.1%
Maybe	18	16.8%

CHALLENGING EXAMINATION BY THE CONCERNER

Given the situation, teachers encouraged students to spend more time reading and preparation for exam (62/107, i.e. 57.9%), as stated by the participant. Some students answered occasionally (30/107, i.e.28%). Other students answered negatively (15/107, i.e. 14%).

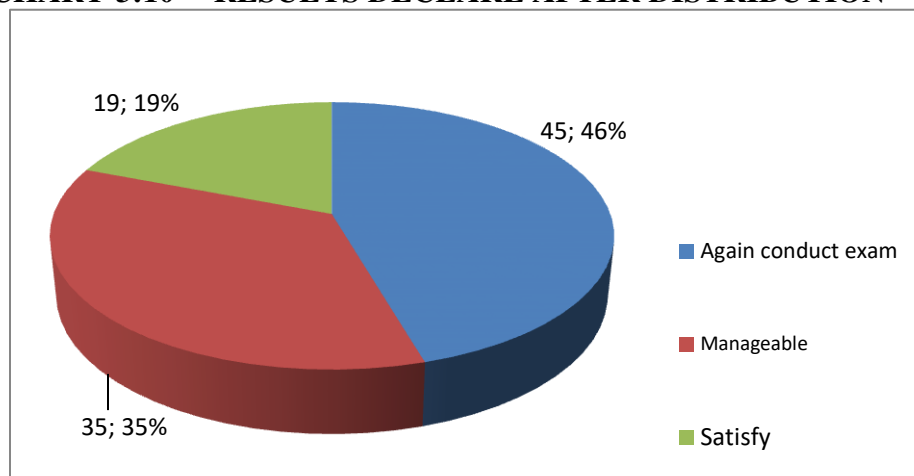
During the online classes, the students got a new experience on the class assessment. The students felt more positive towards the online exam, while few students liked it less. When the participants were asked about the final exam, they responded very mixed. Where students are upset for offline education, they are liking the online exam (56/107 i.e.52.3%). In this scary condition, they are readying themselves for the remaining exam. (Show Table. 3)

TABLE-3 CHALLENGING EXAMINATION

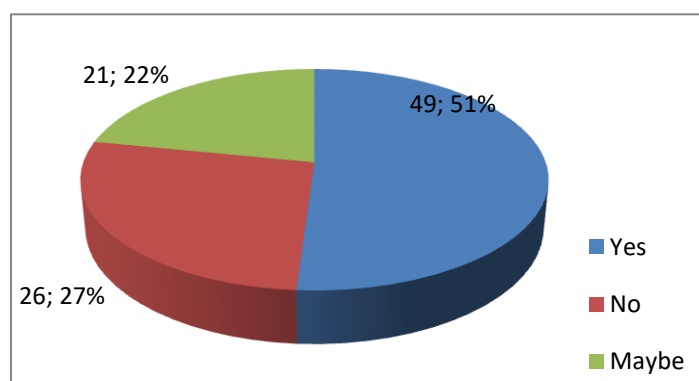
Characteristics	Participant	Percentage
Encouraged by teacher		
Yes	62	57.9%
No	15	14%
Sometimes	30	28%
Like the exam mode		
Online	56	52.3%
Offline	51	47.7%

STRESS BETWEEN CANCELLATION AND POSTPONED EXAM

According to the sample, fear, confusion, stress are more common among students. But some students, who have already done their preparation, have no problem with the exam. In this survey about 10th class students the desire to retake the test is expressed if the preferred percentage (45/99, i.e. 45.5%) is not found. Some students have declared the results of the board acceptable (35/99,i.e.35.4%) and some have also expressed satisfaction (19/99,i.e.19.2%)level by given the marks by school. (Show Chart-3)

CHART-3: 10TH RESULTS DECLARE AFTER DISTRIBUTION

As per the decision of 12th board postponed taken by the CBSE, more students expressed their interest to attend the exam (49/96 i.e. 51%). (26/96 i.e. 27.1%) participant of the survey who are not interested to attend exam at this pandemic situation because of family problem. And (21/96 i.e. 21.9%) participant has not express their thinking. (Show Chart.4)

CHART-4: 12TH EXAM BASED DISTRIBUTION

FINDINGS

School students comprise a population that is considered particularly sensitive to mental health concerns. The conclusion this study focuses on epidemic-related effects. Transition on mental health and well-being of this specific population. Our findings suggest a considerable negative effect COVID19 epidemic on various educational-, health-and lifestyle-related consequences. Based on the online survey, it was found that 10th and 12th students faced many stressors. Concerning, 84.1%(90/107) have online classes during Covid-19. 29%(31/107) only students like online class because of lockdown. 52.3%(56/107) participant were internet problem so they had disturbance. 32.7%(35/107) participant mentioned teachers not completed their syllabus. 42% (45/107) students not understood way of teaching because of online class. 42% (45/107) participants mentioned their were no extra class to clear their doubts. 39%(32/107) students were facing headache and other disease. 44.9%(48/107) participant not concentrate online classes at home. 10th class students who were participated in this survey they have like to again exam if

percents has not as per their requirement 45% (45/99). when asked 12th class students they are interested to attend board exam in pandemic situation.

SUGGESTIONS

Ways to improve your studies at home due to Covid-19:-

The way Corona has brought havoc in the country and children with elders are also locked in the house, so it seems that seeing the time has come to an end and the children do not know how long to teach this education. Nobody knows when this epidemic will end or when everything will become normal. But until everything becomes normal, we all have to keep moving forward by taking precautionary steps.

In such a situation, children do not feel bored or lonely while doing the same work - and to increase their capacity with this, some suggestions for this are as follows: -

- **AVOID DISTRACTIONS:** - Excessive mobiles, laptops and internet USE cause batchiness and clumsiness in children. Therefore, use them only as and when needed. Close unnecessary USEs as well. Ensure a time of USE, so that children have a habit of working on time. After you finish the work, do an activity like FRESH to listen to yourself and children for a certain time like listening to music, dancing or whatever you like.
- **FOCUS:** - There is no justification for studying without doing any work or doing any work. If you finish a certain work in a given time, then you are the focus ... then | So whenever you or your child yourself. If you feel BORED or UNFOCUS, then take small brakes. Like a little ear-walk, stretch your body, get some SNACKS etc.
- **MAINTAIN YOUR PHYSICAL HEALTH:** - To keep yourself physically fit, do exercise like dance, yoga indoor sports etc. With this, you will be able to think up new ideas in mind.
- **MANAGE MENTAL HEALTH:** - Any person can easily achieve his goal while being more focused on physical and mental fit. Make sure to meditate yourself mentally.
- **KEEP YOUR SOCIAL CONNECTIONS:** - Social isolation leads to loneliness. So try to keep yourself connected to society. Just like you cannot go out somewhere, at a certain time, from your friends and other people of the society, from mobile and internet Try to join
- **COMPLETE YOUR WORK ON TIME:** - Make a habit of completing your work on time. Along with this, we always try to innovate in the work. This will enhance your thinking ability and develop.
- **BOOST YOUR STUDY SKILLS:** - Try to increase your study skills. To become a good student, remember to write things and keep making notes. This will increase your memory capacity.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that online learning has a great impact on mental health of CBSE students and causing stress, depression and anxiety of various levels. The main source of stress for the students is covid 19 pandemic situation. Therefore, it is concluded that there was significant differences in the academic Performance, anxiety and study behaviour of students. Further researches are need to study the students cases and the learning styles. The overall performance

of the student depends on his mental health. The exam was postponed due to the lockdown effect and the students are awaiting the actual exam date. In this context, many students are undergoing mental stress and the government is need to consider their mental health status.

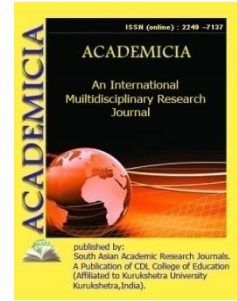
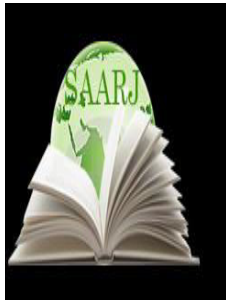
In such a situation, it can be said that the government should focus on studying more and more students because this time will be gone, but their time will not come again. Understanding the mental condition of students is the responsibility of the government, schools and parents.

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COVERAGE OF THE THEME OF WOMEN IN XIE BING XIN'S WORK

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with famous Chinese writer Xie Bing Xin's three-part work "About Women" that was written in the 40s of last century. After publication of essays "About women", she was called as the creator of conception of "Women's greatness". Therefore, the concept of "Greatness of women", which was arisen under the influence of this collection and the ideas of "Universal love" are also included in the article. The names of the heroines of the essays also speak about them: "My student", "Daughter-in-law Zhang", "Mother of my friend". The heroines of the essays belong to different strata of society, and the essays can be divided into several groups. The events of this essay unfold at the beginning of the war. Miss F. has feelings of love for her friend, but his mother explains to her that her son will have to leave his wife and children for the sake of a new family and this will only bring suffering to everyone.

KEYWORDS: "About Women", Feminism, Christian Values, The Female Intellectuals.

INTRODUCTION

XieBing Xin(1900-1999) is considered to be Chinese writer of gentle, melancholy poems, stories, and essays that enjoyed great popularity. She was one of the most prolific and esteemed Chinese writers of the 20th century. She graduated from Yanjing University in 1923 with a Bachelor's Degree, and went to the United States to study at Wellesley College, earning a Master's Degree at Wellesley in literature in 1926. Her unique and influential literary style led to the birth of the "Bing Xin Style". She had many works of prose and poetry, as well as translations, published during her lifetime, and her writing career was a vivid representation of the development of Chinese literature.

Particularly, one of her most famous works – "About Women"(关于女人)demonstrates that Bing Xin's feminism can be considered in terms of her use of narrative voice as an ironic play. The

sophisticated male narrator that disguises the gender of the author functions subtly to undermine male authority and its appearance of total mastery. A representation of the stories of 14 women, which not only is a group portrait of the female intellectuals in the 1940s, but also expresses the author's outlook on women. It was published in the journal "Women and Culture" published by Xie Wanyin. In 1943, the entire cycle was published by the Chunqing publishing house – "Earth and Sky". After returning from Japan to her homeland in 1949, Bing Xin was given the opportunity to republish some of her works. In the book of selected works, she included only four essays on women, the remaining ten became known to readers after almost thirty years.

At the time of the publication of essays on women, Bing Xin was widely known both in China and abroad as the author of short poems, stories of collections of travel essays "Letters to young readers", "Continuations of letters to little readers". Usually "About Women" is considered by researchers of the writer's work to be an essay genre, but Bing Xin has made changes to this genre, traditional for Chinese literature. Thanks to her innovation among contemporary authors, "many works from the point of view of their artistic expression do not differ much from small short stories or stories, some of them have a complete plot and their own characters" [1, p.12].

Bing Xin was one of the first Chinese writers to introduce readers to Christian values, and above all to the idea of "Universal love". After the publication of "About Women", they began to talk about her as the creator of the concept of "the greatness of women". Bing Xin wrote: "Women have always been a source of divine inspiration for me" [2; p.3]. She proves this idea with essays. All of them are about the writer's contemporaries, who endure the hardships of war in different ways. The essay describes the events since the beginning of the Japanese Resistance War from 1937 to 1941. The names of the heroines of the essays also speak about them: "My student", "Daughter-in-law Zhang", "Mother of my friend". The heroines of the essays belong to different strata of society, and the essays can be divided into several groups. One of the groups – those whose heroines have a rather high social status – is the daughter of a diplomat who was educated in Europe – the essay "My student", girls who studied in prestigious educational institutions: the essays "My neighbour" and "My classmate". Bing Xin gives the heroines of these essays names from English letters: Ms. S, Ms. C, Ms. M. All three heroines are endowed with the characteristic features inherent in representatives of the intelligentsia, who found themselves in a war. They are united by one thing – the need to gather strength and help their loved ones to survive a terrible time. The heroines of the first two essays are a role model and embodiment of Christian ideas about the duty of a woman as a wife and mother. The image of Mrs. S is ideal: at school she is surrounded by children of wealthy parents, and everyone predicts her a fate similar to her diplomatic parents: but she marries a geologist who studies the soil, and after the occupation of northern China by Japanese troops, together with her husband and children leaves for Yunnan province. In the difficult conditions of the mountain village, new qualities of the character of Mrs. S are manifested: vitality, optimism and love not only for loved ones, but also for everyone around. The tragic end of the essay (the heroine dies while caring for her friend in the hospital) reinforces the life-affirming pathos of the essay. [3; p. 252-254].

Not all of Bing Xin's contemporaries are like the heroine of the essay "My Student". Mrs. M. (essay "My Neighbor") is an emotional and subtle nature, who considers literature to be her vocation, she cannot get used to her new position, when she must be engaged in housekeeping and raising children, and becomes discouraged. This essay is reminiscent of one of Bing Xin's

early stories, “Two Families”, whose heroine, Ms. Chen, was also unable to bear the burden of family life.

Several essays are devoted to simple Chinese women. An illiterate peasant girl becomes the heroine of the essay “Zhang’s daughter-in-law”. Unlike Ms M., she does not believe that her life has become particularly difficult because of the bloody war going on. Although her husband is in the army, and at any moment she may receive the news of his death, she continues her daily hard work. Like millions of peasant women of the same kind, she has become accustomed to her position: for several decades, internecine wars have been going on in China, millions of peasants have become warriors and are torn from the fields. Zhang’s daughter-in-law does not feel much difference between the battles of various Chinese military groups for power and the war with Japan. Bing Xin tells about a simple peasant woman whose fate resembles the fate of millions of disenfranchised peasant women. “She was given to her husband's family at the age of twelve, ordered to be a nanny, and she looked after the children of her future mother-in-law. She often beat her. Now Zhang’s daughter-in-law is twenty-five years old, but she looks older because she spends all day in the field” [3; p. 137].

In her first stories, Bing Xin wrote about the disenfranchised position of peasant girls (for example, the story “The Last Rest”). However, these stories aroused only pity due to the squalor and despair of the situation of women in the countryside. Other sentiments pervade the essay of Zhang’s daughter-in-law. The writer is not silent about the difficulties of the life of the peasant women, but the essay sounds life-affirming, the dark peasant woman feels her need for her relatives, she does not lose heart.

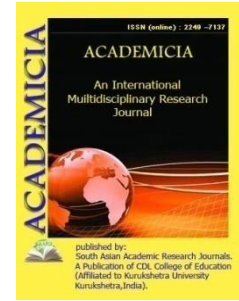
One of the best in this cycle should be called the essay “My friend’s mother”. The heroine, Miss F., is a new woman, “who, after many years of hunger and suffering, even if there is no personal happiness, has a desire to live, the courage to fight” [5, p. 118]. The events of this essay unfold at the beginning of the war. Miss F. has feelings of love for her friend, but his mother explains to her that her son will have to leave his wife and children for the sake of a new family and this will only bring suffering to everyone. Miss F. decides to sacrifice her feelings, leaves the city where her beloved lives, and joins the army, which is fighting the Japanese. Bing Xin describes her character’s decision to enlist as an escape from the suffering of love, rather than a conscious patriotic decision. And yet this choice is meaningful.

To conclude, in accordance with the requirements of the times, the writer tries to give her heroine new features: the desire to bring her life to the service of the fatherland. Miss F. is still difficult to call an active fighter, but unlike the heroines of Bing Xin’s early stories, she, having suffered defeat in her personal life, does not consider her life to be a failure, but finds a new meaning in life. All in all, Bing Xin’s work in fiction both confirms the author’s view of what a woman could be in the China of her own period and provides hope for a more human tomorrow.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR CHOOSING THE TYPE OF PLANTINGS FOR LANDSCAPING ROADS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the methods of placing green spaces along the roads, gives recommendations on the choice of plants, according to climatic characteristics. The landscaping of bus stops deserves special attention. It should be accentuated in the overall greening system of the road. In these places, decorative plantings and perennial flowers can be used. Especially at intersections and street bends, the placement of trees and bushes should not interfere with pedestrians and drivers of vehicles from seeing the road and moving vehicles. Plant height should be no more than 0.6-0.8 m within the so-called "triangle of visibility". The landscaping of bus stops deserves special attention. It should be accentuated in the overall greening system of the road. In these places, decorative plantings and perennial flowers can be used.

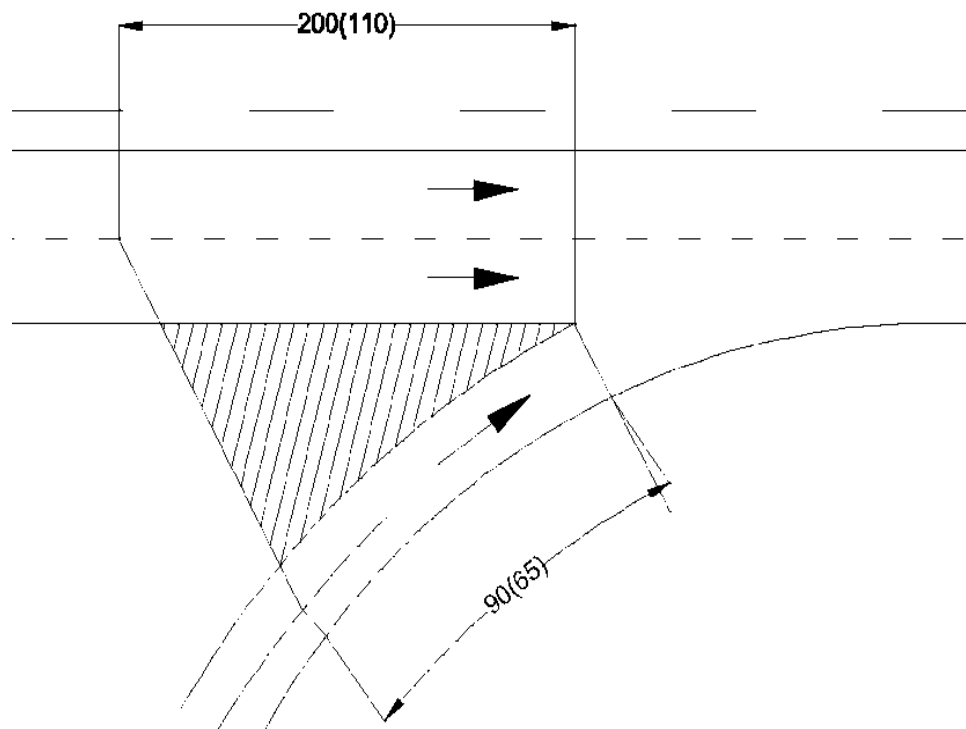
KEYWORDS: *Green Spaces, Road, Microclimate, Planting.*

INTRODUCTION

Green spaces along the roads of the cities of Uzbekistan should be placed in accordance with their transport and planning solutions, depending on the width of the road, traffic intensity of vehicles and pedestrians, as well as taking into account the adjacent buildings, orientation to the cardinal points and climatic conditions [1]. Serious tasks are imposed on the plantings along the roads, which must be considered not only from the side of a beautiful environment, or enriching the landscape, but also improving the microclimate and visual perception of the road. It is also necessary to create conditions for better ensuring the safety of traffic and people. It should be borne in mind that there should always be a clear view for transport drivers. Especially at intersections and street bends, the placement of trees and bushes should not interfere with pedestrians and drivers of vehicles from seeing the road and moving vehicles. Plant height

should be no more than 0.6-0.8 m within the so-called "triangle of visibility". The visibility triangle is calculated depending on the speed of movement and braking of cars: a corresponding drawing is drawn up, which is superimposed on the plan of landscaping of the section of the intersection of streets [2], (Pic.1).

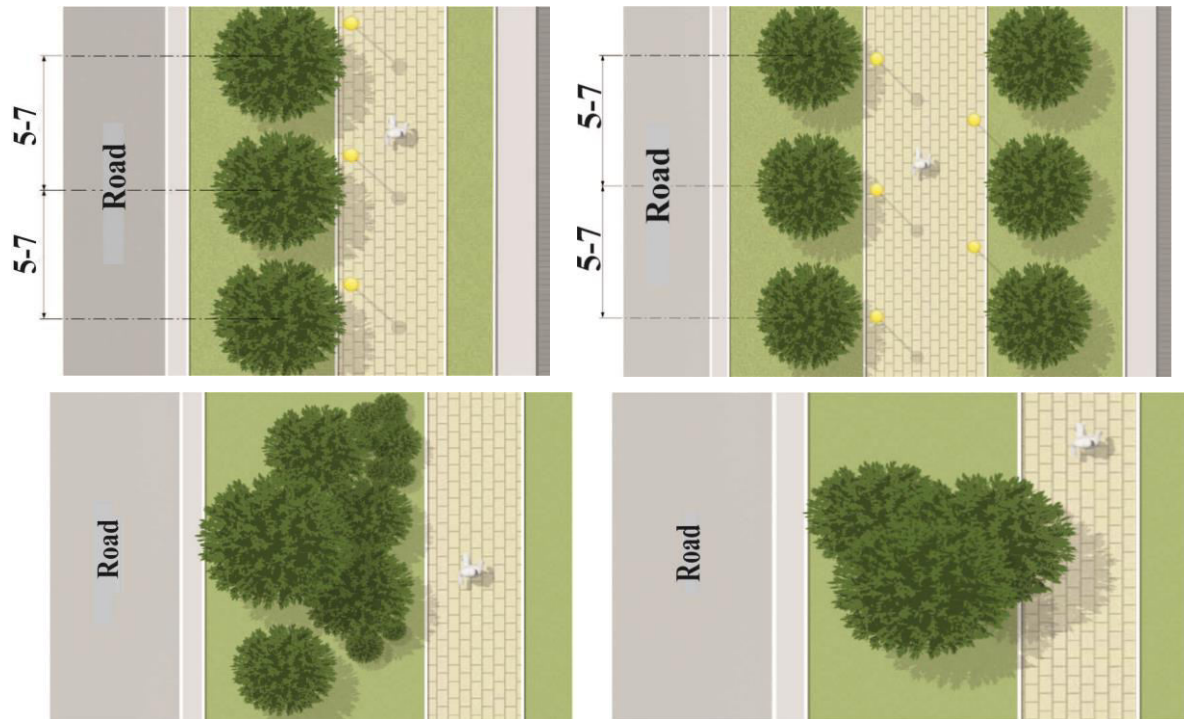
It is also important to ensure street ventilation, which is achieved by regulating the spacing between trees in rows. When choosing a species of vegetation for plantings along roads, it is necessary to take into account the shape of the crown, height, color of leaves, flowers and fruits. All these factors predetermine a harmonious combination with the surrounding nature, the interposition of individual plants and planting density [3].



Pic. 1. Parameters of the visibility triangle at exit sections (distances in brackets are taken in confined conditions)

Landings can be:

- regular type (these include linear plantings repeating the road plan in the form of alleys, hedges and snow-protection plantations);
- free type (these include group plantings of various tree species or homogeneous combinations of plantings of trees and shrubs), (Pic.2).



Pic. 2. Examples of the location of vegetation along the slopes

Free-type plantings in each group can have a different, but not less than three, number of trees planted in the selected place without the geometric interdependence of individual trees or shrubs. The choice of a group landing site depends on the destination. Group boarding should be used to focus the driver's attention on key points - a break in the terrain, a bus stop, etc. When choosing the type of plantations, soil and subsoil characteristics, the nature of the surrounding landscape and nature, the terrain, the nature of the structure should be taken into account; mutual arrangement of ground-based power transmission and communication facilities, climatic features of the area [4]. Ordinary landings, in places where the road runs on flat terrain, can be located as a backdrop for gazebos, car pavilions and benches. The landscaping of bus stops deserves special attention. It should be accentuated in the overall greening system of the road. In these places, decorative plantings and perennial flowers can be used. Greening of bus stops should organically flow into the general landscape of the area and create a favorable microclimate for those who are waiting. Protection against through wind and good visibility of approaches must be provided.

Greening the forks should emphasize the nature of the fork in the road, but should not impede good visibility.

Buildings and structures located in the immediate vicinity of the road should be separated from it by a hedge with lawns. The choice of vegetation composition options also depends on the orientation of the streets to the cardinal points; moreover, green spaces should not cover the architecture of buildings.

In cities of southern climatic regions, attention should be paid to shading the most exposed pedestrian streets, sidewalks and building facades, linear planting of trees with a wide and dense crown should be used; planting intervals should provide street ventilation.

Plantings on streets have their own characteristics and must meet specific requirements, the main of which are gas resistance, noise and dust protection ability. With this in mind, the following plant species are recommended:

- Gas-resistant tree species (prickly spruce; common chestnut; white acacia, Japanese sophora, gledichia, ailanth);
- Gas-resistant types of shrubs (honeysuckle, skumpia, medium spirea);
- Trees that reduce noise (prickly spruce, western thuja), species of deciduous woody plants that retain a dense crown (oak, linden, chestnut), shrubs (privet, viburnum, spirea);
- species of woody plants that have the ability to protect the territory from dust, having a dense dense crown, rough wrinkled leaves (rough elm, maple, ash, horse chestnut, narrow-leaved elm, lilac, elderberry).

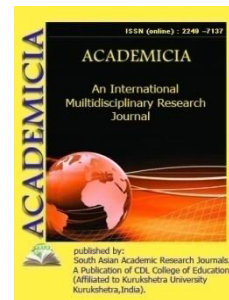
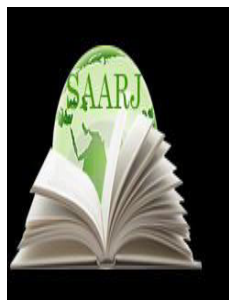
When selecting an assortment of trees and shrubs, woody plant species with shallow root systems should be avoided, which can damage pavement surfaces. Using various forms of plants, you can create artistic compositions in accordance with the tasks.

As part of an engineering structure, plantings should emphasize the specificity of the object, increasing the perception of it by the vehicle driver, pedestrians and passengers, organically enter the general landscape, being part of it, should be in harmony with it. Plantations should help to highlight the most beautiful places and form new ensembles that enrich the landscape.

Greening of urban traffic areas is very important. Green spaces of streets, roads, avenues create the "face" of the city, in combination with architectural structures are its "visiting card".

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FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UZBEKISTAN AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the process of the formation and development of a multi-party system in Uzbekistan, as well as regulatory documents governing the activities of political parties. It also highlights the features of the country's political parties. This limits the direct participation of the population in government decision-making, which, in turn, leads to the emergence and spread of other forms of political participation to express individual and group interests. Thus, the ongoing political reforms provide for the emergence of political parties as independent political institutions. From the point of view of national politics, a political party operating in a country, participating in elections, trying to win a majority of seats in parliament, enter or influence government, is part of the national political system.

KEYWORDS: *Public Association, Political Party, Financing Of Political Parties, People's Democratic Party Of Uzbekistan, Social Democratic Party "Adolat", Democratic Party "Milliytiklanish", Movement Of Businessmen And Entrepreneurs - Liberal Democratic Party Of Uzbekistan, Ecological Party Of Uzbekistan, Electoral Code, Vote Distrust.*

"Any political party can survive as a political force only if it keeps pace with the demands of the times and meets its acute requirements ..."

SH.M. Mirziyoev¹

INTRODUCTION

Political activity is manifested in the ability of an individual to actively participate in the political process, that is, in various elections, to demand it with a good knowledge of their rights and freedoms.

The participation of citizens in politics, in turn, is one of the characteristics of political systems and determines the level of democracy. It should be noted that political participation covers various forms of political activity – from the management of political parties and covert armed activities against the government. In the first case, political parties seek power through elections through one of the important political institutions - parliament, and in the second – only through a coup d'état, an armed coup, that is, the illegal use of force. The latter is condemned in many countries and in all international legal instruments.

Parliament, as an expression of the will of society, makes important political decisions on laws and public administration, combining the interests of the various social groups within it.

The principle of representation changes the specific forms of citizen participation in political processes. This limits the direct participation of the population in government decision-making, which, in turn, leads to the emergence and spread of other forms of political participation to express individual and group interests. This usually happens due to the formation and development of parties, social, commercial, religious and other associations that are an integral part of civil society and seek to express and fulfill certain requirements.

Political parties play an important role here. Thus, the ongoing political reforms provide for the emergence of political parties as independent political institutions. From the point of view of national politics, a political party operating in a country, participating in elections, trying to win a majority of seats in parliament, enter or influence government, is part of the national political system. This element has a certain impact on the power in the state, regardless of its position. “The electoral system influences the political life of a country through parties”¹, - said Moris Duverger, a prominent French political scientist. Since political parties participate in the public life of the state, they become their supporters or opponents, having direct contact with the people of the country.

Each party has its own clear and unambiguous program of action as a defender of the interests of this category, relying on a certain social stratum. It should reflect the goals and objectives of each party, alternative proposals for the development of society. “Political parties are an integral part of the modern democratic system, as one of the main participants in the election campaign, a real instrument of political competition, a way to fight for power”².

In a multi-party system, if one party wins the elections, the other will be in opposition. This is evident in the experience of developed countries (USA, Germany, England, etc.). “In a democracy, the role of a constructive, healthy opposition will be enormous”. Such opposition contributes to the political, social and economic development of society”³.

In practice, multiparty system is a platform for debate between different views and ideas, as well as political competition for different parties, including opposition parties.

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has set itself the goal of building a democratic state based on the rule of law and the formation of a civil society. In the transitional

period of the formation of a civil society, the emergence of democratic institutions, such as a multi-party system, representing the interests of the population of Uzbekistan, is of great importance.

In practice, multiparty system is a platform for debate between different views and ideas, as well as political competition for different parties, including opposition parties.

As generally known multiparty system is considered as one of the main requirements of the democracy. Because the presence of a multi-party system in society creates competition in the struggle for power. This maintains a balance between power and people.

In practice, multiparty system is a platform for debate between different views and ideas, as well as political competition for different parties, including opposition parties.

It should be noted that an important factor in ensuring the stability of society is the relationship between strong state power (in which the executive power should not be subordinate to the party) and political parties and movements that represent the interests of different segments of the population. This issue is very important for Uzbekistan.

Therefore, I would analyze the regulatory framework for the activities of political parties in our country, as well as multiparty system.

It is safe to say that the multiparty system was formed in 1995, and in this year, the number of parties in the country increased to four: The People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (PDP), "The VatanTaraqqiyoti" Party (VTP), "The Adolat" Social Democratic Party (SDP), and Democratic Party of National Revival (DP).

The first party of independent Uzbekistan was the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (PDP), and on November 1, 1991, its First Constituent Assembly was held. The Congress adopted the Charter and Program of the party, identified priority areas for its socio-political activities.

The main goal of the policy of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan is to increase the social effectiveness of economic reforms.

The main focus in achieving this priority is to make Uzbekistan, in the near future, one of the well developed countries in the world in terms of living standards and quality of life through sustainable economic development.

The party believes that in determining the ways to achieve this goal, it is necessary to proceed from the socio-economic interests of the following segments of the population in need of social protection and support by the state and society:

- Pensioners with insufficient pensions and social benefits, persons with disabilities, parents raising children with disabilities, women in large families, children deprived of parental care, single elderly people and other vulnerable segments of the population;
- Able-bodied unemployed residents, people with difficulties with employment, including graduates of educational institutions who have just entered the labor market;
- Persons who do not have a permanent place of work and a stable income due to lack of the necessary professional qualifications, including internal and external labour migrants.⁴

The “VatanTaraqqiyoti” Party (VTP), was formed on May 24, 1992. As noted in the VTP program, the party organizes activities in the political system of society as a parliamentary party. The party conducts its policy through elected representatives to state authorities and governments.⁵

The Social Democratic Party “Adolat” (SDP) was founded on February 18, 1995. Today, the main goal of the party is to ensure effective protection of the interests of workers and general laborers, highly qualified specialists, public sector employees, teachers, doctors, scientists and engineers, service workers and other supporters, who are the main electorate of the party.

The Democratic Party of “National Revival” (NDP) was founded on June 3, 1995. The Program of the Party, its goals and objectives of are as follows:

- further deepening of democratic reforms and enrichment of the spiritual sphere as a necessary condition for the qualitative development of the political culture, democratic consciousness and thinking of the people;
- providing conditions for the involvement at all levels of government of people with high moral, professional qualities and responsibility for the fate of the country and the people, high patriotic thinking;
- supporting moral, spiritual and religious values that are traditional for Uzbekistan;
- uniting all social groups and segments of the population to solve the problem of continuous spiritual growth as a basis for improving the welfare of society and the people, protecting its interests from various threats and aggression.⁵

The National Democratic Party “Fidokorlar” (FNDP) was established on December 28, 1998 and registered with the Ministry of Justice on January 3, 1999.

The main goals of the party were declared as follows: the transition to a society based on a market economy in which various forms of ownership operate; The social ideal of the party is the creation of a civil society that guarantees political, economic, social, legal conditions for the self-realization of a person and the full realization of his rights and freedoms.⁶ In April 2000, “VatanTaraqqiyoti” party merged with the National Democratic Party “Fidokorlar”.

At the stage of formation of multi-party system in Uzbekistan, 2003 was a turning point. In the same year, one of the country's leading political parties, the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP) was formed. October 4-5, 2003 – a group of entrepreneurs – representatives of small business, entrepreneurs and farmers, highly qualified production specialists and managers, initiated the formation of a nationwide political organization, the party, which represents and protects the interests of business. On November 15 of the same year, the Constituent Congress of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurs - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (UzLiDeP) was held. It approved the party's Program and Charter, elected members of the Political Council and the Central Control and Audit Commission.

With the transition of the country's parliament- the Oliy Majlis (Supreme Council) the unicameral parliament to the bicameral system in 2005, political parties have become equal subjects of a liberated society. In particular, for the first time in the history of multiparty Uzbekistan in the lower house of parliament - the Legislative Chamber on February 14, 2005, the Bloc of

Democratic Forces was formed, consisting of the UzLiDeP, the SDP "Adolat" and the NDP "Fidokorlar," that is, the parliamentary majority. At the same time, parliamentary opposition appeared in the form of a faction of the PDP of Uzbekistan.

We also see a tendency to unite political parties in the Uzbek multi-party system.. This process took place in 2000 and 2008. Parties with similar programs and political views came up with the initiative to unite. In particular, on June 20, 2008, a merger convention of the Democratic Party "MilliyTiklanish" and the National Democratic Party "Fidokorlar" was held, and on the basis of these two parties a new Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "MilliyTiklanish" (UzMTDP) was formed.

In March 2015, deputies of UzLiDeP and UzMTDP formed a Bloc of Democratic forces in the newly formed Legislative Chamber. On March 17, the SDP Adolat and on March 18, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan declared themselves in opposition to the Bloc of Democratic Forces.

It should be noted that the republic has created the necessary legal bases for the formation of multi-party. During the period of democratic reforms, a political and legal framework is being created to increase the role and role of political parties in public administration and their wide participation in the processes of political modernization of the country. These include the Law on Political Parties, which regulates the establishment and operation of political parties and their rights and obligations. For example, under the right of political parties to freely disseminate information about their activities, they may establish and use other media in order to promote their ideas, goals and decisions in the manner prescribed by law. Today, all political parties have their own press body.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (December 26, 1996), the formation and operation of the following political parties is prohibited:

- aimed at forcible change of the constitutional order;
- opposing the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the constitutional rights and freedoms of its citizens; - promoting war, social, national, racial and religious hatred;
- violating the health and spirituality of the people;
- National and religious parties.

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be a member of only one political party at a time.

Any restriction of a citizen's rights on the basis of party affiliation, as well as granting him privileges or advantages, is prohibited.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is obliged to suspend or completely terminate membership in or participation in a political party during the term of office of the President as a guarantor of respect for the rights and freedoms of all citizens of the Republic.

Cannot be members of political parties:

- Judges;
- Officials of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Prosecutors and investigators of the prosecutor's office;
- Employees of the Internal Affairs, National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Security Service;
- Military personnel;
- Citizens and stateless persons of foreign countries.

Membership in political parties is registered individually⁷.

This does not mean that no one represents the will of the military personnel. In a number of developed countries, such as the United States and France, the military is prohibited from engaging in politics. According to Russian Lieutenant colonel D. Ivanov -the military deputies are a sign of instability in the country. The reason is that ordinary citizens can also represent the interests of the Army and the military in parliament⁸. In the supreme legislative body of each country, there are standing commissions and committees dealing with the development and maintenance of the Army, defense and security, and representing the will of the whole nation, including the Committee on Defense and Security in both chambers of the OliyMajlis. These committees, in turn, work in the interests of the military personnel.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Financing of Political Parties" (April 30, 2004) has played an important role in increasing the role of political parties. This law defines the basic concepts and mechanisms of state funding of political parties. According the law, political parties that are current members of the Legislative Chamber of the Parliament are annually financed by the state depending on the number of their deputy mandates (for example, in 2019 for 36 seats in the Democratic Party "Milliy Tiklanish" - **20 billion 103 million 594 thousand** sums⁹, the Democratic Party was allocated **14 billion 454 million 589 thousand** sums for 27 seats¹⁰).

The funding sources of political parties are:

- Entrance and membership fees, if in the charter of a political party indicated such payment;
- Income from entrepreneurial activity in accordance with the Law;
- Funds of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan allocated in accordance with this Law;
- Charitable assistance provided by legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with this Law.

In accordance with "the Law on the Financing of Political Parties", the activities indicated in the Charter of political parties which have at least nine deputies elected in the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Legislative Chamber) to organize a faction of the Legislative Chamber will be financed by the state depending.

Charitable assistance to political parties in the form of funds, the provision of property, the provision of services, the performance of work (including through the allocation of grants, technical assistance, payment of expenses related to travel, as well as training, seminars, conferences held in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and abroad) is not allowed:

- Foreign States;

- Legal entities of foreign countries, their representative offices and branches;
- International organizations, their representative offices and branches;
- Enterprises involving foreign investment;
- Foreign nationals;
- Stateless persons.

It is also not allowed charitable assistance to political parties in the form of money, the provision of property, the provision of services to citizens' self-administered bodies, religious organizations and anonymous persons or with assumed names.

Thus, sufficient laws have been passed to make parties an independent political institution representing the interests of the various segments of the population of the Republic.

One of the main directions in the reform of political parties was the Constitutional Law "On modernization and further democratization of public administration and strengthening the role of political parties in the modernization of the country" (April 11, 2007). This law came into force in January 2008. It clearly defines the concept of factions of political parties in the Legislative Chamber and their rights such as to declare oneself an opposition (dissatisfied with the newly formed government program or certain of its directions). The law strengthens the role of political parties in the appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the governor of the region and the city of Tashkent as well.

In order to increase the effectiveness of oversight functions, party groups in regional and Tashkent city Kengashes (Council) of People's Deputies have the right to initiate the submission of conclusions based on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the unsatisfactory performance of persons approved for the post of regional and Tashkent city khokims (governors). If the leading party groups support such an initiative, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall appoint a discussion of this initiative in the Kengashes of People's Deputies and make a decision in accordance with the results of the discussion.

In 2011, the role of political parties was further strengthened, the nomination of the Prime Minister by the winning party to the President was enshrined in the Constitution. That is, according to Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **"... the nominee for Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be nominated to the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the political party with the largest number of seats or political parties with similar results.**

Within ten days after considering the nominee for the post of Prime Minister, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall nominate him for consideration and approval by the chambers of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A candidate for Prime Minister shall be deemed approved if more than half of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan have voted for him. ... "

At the same time, the role of political parties in public administration and the power to control the activities of the executive branch have expanded. On November 12, 2010, at the suggestion

of the First President Islam Karimov, the article on the announcement of a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister by the OliyMajlis was strengthened in the legislation.

“... The Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are constantly at loggerheads with at least one-third of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber to the joint session of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan the issue of expressing a vote of no confidence shall be included.

A vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister shall be deemed adopted if at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Chamber and members of the Senate of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan vote, respectively.

In this case, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall make a decision on dismissal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this case, the entire Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall resign together with the Prime Minister ”.

The reforms of the years of independence show that the foundations of a new democratic system based on the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and ideas in the country and ensuring the broad participation of citizens in the governance of the state and society have been formed.

All of us today are witnessing great changes and updates in the socio-political life of our country. Indeed, these reforms mean that a qualitatively new phase of our development has begun in our country, based on human interests, based on justice and the rule of law, which has strengthened the confidence of the population in tomorrow.

Undoubtedly, the political, legal and ideological basis of today's radical reforms is the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, announced by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017.

In accordance with the Strategy for Action, large-scale reforms are being carried out in order to realize the priorities for improving the system of State and public construction. During 2017, the most important change in the activities of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis is the participation of the Parliament, as well as deputies and senators in the systematic analysis and solution of problems that concern him, not limited only to the consideration of submitted bills, but also going directly to the field, receiving information about the living level of the people.

Also, the legal framework for the activities of deputies in constituencies is being strengthened in the framework of the implementation of tasks to further strengthen the role of the Oliy Majlis in public administration.

In order to address the problems in the work of the National Parliament and further intensify their work, a meeting with representatives of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, political parties and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan was held on 12 July 2017 with the participation of President Sh. Mirziyoyev.

In the meeting, along with the achievements of the national Parliament, were critically analyzed the past activities of government agencies, political parties and the Ecological Movement, and identified important tasks for further deepening the reforms.

It was noted that today deputies and senators, party representatives are appointed to high and responsible positions, they are entrusted with important areas. An example of this is the Law of

the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amending and supplementing certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the democratization of the procedure for forming the Government and strengthening its responsibility" which entered into force on April 1, 2019. The Act establishes two new democratic principles. First of all, the members of the Cabinet of Ministers will now be approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and dismissed on the proposal of the Prime Minister after approval by the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis. The next step is for the Prime Minister, together with members of the Government, to submit a quarterly report to the parliament on the implementation of the state program for the year.

This is very responsible power for the Parliament. The point is, Now the deputies, having approved a member of the Government, will assume half of the huge responsibility associated with his activities. Therefore, deputies can not only approve the candidate, but also reject it. In turn, a candidate approved by the deputies will be able to receive support from members of parliament who support him in the future. Another important aspect of the law is that if before the parliament exercised the power to approve a candidate for the post of Prime Minister and gave a general, holistic assessment of the Cabinet of Ministers, now in the process of consideration and approval of a candidate for the Government, each branch of executive power identifies, critically reviews.

Of course, these changes will also contribute to increase the role and importance of factions of political parties. That is, each party, based on its pre-election program and platform, discusses the candidate in committees, faction meetings, the plenary session of the chamber, and influences the main directions of the Government.

Also, as noted above, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev, the quota of the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan in the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis for 15 seats was reduced. On November 14, 2018, representatives of the Environmental Movement took the initiative to create a political party. The founding congress of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan was held on January 8, 2019, and on January 24, 2019, the party was registered by the Ministry of Justice.

In the elections to the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis on December 22, 2019, 150 single-member constituencies were formed, which were attended by 5 political parties - PDP, UzLiDeP, Social Democratic Party "Adolat", Democratic Party "MilliyTiklanish" and the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan .

In 2020, in order to increase the activity of the factions in the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis the UzLiDeP, UzMTDP, SDP "Adolat", PDPU and the Ecological Party have developed and approved specific programs and "Road Maps" to address issues raised by the population at election meetings.

It is worth noting that a number of works are being carried out in the political parties of our country to increase the political consciousness of its members. All political parties have youth and women's wings. For example, the women's wing of the People's Democratic Party is "Active Women", the youth wing is "Istiqbol", the Social Democratic Party "Adolat" - "Women's Wing", "Young Justice". The UzLiDeP also adopted a program to form a reserve of personnel for positions in the party and public authorities among the members of PDP organized the Political Knowledge Centre and the Political and Civic Knowledge System. The main task of these

structures is to train young highly qualified party personnel for service in government and management bodies.

The organization of the practice of monthly departure of deputies elected to the Oliy Majlis from political parties for twelve days contributes to the more effective use of the institution of parliamentary control, as well as the introduction of new content in the activities of the deputy corps. Our deputies are sending parliamentary inquiries to officials of various state authorities and administrations on the issues identified on the ground.

In addition to the above achievements, there are a number of shortcomings in the activities of political parties in the country. They are:

- delays in initiating legislation by factions of political parties. In Uzbekistan, major bills, such as Russia and France, are submitted by the government.
- lack of effective work of political parties with the population to attract new members. For example, as of January 1, 2020, the number of members of the Democratic Party “Milliy Tiklanish” is **275,576**, and the number of primary party organizations is **6,510**. As of January 1, 2020, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan has about 500,000 members. Party members are united in 9942 primary organizations¹¹.
- Publications of political parties are much slower;
- The ideological and political platforms of the parties and the mechanisms for regular communication of their initiatives to the public are not well developed.

To address these issues, we consider it appropriate for political parties to:

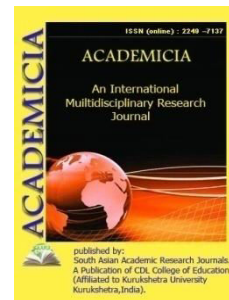
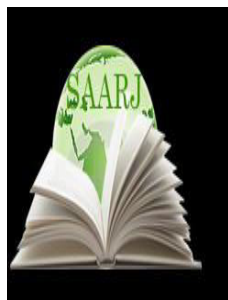
- use the opportunities of political media, mass media, training and meetings to attract the electorate and promote the program;
- ensuring a “feedback” mechanism with voters, i.e reporting to their constituents;
- members of the faction exercise the right of legislative initiative and actively participate in the development of current draft laws;
- interaction of factions with groups of deputies in local councils to study the implementation of laws on the ground;
- the main thing is the transition to a mixed electoral system so that political parties are active not only in the election year, but always. The reason is that in a mixed system, in addition to the majority, there is also a proportional system that evaluates the activity of a political party.

In conclusion, the development of Uzbekistan's multiparty system during the construction of a democratic State and civil society is an important process. Problems in public administration directly related to the activities of political parties will not be left without their influence. Each political party, based on its electoral program and platform, defends the interests of its electorate at plenary session of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, assemblies of factions and Councils of People's Deputies, adopts legislative acts and influences the main directions of the Cabinet of Ministers, becomes a solid foundation for the construction of civil society.

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ANVAR ABIDJAN'S WORKS ARE A BRIGHT MIRROR OF CHILDREN'S HEARTS AND SOULS

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the diversity of anvar Abidjan's works and pays special attention to the recommendations on the psyche of children in the genres written. When an artist seeks to express an idea in an artistic way, to do artistic research, he gives it within the framework of his artistic thinking, worldview, perception and perception of the environment. Uses unique methods, artistic means. Nurturing a healthy spirituality is more a matter of school literary education, because the main material of literature is man. Man is the most complex of living beings. In his epics, such as "The Battles of Meshpolvon", "Alamazon and his Infantry", the poet repeatedly reveals to the reader the need to save the Motherland and the people from their oppression, while humorously and ironically revealing all the secrets of the ruler.

KEYWORDS: Psyche, Homeland, Poetry, Children's Literature

INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced world, human spirituality is one of the most pressing issues. Of course, it is natural for our contemporaries to accept the issues of spirituality as the most important condition of humanity, because "... spirituality calls a person to purify himself spiritually, to glorify the soul, to strengthen the inner world, the will, the faith, the incomparable power that awakens his conscience is the criterion of all his views. '

Indeed, as one of the sources of literature-human psyche, we always feel a reference to it. What is required of our creators today is a realistic, comprehensive description of the "worlds hidden in the human heart" and the state of affairs in his psyche. Unless a poet or writer reflects the various reflections of the human psyche, his work will never be among the high-level works. Spiritual education has also become a national problem because the qualities of progressive people are directly related to the psyche. Nurturing a healthy spirituality is more a matter of

school literary education, because the main material of literature is man. Man is the most complex of living beings. When a person is born, he realizes the similarities and differences between the different, unique and, conversely, common masterpieces of nature. Through them, the sphere of thought, consciousness is perfected and polished, is formed in a pattern.

Man combines the form of these strange beauties at one point in the delicate flower of the soul, creating a new idea, a new object of image. Therefore, man is the main subject of art and literature, that is, the object of the image.

One of the most important objects depicted in literature along with man is nature

No matter which artists we follow,

in all of which nature, time, and space express a clear ideological purpose in the composition of the work, which depicts the various events in it, and ensures the reality of the protagonist's character, character, moving natural environment, and events.

We can also expect a number of nature-related imagery in the work of children's favorite poet Anvar Abidjan.

In all his works, Anvar Abidjan listens to the hearts of children, feels the closeness of hearts with them. In his poems, the souls of various modern heroes are illuminated. In fact, his works reflect the feelings and thoughts of the younger generation. reflected his experiences like a clear mirror.

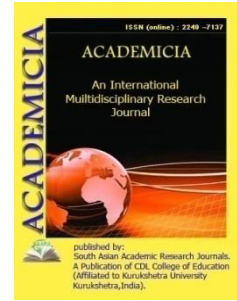
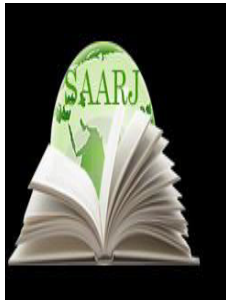
Anvar Obidjon is a real national singer. He tries to convey the truth or life events that he understands in a simple and sincere way to the child's heart. In his epics, such as "The Battles of Meshpolvon", "Alamazon and his Infantry", the poet repeatedly reveals to the reader the need to save the Motherland and the people from their oppression, while humorously and ironically revealing all the secrets of the ruler.

Thought and feeling, content and passion are the basis of poetry and poetic skill. They are also closely related. No matter how original the idea, it will not excite the reader if it is not expressed with mastery and skill. When an artist seeks to express an idea in an artistic way, to do artistic research, he gives it within the framework of his artistic thinking, worldview, perception and perception of the environment. Uses unique methods, artistic means. Many of Anvar Abidjan's poems are the result of such colorful and unique methods. He uses monologues, dialogues, jokes, letters, and dreams to express his thoughts.

When talking about the leading feature of Anvar Abidjan's work, first of all, it should be noted that he is not satisfied with his achievements, he is a carefree seeker. The poet, who considers devotion to creative peace and inability to go beyond his own shell to be a cousin of artistic skill, also adheres to his beliefs in art.

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THE ROLE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN OVERCOMING STIGMAS

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ABSTRACT

The world is riddled with behavioral barriers in the form of negative social norms, myths, beliefs, stigma and bias based on fear and misinformation about people with disabilities. This inaccurate knowledge influences the behavior of the global community in the prospect of creating an inclusive society in which all people with or without disabilities can flourish and exercise their rights. But this is especially pronounced in relation to that very socially excluded group of people: children with disabilities. Disability implies several stigmas that are the basis for the exclusion of a child from society and school. The attitude towards children with disabilities, as well as the lack of resources to accommodate them, constitute the problems they face in accessing education. Persistent false and negative beliefs about how a child was injured are based on cultural, religious and historical beliefs about disability. Religious stigma has not been challenged because of unwavering convictions as a result of the unquestioned authority of the religious leadership over the cause of disability. Stigma and discrimination against children with disabilities are profound. Three key factors were found that influence the depth of stigma of individual children with disabilities: gender, impairment, and severity of impairment. There is resistance at all levels of society to include children with disabilities. The language used to describe children with disabilities, for example, referring to the child as being “unteachable”

because he or she is hard of hearing, is a long-standing bias, and false beliefs create attitudes based on fear and resistance to change. Families face stigma based on shame that they did something wrong because they have a child with a disability. The shame and stigmatization of a disabled child persists today and, despite a variety of specific contexts, hinders inclusive education throughout the Middle East and Central and South Asia. In most cases, it is the stigma of disability generated by the lack of awareness of people, that creates obstacles to the full socialization of disabled people, in some way "isolates" them from a full-fledged social life. Since stigma is a tool of society and culture, then getting rid of stigma is possible by changing social institutions through inclusion. Inclusion is a term used to describe the learning process for children with special needs. Inclusion is the process of real inclusion of people with disabilities in active social life, which is equally necessary for all members of society. Inclusive education recognizes that all children are individuals with different learning needs, but most importantly in communication. Inclusive education seeks to develop an approach to teaching and interpersonal communication for children with special needs that is more flexible to meet the different needs of students. Inclusion as a principle of organizing education is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon. Accordingly, inclusion is not aimed at changing or correcting an individual child, but at adapting the educational and social environment to the capabilities of this child.

KEYWORDS: *Inclusive Education, Stigma, Disability, Child, Discrimination, Education, Learning, Disabled People, Social Acceptance.*

INTRODUCTION

The need to tackle the challenges of our time and move towards education that is more inclusive is non-negotiable - inaction is unacceptable. (Audrey Azoulay Director-General of UNESCO)

There are more than 150 million children with disabilities in 93 countries, many of whom are psychologically challenged, while the lack of inclusive physical education is a serious obstacle. According to the World Health Organization and the World Bank, in some countries, "disability and stigma barriers double children's chances of never going to school" Start less than 10 percent of children with disabilities across Africa in Bangladesh, only 30 percent of people with disabilities complete primary school. This figure is typical not only for backward countries but also for developing countries. In developing countries, families with children with disabilities are poorer than others and have very poor access to public education. Lack of necessary conditions (inclusive education) for the education of children with disabilities has a negative impact not only on the quality of life of individuals and their families, but also on the economy of the country. Research by the International Labor Organization has shown that countries lose 3% to 7% of their GDP as a result of the exclusion of people with disabilities from the labor market. Education helps persons with disabilities to have greater access to employment, health care and other services and to raise awareness of their rights.

The concept of "stigma" (translated from the Greek - sign, spot, label, and stamp) appeared in ancient times, labels were placed on the necks, legs, or bodies to indicate a defect, an abnormality, or a "shame." The basic meaning of the stigma was "Avoid this man!". Nowadays, stigma is a word that often causes people to have low self-esteem and less valued by others, in

other words, stigmas are used to denigrate, discredit, discriminate and look down on people. B. Schaefer and B. Schluder describe the stigma as "the poor public acceptance of people with any defect or defect". Thus, stigma is a concept based on discrimination, which discredits a person in front of others, gives him low human status, and causes him to be rejected by people. Belarusian scientist, doctor of psychological sciences, professor V.A. Yanchuk describes the stigma as "an extremely unusual and morally unclean phenomenon - ridicule, bullying, humiliation, and beating someone's personality". The unusualness of stigmatization, according to the researcher, is, on the one hand, its causes. stigma creates a relationship with a social group (or its individual representatives) and secondly, it casts a shadow over all personal characteristics other than a person's stigma due to the reaction of people who do not notice or deliberately participate in the mockery of a person. Stigmas contain minimal information about a person or social group, drawing attention to its differences from others, which makes knowledge about a person unnecessary.

MATERIALS

How does stigma harm people?

- leads to self-hatred, i.e. the person believes in the label, and this belief creates self-shame;
- reduces a person's social status and dignity;
- Severe depression, along with feelings of hopelessness, creates a sense of humiliation and shame. Feelings of insecurity hurt and he begins to be afraid of everyone and everything.
- influences the behavior of the abused person and leads to self-discrimination;
- creates a feeling of insecurity and caution, a person does not really know what others think, but his own weakness, lack of self-confidence alienates him from those around him;
- causes the stigmatized person to evaluate small errors or random errors by linking them directly to the stigma;
- Reduces the sense of control over the world around you, learns, agrees with everything, leads to a loss of confidence in a just world.

One of the most effective ways to overcome stigma is inclusion (creating equal opportunities for all everywhere), which requires the introduction and development of inclusive education. Inclusion aims to increase learning opportunities for all and ensure equal quality education. Inclusive education occurs when children with or without disabilities participate and study together in the same classroom. Currently, many countries do not have special education programs for students with special needs, mentally, physically, socially and emotionally backward.

When a disabled child attends classes with non-disabled peers, all barriers between them, including the stigma barrier, are broken. At present, not all students with special needs are able to study at selected educational institutions. They communicate only with their peers, who are also children with special needs. This eventually leads to the formation of stigmas between people. Even university students are rarely given the opportunity to interact with students as usual. In a sense, this separates them from a large part of society, which considers them incapable of work, and leads to an increase in stigmas. Participation in inclusion includes core

values that develop friendships and relationships. if an inclusion policy is implemented, students with special needs will be able to participate in all activities. Students with special needs need to be in a normal learning environment, interacting with normal students so that they can test themselves in the tasks that ordinary students face. It gives them hope and they overcome their self-pity. Get rid of the stigma Inclusive education creates an environment where children with special needs are accepted into society, some people in the community are still “unaware of the problems of people with special needs because they rarely have the opportunity to talk to them. If students with special needs receive education in the same conditions as ordinary students, they will be accepted and ordinary students will increase public awareness about them.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Educational opportunities depend on identity, environment and abilities. With the exception of high-income countries in Europe and North America, for every 100 richest young people who graduate from high school, only 18 are among the poorest graduates. In no less than 27 countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, almost no girl from a poor rural family is receiving full secondary education. The mechanisms of discrimination, stereotyping and stigma are similar for all students at risk of exclusion. A definition of inclusive education has been developed in 68% of countries, but only 57% of these definitions cover several marginalized groups at once. Despite the progress made, many countries still do not collect, provide and use data on those who find themselves in the position of the excluded. Since 2015, 41% of countries, representing 13% of the world's population, have not conducted a household survey to obtain and publish disaggregated data on key education indicators; the regions with the least coverage are North Africa and West Asia. Recent data from 14 countries using the Washington Group's short questionnaire on disability indicate that children with disabilities make up 15% of the out-of-school population. Millions have been denied the opportunity to learn. Although enrollment has increased by 25 percentage points in middle-income countries over the past 15 years, only three quarters of 15-year-olds continue to attend school. Only half of them acquire basic knowledge, and this indicator remained unchanged for the specified period. In addition, many assessments overestimate the level of student skills: in a regional assessment in 15 Latin American countries, three-quarters of students were found to be proficient in reading, who answered no better than a random guess to multiple-choice questions. One of the main obstacles to inclusive education is the lack of conviction that it is real and necessary. In 2018, one in three teachers in 43 high-income and upper-middle-income countries reported that they do not adjust their teaching to reflect the cultural diversity of their students. Some countries are on the road to inclusiveness, but segregation is still widespread. For students with disabilities, 25% of countries (but more than 40% of countries in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean) provide for segregated education, 10% for the integration of people with disabilities and 17% for inclusive education; in the rest of the countries a combination of segregation and coeducation is envisaged in one form or another. In OECD countries, more than 66% of all immigrant students go to schools where at least half of the students are immigrants. Funding should be targeted to those most in need. In 32 OECD countries, socio-economically disadvantaged schools and classrooms are more likely to have less qualified teachers. In Latin America, the average length of education has increased by 0.5-1.5 years since the 1990s as a result of conditional cash transfers. One in four countries has some kind of affirmative action program designed to help marginalized people gain access to higher education. Teachers, teaching materials, and learning environments often

fail to take into account the benefits of diversity. About 25% of teachers in 48 education systems report an urgent need to improve skills in teaching students with special needs. Sign language is recognized as an official language in only 41 countries around the world. In Europe, 23 out of 49 countries do not pay specific attention to sexual orientation and gender identity issues in their curricula. Commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)) 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) concerning the provision of inclusive and fair.

- Broaden understanding of inclusive education: Education systems that honor diversity and believe in everyone's worth, potential and right to be treated with dignity empower each student to acquire not only the basic knowledge, but also the broader range of skills the world needs to build sustainable societies ... This is not about creating an inclusive education department. It is about ensuring that no one is discriminated against and stigma, that all reasonable measures are taken to meet different needs, so that work is done towards gender equality.

- Provide targeted funding for those on the sidelines: inclusion is impossible if millions of people do not have access to education. Providing general funding to create an inclusive learning environment for all students, as well as targeted funding to reach the most disadvantaged as quickly as possible. Appropriate work with a student immediately after entering school can significantly reduce stigmatization against disabilities and the impact of academic performance on learning.

- Sharing experiences and resources: this is the only way to ensure a sustainable transition to inclusiveness. In many ways, achieving inclusiveness is a management challenge. The human and material resources required to address diversity issues are very limited.

- Conduct constructive consultation with communities and parents: Inclusion cannot be imposed from above. In formulating policies for inclusive education, governments must provide an equal opportunity for communities to voice their preferences.

- Apply “universal design”: through inclusive systems, ensure that the potential of each student is realized. All children must learn from the same flexible, relevant and accessible curriculum that recognizes diversity and meets the needs of different learners. Languages spoken and written, as well as images in textbooks, should reflect the realities of all students, while avoiding stereotypes. Assessment should be formative and allow students to demonstrate their learning in a variety of ways. To ensure that school infrastructure does not create obstacles for anyone, enormous technological potential must be used.

- Ensure careful and respectful data collection on and in support of inclusiveness: avoid stigmatizing labels. Education ministries should work with other departments and statistical agencies to consistently collect population-wide data to understand the magnitude of marginalized groups. With regard to disability, priority should be given to the Washington Group Concise Disability Questionnaire and the Child Functioning Module. Administrative systems should aim to collect data for aid planning and budgeting in support of the provision of inclusive education services, as well as data on experience. However, the pursuit of detailed and reliable data should not override the well-being of every student.

- Learn from your peers: The transition to inclusive education is not easy. Inclusiveness is the rejection of discrimination and prejudice and the transition to a future that can be adapted to

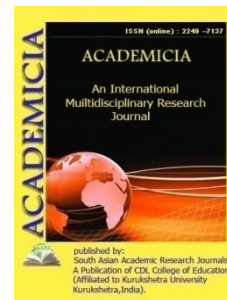
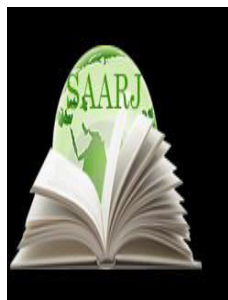
different contexts and realities. Neither the pace nor the specific direction of this transition can be predetermined, but much can be learned by sharing experiences through networks, national forums and regional and global platforms that bring teachers together.

CONCLUSION

Social acceptance of children with developmental disabilities is enhanced by small-group learning that is characteristic of inclusive classes. Children “cross” the disability line of another student by working with him on an assignment in a small group. Gradually, ordinary children begin to realize that they have a lot in common with children with disabilities. In an inclusive classroom, ordinary or gifted children learn to respect and value their classmates with disabilities, to see what lies behind the line of disability or giftedness, and to distinguish social stigmas. Through partnerships between children with disabilities and children without disabilities in school and community entertainment, stigma, stereotyping, discrimination and exclusion can just as easily be prevented. Careful planning and organization of inclusive education can enhance academic achievement, social and emotional development, self-esteem and peer acceptance. Through respect and acceptance of the individuality of each of them, the formation of a personality takes place, which has its own educational trajectory. At the same time, students at school are in a team, learn to interact with each other, build relationships, together with the teacher to creatively solve educational problems. It is safe to say that inclusive education will help prevent stigma and explain that all children can learn - just need to create the right conditions for their learning.

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USE OF METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN MUSIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the use of methods and techniques in music education for school-age children in theoretical and practical classes, as well as their ability to quickly and simultaneously represent musical compositions, their choices and their definitions. We need to use interconnected methods of music education and upbringing of preschool children during theoretical and practical lessons. The younger the students, the more time they have to spend listening to music. First and foremost, we need to create an understanding of music education in a young student who has just stepped into music. Only then will the student develop the ability to listen to music and learn it quickly. Thus, a whole system of conditioned reflexes is formed, consistency is achieved in the performance of tasks related to singing and performance of musical-rhythmic movements. Reinforced with hearing and vision control.

KEYWORDS: *Musical Rhythm, Method, Poetics, Perception, Practical Method, Musical Education, Art.*

INTRODUCTION

The choice of methods and techniques of music education is usually determined by the task and content of music education. The choice of methods in music education also depends on what methods the student is learning from. Naturally, the first source is music itself, because "only music can arouse musical feelings in a person." [1.B.34]

The younger the students, the more time they have to spend listening to music. First and foremost, we need to create an understanding of music education in a young student who has just stepped into music. Only then will the student develop the ability to listen to music and learn it quickly. The second source of knowledge is the speech of the educator: this word ensures that the student has a clear idea of the musical image, a clear understanding of the content of the

musical work. The third source is that students engage in music, because without practicing music, it is impossible to develop the skills of singing, playing an instrument and performing rhythmic movements in music if there is an instrumental performance, nor mastering knowledge related to this field. In music education, theoretical knowledge should also be imparted to students through simple methods and techniques. It is more difficult to move into practice without acquiring theoretical knowledge. Only practical activities, especially in music performance, help students to develop in all directions, cultivate the right attitude to social events, allow them to be enterprising, conscious and active. Thus, we rely on the choice of methods of musical education - from live observation to abstract thinking, and from it to learn theoretical knowledge and move on to practice. There are three interrelated methods of music education and upbringing of preschool children:

- 1) demonstration method;
- 2) the method of narration;
- 3) method of practical activity.

“Each of these methods involves a number of methods that stem from specific experimental features. The choice of which of them in the learning process is determined by the specific task of a particular music lesson, the complexity of the music material being performed, the stages of learning, and the overall level of development of the children. When teaching music to children using different methods, the teacher must follow the following rules: "[2.P.42]

Demonstration method. This method is based on depicting various events, environmental events, emotions and movements of people and animals in bright and artistic images, acquainting them with life and household appliances.

- 1) hearing-based visualization. In this case, teaching the student is directly through listening to music. Listening to music can take place during a special session or during the performance of a song and musical-rhythmic movements by the student.
- 2) visual-based visualization. It is accompanied by the sounds of music. This method includes: examples of singing methods, ways, various games, dances, exercises; showing toys, pictures, costumes, and other items related to a particular piece of music, and so on.

Narrative method. This method is designed for the child's mind and focuses on making his activities meaningful and meaningful. In this case, the word of the educator helps the child to understand the program of the musical work: it enlivens his imagination, increases his creative activity. There are the following methods of narration:

- 1) explanation. This method is used when listening to a new piece, singing, playing and dancing, rehearsing. The explanation should be clear and concise, without excessive repetition. The explanation is repeated once more in the initial (first) period when the music material and assignments begin to be mastered by the children. Figurative storytelling can be used when listening to musical compositions and playing musical games with a plot. Figurative story enhances children's interest, their emotional experiences, increases the ability to comprehend images, develops imagination.
- 2) interpretation. Such comments are given in a concise and clear form, showing performance, dance, exercise movements, different ways of singing. The ambiguity of the comments often

leads to misunderstandings and poor execution. The comment should be inextricably linked with the display. The educator teaches the children to listen to the comment until the end. For example, if children begin to repeat the actions of a teacher in the process of learning something, the teacher should reprimand them by saying, "Listen carefully, without moving, and see first how these actions are performed."

3) giving instructions. Instructions are usually given as children perform a variety of games, dances, and exercises. For example, "Right shoulder should rotate", "Stretch your toes down". Such instructions help to understand how to perform this or that action, to define the concepts related to the methods of performing the action;

4) to reprimand. This method is used when the child's attention is distracted for certain reasons and his imagination deviates from the main task. Discipline should be serious, but it should not go beyond etiquette.

Practical activity method. Specific activities of children are considered as goal-oriented and systematic education. Singing and playing music should guide children in their performance so that they strive to complete the task as effectively and expressively as possible. In the process of teaching, tasks can be gradually complicated, taking into account their age characteristics. Such complication will always need to be kept in mind when children use a mix of skillful music education methods.

In order to find purposeful methods of working with children on a particular piece of music, the teacher must be familiar with the work, get acquainted with the means of artistic influence, deeply study the content and nature of the work. Only then will it be possible to achieve simplicity and sensitivity in the performance of music that allows children to understand.

During the first encounter with the work, the voice of the singer and the sound of the musical instrument, as well as the movements during exercise or dance, are the object of the child's perception. At this stage, the main goal is to acquaint the child with the work of music, to make him listen to music, to empathize with the emotions expressed in music. The first stage of teaching to listen to music is to arouse children's interest in the piece of music. At this point, children's ability to generalize and differentiate is also much weaker. It is analyzed through hearing, sight, and movement in the assimilation of new musical material.

The tasks of the second stage include: creating the cheerful working conditions necessary for a deep understanding of music, self-control, the ability to combine sound norms and hearing in singing, or the ability to combine movement with hearing in dance and exercise, for which continuous conducting trainings; to be able to perform tasks correctly and accurately. At this stage, all deficiencies in children's performance are identified and corrected. In the second stage of teaching, the educator reinforces the material over and over again, resulting in a much greater arousal (awakening) in the children's cerebral cortex, which gradually becomes more able to perform the task correctly. In general, the stage of formation of such knowledge takes a long time.

Achieves a level where you can perform the task automatically, performing songs, games, dances and exercises independently. The goal of the third stage is to teach children to perform tasks emotionally, to develop independence and creative activity in children. At this stage, children develop a differentiated braking, from the material and exercises obtained in the second stage

and repeatedly explained by the pedagogue, in the third stage a solid skill is formed, free from unnecessary, redundant things. Thus, a whole system of conditioned reflexes is formed, consistency is achieved in the performance of tasks related to singing and performance of musical-rhythmic movements. Reinforced with hearing and vision control. The way a child completes a task is self-accelerating, at the same time, he or she consciously perceives the task at hand and strives for creative activity based on the skill formed.

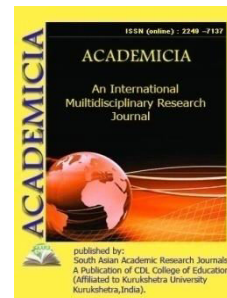
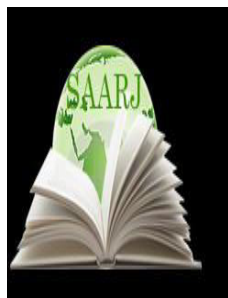
In the third stage of working with children, “the educator improves the performance of rhythmic movements of melody and music, continues to cultivate in them the ability to perceive music, to explain the artistic features of a particular piece of music. Assignments are given to children orally. Sometimes children are called in to demonstrate the task. In the third stage, the teacher uses a variety of games, complicates the tasks by changing them a bit, thus encouraging children to be creative, using a variety of teaching methods. [6.P.28]

“When working with children, a lot of attention is paid to visual methods, especially hearing-based demonstrations. Without it, the demonstrative method of education is almost never used. Any piece of music that children have to play is first listened to by the educator. Visual-based exhibitions will also be given a small place in the group of young children. ” [8.P.45]

In short, in the choice of methods of music education in the education of preschool children - we need to move from live observation to abstract thinking and from it to practice. We need to use interconnected methods of music education and upbringing of preschool children during theoretical and practical lessons. It doesn't matter if the student is interested in music education or singing, it makes sense for the teacher to use methods and techniques to get the student's attention quickly and easily. Only then, I think, will the education of the younger generation be purposeful.

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QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF THE STEEL MELTING TECHNOLOGY IN AN ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE

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ABSTRACT

This article is focused on the processes in the second step which is about melting the raw materials and achieving the desired chemical analysis and temperature of the steel required for the third step in steel production – Casting and Solidification. The temperature of the electrodes (mainly the cathode) reaches 2700-3300°C. Ionization occurs due to the high temperature of the arc. That's way, good electrical conductivity occurs between the electrode. After the liquefaction process was completed at the specified time and the furnace temperature was sufficient after the metal was liquefied, a certain amount of aluminum alloy was added to the furnace to improve the fluidity of the liquid metal, and the liquid metal sand was poured into a clay mold.

KEYWORDS: *Electric Arc Furnace (EAF), Ferroalloy, Slag, Coke, Flux, Electrode, Liquefaction, Melting.*

INTRODUCTION

Cast steel is melted in two types of furnaces:

- Electric arc (acid and basic)
- Electric induction (acid, basic, or neutral)

Some open-hearth and crucible furnaces do exist in the worldwide industry but these are obsolete methods of steelmaking.[1,2].

The choice of furnace and melting practice depends on many variables, including:

- The plant capacity or tonnage required
- The size of the castings
- The intricacy of the castings
- The type of steel to be produced, i.e., whether plain or alloyed, high or low carbon, etc.
- The raw materials available and prices thereof
- Power costs
- The amount of capital to be invested
- Previous experience

Although the steel production with the electric arc furnace (EAF) has grown significantly in recent years, the approach of the steelmakers has changed influenced both by the increased competition in the market and by a more diffused and deep knowledge of the steelmaking route and related technologies.

Steel and ferroalloy production in electric arc furnaces is widespread in the world and is part of a technological process that operates on the basis of environmentally clear material and material savings that meet the requirements of today's world. In modern industry, an iron alloy is steel, construction, machine-building, and other specialties, in construction and high-strength, corrosion-resistant stainless steels, instrumentation steel, and working under pressure. Steel with spherical bearings and springs, steel with special properties are widely used.

The steel industry is a fundamental part of the base industry structure in Europe and worldwide as well.[3-7].

The total production of steel in the world is currently about 970 kton, of which about 160 kt on is produced in the European Union and about 6 kton in Sweden

The production of steel can be divided into several steps:

- Raw material pre-processing (iron ore, steel scrap, coal, slag formers)
- Process metallurgy (melting of raw materials, modification of melt chemistry)
- Casting and solidification (continuous casting, ingot casting, molding, drawing)

- Hot and cold forming (hot and cold rolling, pressing)
- Mechanical processing (cutting, turning, milling)

There is 0.02-0.6 % carbon in structural steel. The general requirements for this type of steel are strength, plasticity, and good technological properties [8-11].

MAIN PART

Today, a number of production problems of Uzmetkombinat, one of the leading enterprises in Uzbekistan, have been researched and analyzed in different ways. Professors and researchers of the Department of "Foundry Technology" of Tashkent State Technical University conducted research to reduce the percentage of slag released during the liquefaction of steel 45 in the electric arc furnace in the laboratory under the department. The slag of 2 different weights was introduced into the furnace and liquefied at different time intervals. The following must be taken into account during liquefaction.

Chemical composition of steel 45 (GOST 1050-88)

TABLE 1

C, %	Si, %	Mn, %	Cr, % no more than
0.42÷0.50	0.17÷0.37	0.50÷0.80	0.25

Mechanical properties of steel 45

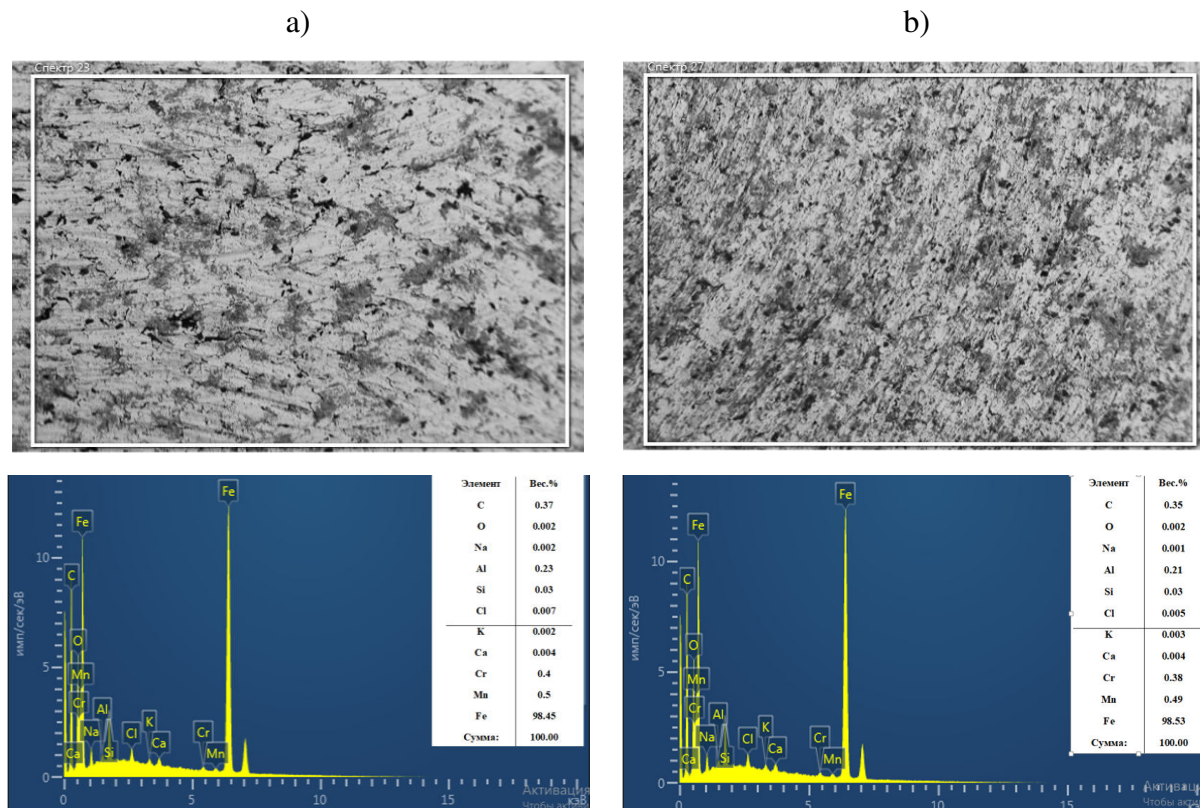
TABLE 1.1

σ_T , N/mm ²	σ_v , N/mm ²	δ , %	Ψ , %	HB
355	600	16	40	229

Different slag compositions in the research process

TABLE 2

S/n	Charcoal composition	Weight, (Research I), gm	Weight, (Research II), gm	Overall melting time, (research), min	Overall melting time, (Research II), min
•	Steel 45	1224	1224	205	180
•	Coke	200	71		
•	ANF-6 flux	122	65		



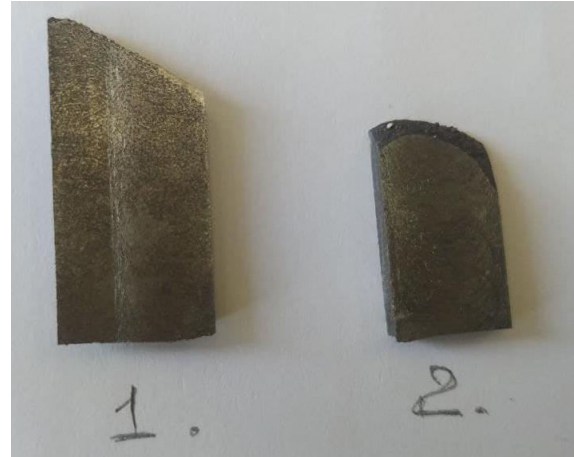
SEM micrographs of experimental tell specimens

a) experiment 1 b) experiment 2

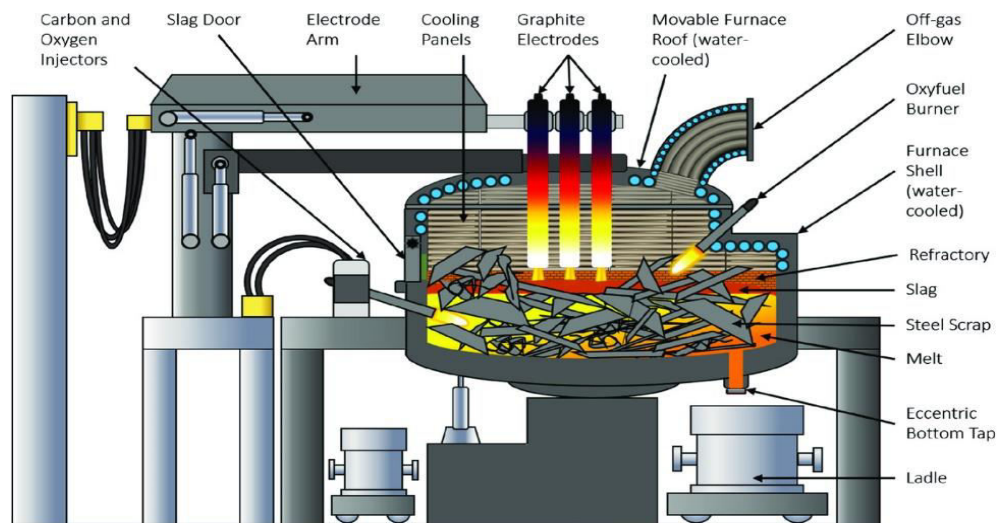
First, a certain amount of coke was added to the furnace, then secondary metal, coke, and flux. Then the oven was electrified. During liquefaction, one graphite electrode connected to an electrical source ignites as they approach each other, and electrons begin to escape from the cathode. When the electrode is moved away from each other, a bright arc is formed between them. The temperature of the electrodes (mainly the cathode) reaches 2700-3300°C. Ionization occurs due to the high temperature of the arc. That's way, good electrical conductivity occurs between the electrode. The mechanism of movement of the electrode is one of the most responsible mechanisms in electric arc furnaces operating in complex operating conditions. During the melting process, especially during the melting of the mortar, they are constantly in reverse motion. The following is required when moving the electrode: the speed of movement, the minimum (0.02-0.03m/s), and the maximum (0.05-0.08 m/s) when lowering the electrode, to prevent the electrode from breaking freely as a result of unloading and forced lowering rapid movement and at the same time rapid stopping, the absence of deformation in the moving and support parts of the mechanism, as well as in the moving parts between them [12-16].

After the liquefaction process was completed at the specified time and the furnace temperature was sufficient after the metal was liquefied, a certain amount of aluminum alloy was added to the furnace to improve the fluidity of the liquid metal, and the liquid metal sand was poured into a clay mold. This process was performed during both kinds of research. The samples were cooled to room temperature and mechanically treated to improve their surface roughness. The samples

were sent to the laboratory of the Center for High Technologies to determine the chemical composition and analysis of the microstructure.



Steel melting process in an electric arc furnace in the laboratory of the Casting Technology Department



A Review of Mathematical Process Models for the Electric Arc Furnace Process

CONCLUSION

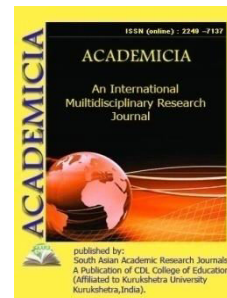
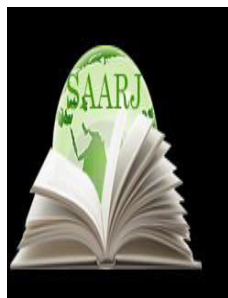
- In the last few years, many efforts have been made by experimenting with alternative melting methods and by improving traditional methods. The results of the research are as follows. Comparing the results of both researches:
- In the first research, the following amount of slag was introduced during the liquefaction of the secondary metal in the electric arc furnace, which mainly resulted in the liquefaction of high-quality steel with a change in the amount of ANF-6 flux in the furnace, as well as 6-8% slag.

- In the electric arc furnace, a flux was introduced into the liquid metal in order to liquefy the secondary metal and produce quality castings. The main purpose of the introduction of flux is to obtain pure quality metal from slag and nonmetallic additives in the slag. To do this, after the furnace was started, secondary charcoal was loaded into the furnace, and ferroalloys FeSi75 and FeMn90 were added to the liquid metal in order to return Fe from FeO. The ANF-6 flux was then introduced and the slag-free sifted St 45 steel was liquefied.
- According to the results of the second study, the work on reducing the transition of metal to slag was 14-18% slag due to the fact that the amount of flux introduced into the slag was lower than in the first study.

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THE ROLE LEGAL IMPACT AND OF LEGAL EXPERIMENT IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM: A LEGAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of legal experiment and actual problems associated with understanding its essence are investigated. On the basis of an instrumental approach to the understanding of law, the current trend in the development of lawmaking has been determined, which consists in the need to establish possible impacts that a normative legal act can potentially have on public relations. It is argued that all legal practice consists of assessment procedures. Given its own category definition "Legal impact". It has been established that with respect to some norms of law it is not always possible to predict their actions, in connection with which persons vested with law-making powers, we have to use the mechanism of legal experiment in our practice. Explicitly outlined and analyzed individual approaches to understanding the legal experiment that exist in theory state and law. The article examines the definition of a legal experiment contained in the current domestic legislation. An approach to understanding a legal experiment has been developed, which, on the one hand, accumulates all previous developments in this area of research, and on the other hand, offers a fundamentally new view of the essence of a legal experiment. The source base of the study was based on the provisions of the current domestic legislation, as well as doctrinal works on the subject, including foreign languages. The novelty of the research lies in the presentation of a comprehensive vision of the essence of legal experiment and has a methodological significance for all legal science. The conclusion is drawn about the

understanding of legal experiment as a method of legal forecasting. The place of the legal experiment in the conceptual series of the theory of the state and rights. On the basis of the author's approach to understanding the legal experiment, the essence of this legal phenomenon is determined.

KEYWORDS: *Legal Experiment, Legal Forecasting, Legal Impact, Legal Regulation, Legal System, Legal Act, Legal Culture, Legal Principles, Norms Of Law.*

INTRODUCTION

The significant place and role of normative legal acts in the system of sources of law of the Romano-Germanic legal systems allow us to conclude that the problems associated with increasing the efficiency of a regulatory legal act will be relevant for a long period of time in the development of legal science. This circumstance directs the minds of legal scholars to a constant search for solutions to these problems. Almost every year, more and more requirements are imposed on a regulatory legal act, such as:

- absence of corruption;
- generating factors;
- absence of contradictions between normative legal acts of a general nature and normative legal acts of a special nature regulating homogeneous relations;
- absence of contradictions in normative legal acts regulating homogeneous relations, adopted in different periods of time;
- the presence of a unified conceptual and terminological system in regulatory legal acts;
- lack of duplicate norms of law;
- no errors of a legal and technical nature;
- the absence of provisions introducing excessive obligations, prohibitions and restrictions for individuals and legal entities in the field of entrepreneurial and other economic activities or contributing to their introduction, as well as provisions that contribute to the emergence of unjustified expenses of individuals and legal entities in the field of entrepreneurial and other economic activities, as well as budgets of all levels of the budget system.

In modern realities, in order to adopt a new normative legal act or amend the existing one, it is necessary to do colossal work aimed at establishing the possible impacts that a normative legal act can potentially have on public relations. The establishment of these circumstances is possible through the procedure for assessing the impact of regulatory legal acts. In fact, all legal practice consists of assessment procedures (a process in which a subject, based on certain criteria, makes an inference characterizing an object, subject or phenomenon of legal reality).

The assessment procedure completely permeates the positive legal reality, starting with the lawmaking process, in which one group of subjects assesses the need to create legal regulation (that is, identifies areas of public relations subject to legal regulation and establishes the possibility of settling specific social relations through the rule of law), continuing with an enforcement process in which those in positions of authority powers, assess the actions of legal

entities in a specific situation, by qualifying their behavior in accordance with a set of regulatory and legal requirements, and ending with the process of assessing the actual the impact of a regulatory legal act.

In the domestic theory of state and law, there are several approaches to understanding the legal impact.

So, LN Berg believes that legal impact is the impact of elements of legal reality on social relationships of people, as a result of which the regulation and orderliness of social ties and relations is achieved [2, p. 170].

S.A. Komarov considers legal impact as an effective, regulatory and organizational impact on social relations of a special system of both legal means proper and other phenomena of law [5, p. 413]. E.K. Shcherbakova, considering approaches to understanding legal impact, comes to the conclusion that legal impact should be understood as the impact of the law on the consciousness and behavior of people, on social relations, produced by the system of legal means (norms of law, acts of application of law, etc...), legal phenomena (legal awareness, legal culture, legal principles) and processes [10, p. 73].

Analyzing the approaches that exist in the theory of state and law to understanding the legal impact, the following features of this definition can be distinguished:

1. Legal impact is not an impact only the norms of law, but a whole set of legal means and legal phenomena.
2. When highlighting the second feature of the definition of “legal impact”, a discussion arises regarding the answer to the question about the object of influence of legal means and legal phenomena. Analysis of the approaches of domestic scientists to understand the legal impact allowed highlight at least two points of view:
 - legal means and legal phenomena have an impact on public relations;
 - legal means and legal phenomena affect the consciousness and behavior of people. We adhere to the point of view that law can regulate public relations only through the impact on people's behavior. Based on our position, we can come to the conclusion that the primary object of legal impact is the behavior of people, while social relations are derivative subject to legal impact.

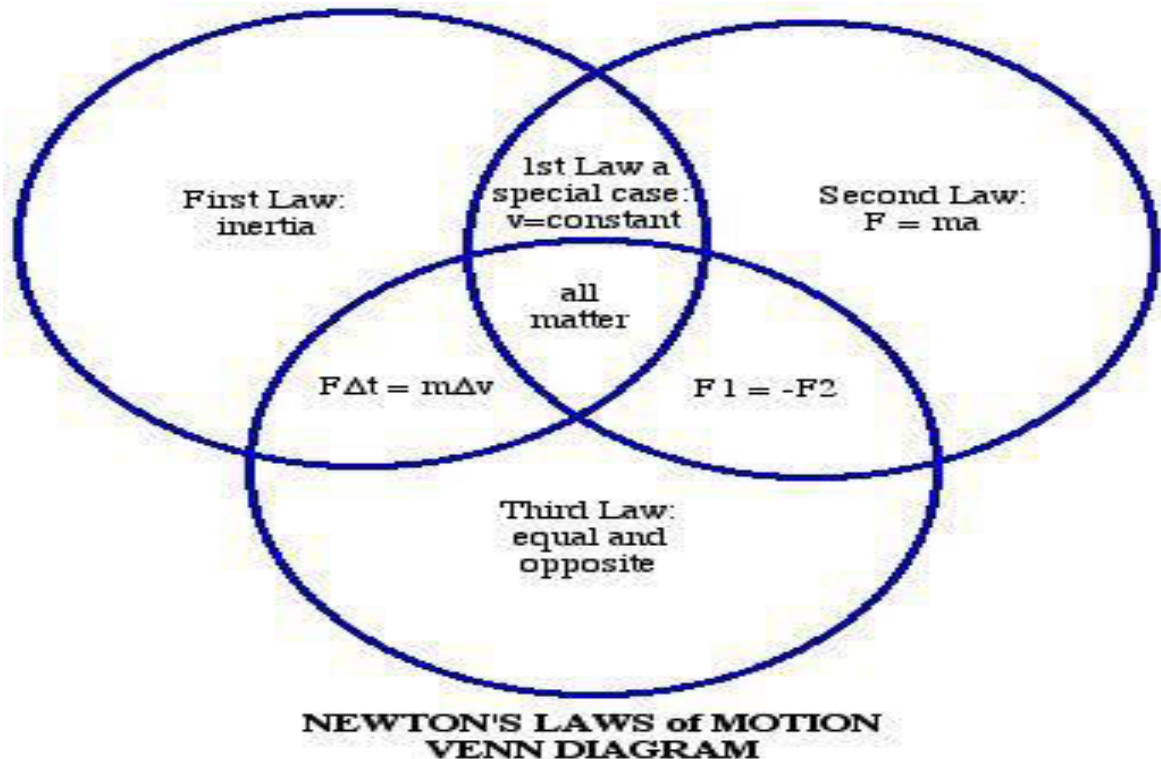
Meanwhile, the analysis of some works of foreign scientists allows us to come to the conclusion that the phenomena of legal reality are designed to influence not the behavior itself, but the motivation of subjects to a certain (planned) behavior by the law-making body, that is, the rule of law is a motor stimulus that prompts the subject to certain actions or inaction [11, p. 39].

1. Legal impact is always effective impact.

Thus, under the legal impact, in our opinion, one should understand the effective influence of the totality of legal means and legal phenomena exerted on the motivation of the subjects of public relations to the behavior determined (planned) by the law-making body. Legal impact assessment can be forward-looking and retrospective. The first is carried out in relation to a regulatory legal act that has already entered into force, while the second is carried out in relation to projects

regulatory legal acts. A prospective assessment of legal impact within the framework of this article is identified by us with legal forecasting.

Regarding the understanding of legal forecasting, we adhere to the position of K.V. Agamirov, according to which legal forecasting is a theoretical and practical activity in the social and legal sphere, aimed at identifying trends in the development of the legal system for a given perspective in order to develop proposals for its improvement [1, from. twenty].



However, regarding some norms of law, it is not always possible to predict their actions, while the need for their adoption is dictated by life itself. In such in the case of persons vested with powers of authority, resort to using the mechanism legal experiment. In the theory of state and law, there are several approaches to understanding the legal experiment. V.I.Nikitinsky understands a legal experiment organized by a competent law-making body approbation of alleged legislative innovations on a limited scale to test the effectiveness and efficiency of experimental legal norms and work out optimal options, future law-making decisions of general action [8, p. 33].

V.V. Lazarev believes that under the legal experiment should be understood as intentional a change in the legal order system undertaken in a limited space and time sphere of legal relations in order to test the hypothesis regarding the role of new state-legal forms in development data of public relations [6, p. 85–86].

Legal experiment is also considered in the theory of state and law as:

- a method of cognition; scientific research method;
- method of legal regulation [9, p. 42];

- a way to overcome crisis trends in the field of legislation [7, p. 57];
- a tool and resource for improving legal policy;
- The principle of scientific character of lawmaking [3, p. 569]. In the last decade, the state, represented by its authorized bodies, has actively resorted to using the mechanism of legal experiment, in connection with which approaches to understanding a legal experiment can be found in current regulatory legal acts, which in relation to draft acts, a decision can be made to conduct an experiment, Such a variety of approaches to understanding a legal phenomenon, in our case legal experiment often complicates and distorts the perception of the essence of the legal phenomenon itself. We are not opponents of the comprehensive approach in law [4, p. 5], we are not against pluralism of opinions.

Direction	Stage	Number of respondents						X ²	P*
		High Level		Average Level		Low Level			
		EG	CG	EG	CG	EG	CG		
Legislative	February	7	8	39	44	48	38	3.24	> 0.05
	June	16	10	69	51	9	29	6.12	< 0.05
Normative	February	11	18	38	52	45	20	7.76	< 0.05
	June	20	19	62	60	12	11	2.38	> 0.05
Ethical	February	13	17	62	66	19	7	3.75	> 0.05
	June	23	15	70	67	1	8	8.22	< 0.05
Social	February	9	10	38	40	47	40	2.57	> 0.05
	June	45	16	45	51	4	23	8.89	< 0.05
Informational	February	17	13	50	49	27	28	4.06	> 0.05
	June	32	19	59	50	3	21	8.11	< 0.05
Psycholo-gical	February	15	18	58	50	21	22	2.16	> 0.05
	June	21	25	49	52	24	13	4.62	> 0.05

P*: P > 0.05 - $X^2 < 5.991$; P < 0.05 - $9.21 > X^2 > 5.991$.

Moreover, we believe that such parallax is natural for legal science. However, we adhere to the point of view according to which, when understanding a particular legal phenomenon, one should first of all isolate its inner content, which is expressed in the stable unity of all diverse and contradictory forms of his being, that is, to determine his essence. Establishing the essence of a legal phenomenon makes it possible to distinguish it from other related legal phenomena and to determine its place in the conceptual series of the theory of state and law. Considering the question of the essence of a legal experiment, first of all it is worth turning attention to the fact that an experiment in general as a phenomenon of objective reality is a product of natural scientific thought and represents a method aimed at the formation of new knowledge by testing in controlled and guided hypotheses put forward by the researcher. These circumstances determine the essence of the legal experiment. A legal experiment, in contrast to an experiment used in natural sciences, has a number of distinctive features, which include the impossibility of conducting a legal experiment in fully controlled and controlled conditions. At the same time, both a legal experiment and an experiment that is used in natural sciences are aimed at obtaining new knowledge by testing the hypotheses put forward. However, in a legal experiment, in contrast to an experiment used in natural sciences, only one hypothesis is always put forward - a

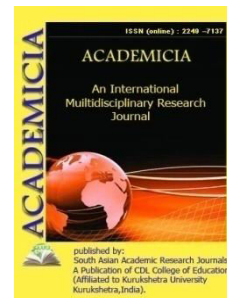
hypothesis about the effectiveness, efficiency and expediency of legal regulation by legal means proposed in the course of a legal experiment. The verification of this hypothesis is carried out by means of a mechanism for assessing the legal impact, which has as its ultimate goal the determination of possible patterns of development of social relations under the influence of the rules of law of an experimental nature, that is, the implementation of legal forecasting. Thus, when conducting a legal experiment, it is important not only to establish the presence of causal links between the experimental impact and the changes in social relations that have occurred, but also determine the possibility of extending the conclusion obtained as a result of a legal experiment to non-experimental situations. Regulatory legal acts adopted by administrative-territorial entities independently determine the duration of experimental measures in within the maximum period established by law and come into force upon publication in the “Official Gazette of the French Republic”. However, proceeding from the status of the body that adopted them, these acts are subject to general appeal to the administrative tribunals. However, unlike the case of delegated legislation, The National Assembly does not lose the right to legislate in the areas in which the experiment is being conducted. Another feature of local experiments is associated with the assessment of the consequences they caused. For this purpose, before the end of the experiment, the Government sends a report to the National Assembly, which reflects the results of the experiment. Finally, before the expiry of the experiment and for the purpose of its evaluation, the legislator can choose one of the following options: to extend the experiment as a general rule; refuse him; prolong the experiment, including number with the necessary changes, but not more than 3 years (i.e. a total of 8 years). In other words, the legislator is placed in a rigid framework and, when declaring a local experiment, he must take into account the need to evaluate the experience gained on a national scale, bearing in mind that the experiment does not always lead to a satisfactory result and can lead to negative consequences for authority. Perhaps that is why the mechanism provided for in par. 4 tbsp. 72 of the French Constitution is not applied very often. As an example, we will cite a large-scale experiment with a social transfer known in France “income from active solidarity” (RSA), aimed at ensuring a minimum income for the unemployed and stimulating employment. The 2007 Budget Law allowed departments that expressed their intention to participate in the experiment to deviate from the provisions of social legislation regarding social benefits - the minimum income from inclusion.

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FORMATION OF ORTHOGRAPHY COMPETENCES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH PROGRAMMING PEDAGOGICAL TOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on innovative teaching technologies aimed at developing the creative abilities of primary school students in the field of spelling. It also highlights the importance of computer adaptive learning technology, methods, tools and forms for enriching the content of teaching material to achieve the required level of spelling competence and teaching of students, independent study of full, abbreviated or in-depth reading options of students. Computer modeling is effective in learning and generalizing exercises to learn native language spelling, it provides a basis for young school students to create their own algorithm for the events being studied and to select the material for their verification. In other words, they perform the role of a programmer relative to the computer. Algorithms created independently by students are carefully memorized. Practice has shown that such work significantly increases interest in language and affects understanding of efforts to apply rules. As a result, attention to the written word increases and literacy improves.

KEYWORDS: *Software Pedagogical Tool, Professional Competence, Technology, Orthography, Spelling, Computer Modeling, Literacy.*

INTRODUCTION

From the first years of independence, the need for radical, step by step reform of the education, science and professional systems of the country has been felt, and this work, which can never be postponed, has been carried out step by step.

Indeed, the formation of the professional competence of future teachers in the introduction of an updated education system is an important requirement of today.

At the present stage of development of science, the interest in the study of orthography has not diminished, both from a didactic point of view and from a linguistic point of view. Legislation in the field of orthography has not yet been identified and adequately studied: the extent to which spelling skills in primary school students are adjusted in the context of adaptive (personality-oriented) teaching in relation to the requirements for their language competencies has not been resolved.

In determining the conditions for the implementation of trends in the informatization of education in the example of the organization of spelling work in primary school, **firstly**, increase students' computer literacy, **secondly**, modernization of existing forms and methods of educational work through the use of software and pedagogical tools, **thirdly**, changes in the content of education (the ratio of theoretical and practical training in the formation of spelling skills), the use of new organizational forms and methods to ensure adaptive learning based on the use of information technology.

Analysis of the literature on the subject. As a result of the lack of an information model for teaching orthography, the volume and level of coverage of theoretical material in the native language textbooks of primary school, the lack of development of objective criteria for determining the optimal ratio of theoretical knowledge and practical assignments aimed at the formation of correct writing (spelling) skills and competencies has led to the burden of academic work for young school students.

Indeed, this topic, which covers innovative teaching technologies aimed at developing the creative abilities of primary school students in the field of spelling, takes into account personal motivation in practice, it is relevant in that it is devoted to the analysis of the sharp contradictions between the underutilization of the potential of the adaptive (individual and stratified) approach, which implies the use of targeted software tools.

The essence of computer adaptive learning technology is: to enrich the content of educational material to achieve the required level of orthography competence and training of students, adequate, methods, tools, and forms for the independent study of students' fully abbreviated or in-depth reading options are selected.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Creating computer modules for orthography is done as follows:

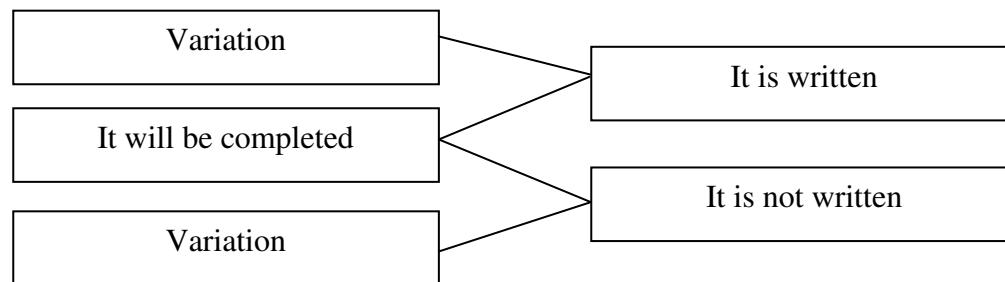
1. Formulation of the model of knowledge necessary for mastering spelling, taking into account the purpose of the module.

The model is a form of special abstractions in which the important relations of the object are visual and imaginative, reinforced in material or symbolic connections and relations; it is a peculiar unity of the common.

2. It is the process of creating an idealized object as a complex, structurally hierarchically organized structure that allows the subject to model and transform an objective being, and to perform operations on it by definite means.

A model is an object that replaces something, is easy to use, and reflects important aspects of the prototype for a specific purpose.

Based on the definition of the didactic essence of graphic models, they are divided into types: by shape (pictures, diagrams, tables), on the content (models of the external aspects of the object of language, the essence or programs of efforts to solve orthography problems), by function (concretizing and abstracting). The following scheme can serve as a model of reasoning, reflecting the essence of the spelling rule:



Depending on the characteristics of the preparation, there are model-bases (posters) containing text, bases (tables) containing text and drawing, bases (schemes) containing drawings.

The functions of the model-bases are to organize informative, managerial, cognitive activities, to stimulate the ability to apply theoretical knowledge, to generalize.

Primary basics help to understand the material, facilitate the mastery of the definition of the rule, and vividly demonstrate efforts in orthography analysis. This will help you to replicate what you have learned in the future.

Reconstructive supports help to work freely on the material based on effort patterns.

Motivational bases help to move from modeling to independent application of rules, speed up the mental work process, develop creative skills. This occurs in students' desire to identify connections between the events studied.

Analysis and results. The effectiveness of various methods of introducing schoolchildren to the definition of a rule is determined as follows:

Option 1 is re-reading the text of the rule from the textbook;

Option 2 is acquaintance with the definition of the rule as a result of independent work on a computer program. At the same time, the importance of graphic bases in the process of direct perception with the use of graphical bases after the observation and analysis of linguistic phenomena is great.

Option 3 is for the teacher to explain in words. The graphic bases only served as confirmation of his words.

When using the second option, the results were high: 87.1% of students consciously reconstructed the definition of the rule, 78.8% performed the required task incorrectly by applying this rule. In students familiar with option 1, these figures are 64.8% and 75%, respectively, and in option 3, 57% and 33%, respectively.

2. Design of orthography material.

Orthography rules require multifaceted preparatory work and analysis of the material. In the analysis of the rules, the conditions for the transition from the original form to the algorithmic form were determined. To do this, it is necessary to formalize the rules, to make the computer work.

A.G.Azimov distinguishes three permissible stages of mental effort: algorithmic, semi-heuristic, heuristic.

Some rules apply only under certain conditions. Conditions of this type can be called contextual conditions. They should be described in detail in the specific context in which they are used in contextual terms.

Many rules can be given by models describing the selection of the desired letter or combination of letters depending on the surrounding letters, which is determined by the following rules. Such letters are followed by words with dots or asterisks instead of "suspicious" letters, and the student "replaces" these letters by pressing the appropriate key and waits for the assessment of his answer - whether the work was done correctly or incorrectly.

In some cases, the application of rules depends on semantic conditions, which creates certain difficulties in programming.

The programming of the rules is carried out after determining the conditions for their implementation.

Then the material should be selected so that students can "check" the model. One of the main advantages of machine modeling is the ability to conduct exercises on a large volume of material to strengthen the rule model in the minds of children. If, according to the traditional methodology, a 2nd grader writes 60 words in a lesson, he or she can now develop an array of up to 240 words in 30 minutes using information and communication services. The number of units of starting material is not limited by anything. It can be stored in a database and retrieved when needed, developed in several options that vary in size and complexity of the issue.

In modeling, what is learned is intended to reinforce what has been learned from the textbook in selected examples that take into account complex variants of orthography.

After working with the machine, the student selects examples based on his or her language intuition or reproduces the material provided by the machine (reproductive level), increasing students' activity and helping them to master the material being studied.

An example of a dynamic table used in software pedagogical tools in the study of the spelling rules of voiced and unvoiced pairs of consonants is given below.

Spelling of voiced and unvoiced consonants

TABLE 1

Topics	Methods of marking the learned spelling in words
Spelling of voiced and unvoiced consonants	Draw a wavy line under the last consonant letter or double consonant in the word. <i>Wavy line</i>

The spelling of consonants or the spelling of single-syllable words that consist of a vowel after the consonant being examined	Draw a line where the spelling should stand. Change the core of the word Change the word Choose a single keyword Put the omitted letters. Draw two lines under the consonant letter in the word and one line under the consonant letter.
--	--

The data placed in the table will appear on the screen step by step: first the section in the “Topics” column, then the section in the “Methods of defining the learned spelling in words” column. Next step: after the part in the first column, the part in the second column corresponding to it comes out. In this order the whole table is filled. The machine shows an example of spelling analysis, providing a complete reference basis for students’ next steps in applying the spelling rule.

The table appears dynamic, i.e. in the form of a sequence of topics. Along with this, the actions on the content of the expression of the topics are shown step by step. Such a sequential implementation of the effort reinforces the order of spelling analysis in students’ memory by relying on the subject expression.

The diversity of types of orthography models not only allows strengthening orthography skills, but also shows the systematic connection of orthography with phonetics, word structure, morphology. In particular, algorithmic models can be presented in the form of tables, symbols in the form of a “tree”.

By teaching algorithms we mean logical structures that serve as a practical guide for the formation of skills or the formation of concepts that reveal the content and structure of the student's thinking activity in solving problems of a given type. Apparently, a learning algorithm is understood as a sequence of thinking operations that are necessary in the development of this or that problem.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

It should be noted that in this process it is difficult to monitor and control the thinking activity of the student. But if this is not done, it cannot be forced to work on the algorithm. As a means of overcoming this difficulty, special exercises can be used to force the reader to mark the execution of algorithmic operations with actions that leave a material mark (underline, emphasize, write intermediate forms or check words). This type of commentary can also be done using a computer. Accordingly, understanding, memorizing, and recording actions ensure that the work on the algorithm is successful.

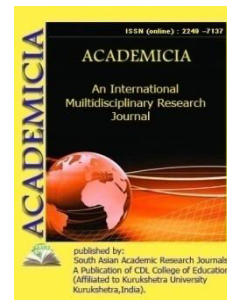
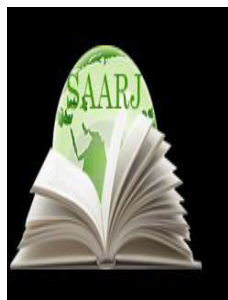
The importance of didactic work on the development of algorithms is that students carefully and meticulously repeat the situations in which this or that rule is applied.

Computer modeling is effective in the study and generalization exercises of native language spelling, allowing young schoolchildren to choose the material themselves to create an algorithm of studied phenomena and check them. In other words, they perform the role of a programmer relative to the computer. Algorithms created independently by students are carefully memorized. Practice has shown that such work significantly increases interest in language and affects

understanding of efforts to apply rules. As a result, attention to the written word increases and literacy improves.

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PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE APPLICATION OF PRIVILEGES AND PREFERENCES FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the essence and nature of the privileges granted from customs duties and their role in the development of our country. Preferences from customs duties granted by customs authorities were analyzed and proposals and recommendations were made to improve their effectiveness. The improvement of customs regulation implies an increase in the effectiveness of the application of measures to improve customs operations and the development of customs technologies, tariff regulation of foreign trade activities. Customs regulation is one of the factors of the country's economic development. The basic concepts and the role of customs payments, the theoretical foundations of the legal regulation of customs payments, the mechanism of legal regulation of the payment and collection of customs payments, the legal status of the main participants in customs relations are described. Based on the customs legislation, the issues of conducting customs operations when paying customs duties, conducting customs control, determining the customs value are considered.

KEYWORDS: *Customs Duties, Foreign Economic Activity, Import Customs Duty, Value Added Tax And Excise Tax, Privileges, Modernization Of Production, Privilege From Customs Duties, Free Trade Zone, Tariff Privilege, Customs Privileges*

INTRODUCTION

Privileges for payment of customs duties are one of the most important types of privileges that are provided in accordance with the current customs and tax legislation. These benefits are given to different subjects, different periods of time, and their provision pursues different goals, for example: to attract social, incentives and investments, to create new jobs, etc. Decree of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-5755 of June 27, 2019 “On measures for further regulation of the issuance of tax and Customs privilege” was adopted. This decree is aimed at the formation of an effective system of taxation and tariff regulation aimed at promoting competitive production in our country, supporting entrepreneurship and a healthy competitive environment, expanding and stimulating the country's export potential, as well as providing the domestic market with quality consumer goods. In decree, tasks were defined to further improve the investment climate of our country, to ensure the introduction of the principles of fair competition, to regulate the practice of granting privileges on taxes and duty payments.

At present, the analysis of economic privileges and preferences in the payment of customs duties to the participants of foreign economic activity in our country and the determination of ways to increase their efficiency are one of the main and pressing issues

Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to clarify the main essence of the concepts of privilege and preference, what are the reasons and necessity of their presentation. In this respect, we should pay attention to the definitions given in the literature. For example:

Privileges are additional rights, conveniences in the form of additional payments or in the form of full or partial exemption from taxes and other mandatory payments[2]

Privileges are additional rights and conveniences that are provided to certain categories of citizens or individual organizations, enterprises, territories. Such conveniences are manifested in the form of complete or partial exemption from the payment of more taxes and other mandatory payments, as well as from the fulfillment of obligations common to all. Targeted (by the same name) benefits are provided to specific individuals or organizations by the decision of state bodies [3].

Privilege is an established procedure, the provision of discounts and amenities for the complete or partial exemption from the fulfillment of Obligations, or the facilitation of the conditions of their fulfillment [4].

Preference (from Latin "praeferentia" — “[acceptable, preferably]”) — superiority, convenience. Privilege is the provision of relaxation to some state, enterprises and organizations to support certain forms of activity.

Preferences are made in the form shorten or reduction of taxes, discounts on customs duties, exemption from payments, granting privileged loans. Preferences are provided by the state and a bookmark is obtained. In relations between states, privileges can be granted either on the basis of the beginning of mutual cooperation or on the basis of unilateral regulation. [5].

Privileges and preferences are certain advantages, additional rights granted, which are understood to facilitate the complete or partial release of a person from the fulfillment of established rules, obligations or conditions for their implementation.

Customs privilege, the customs understands the free use or exemption of part (exception) from the current rules in the field of law.

Depending on which sector the customs privileges are eased, providing freedom, customs privileges are divided into the following two categories:

1. Privileges for customs clearance and customs control;
2. Preferences and privileges for payment of customs duties.

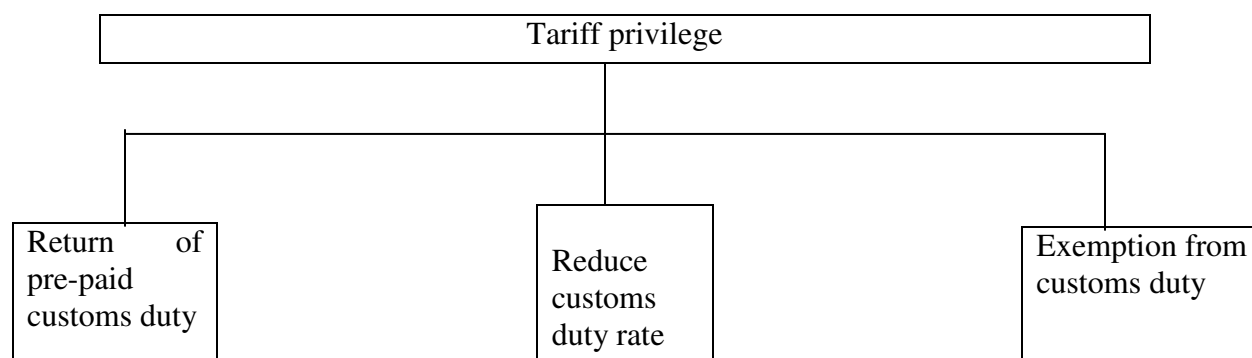
1-category includes the initial declaration of the customs in the customs clearance and customs control processes, periodic submission of the customs declaration, making a preliminary decision, conditional release of goods, allow temporary storage in your own warehouse, exemption from customs inspection and other forms of Customs Control, release from administrative and criminal liability, allow to pay customs duties delay and pay in installments, access to the Register of authorized economic operators and so on.

2-category when importing goods into Category 2 through the customs border, tariff preferences and preferences are used in the collection of import customs duties, as well as in the privilege of Excise and Value Added Tax.

The purpose of giving tariff preferences is mainly to give privileges to tatars and enterprises, having an individual character.

Tariff preferences in our republic are given on the basis of the following ways when levying import customs duties. (Picture 1).

1-picture. The procedure for giving tariff preferences



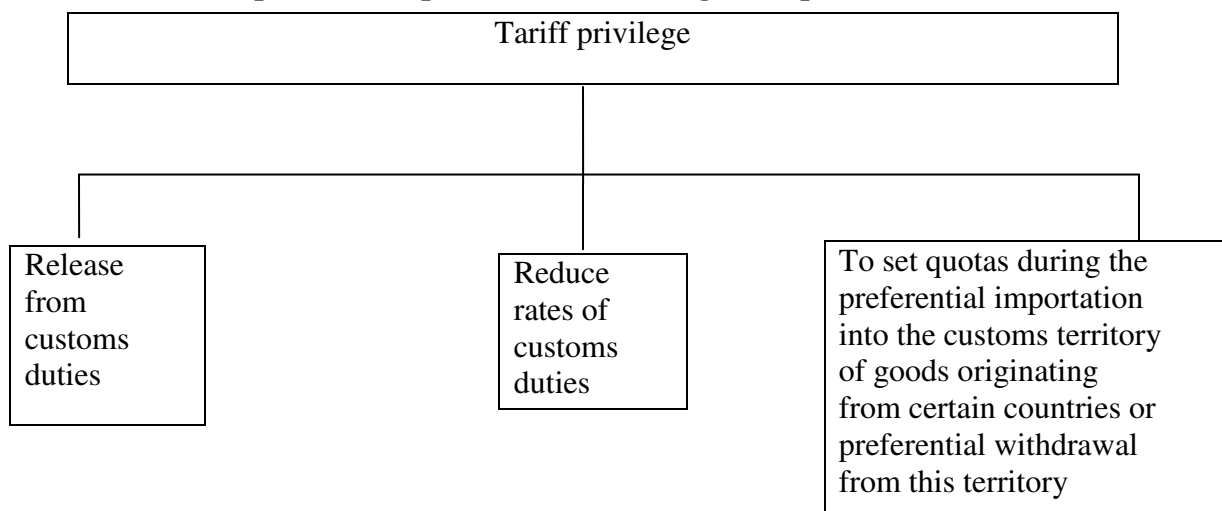
(Source: developed by the author on the basis of Article 297 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

Tariff preferences are given as follows:

1. Release from customs duties;
2. Reduce rates of customs duties;

3. To set quotas during the preferential importation into the customs territory of goods originating from certain countries or preferential withdrawal from this territory. (Picture 2)

2-picture. The procedure for issuing tariff preferences



(Source: developed by the author on the basis of Article 300 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

When issuing tariff preferences, the countries applying the most favorable and free trade regime with the Republic of Uzbekistan are taken into account, and in this case the main attention is paid to the countries where the goods are produced, and when entering the Republic of Uzbekistan, the preferential tariff is applied from the import customs duty. (Picture 3)

3-picture. The scheme of issuance of tariff preferences for import customs duty



(Source: developed by the author on the basis of Article 300 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

If we analyze the amount of benefits applied to the goods of countries with the agreement on the Free Trade Zone in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2019 years, then in 2018 there will be a total of 1.6 trillion more discounts were applied from the sum, of which 1,1 trillion to the volumes produced in Russia. benefits exceeding sums are 73.4 percent of the benefits applied to

the member countries of the agreement on the general Free Trade Zone. In 2019, these indicators are respectively 1.7 trillion. and it accounted for 71.5 percent. The lowest figures in this regard coincided with the contribution of the countries of Armenia, Moldova, Turkmenistan in these years. (Table 1).

The general purpose of all privilege is to reduce the obligation of the payer. Privileges granted by customs duties are one of the main types of privilege that significantly reduce the financial costs of participants in foreign economic activity, affect the volume of trade and the transfer of customs duties to the state budget, as well as help to realize the investment attractiveness of the country.

TABLE 1 IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN 2018-2019, THE PREFERENCES APPLIED TO THE GOODS OF THE COUNTRIES HAVING THE AGREEMENT ON THE FREE TRADE ZONE AMOUNT (MLN)

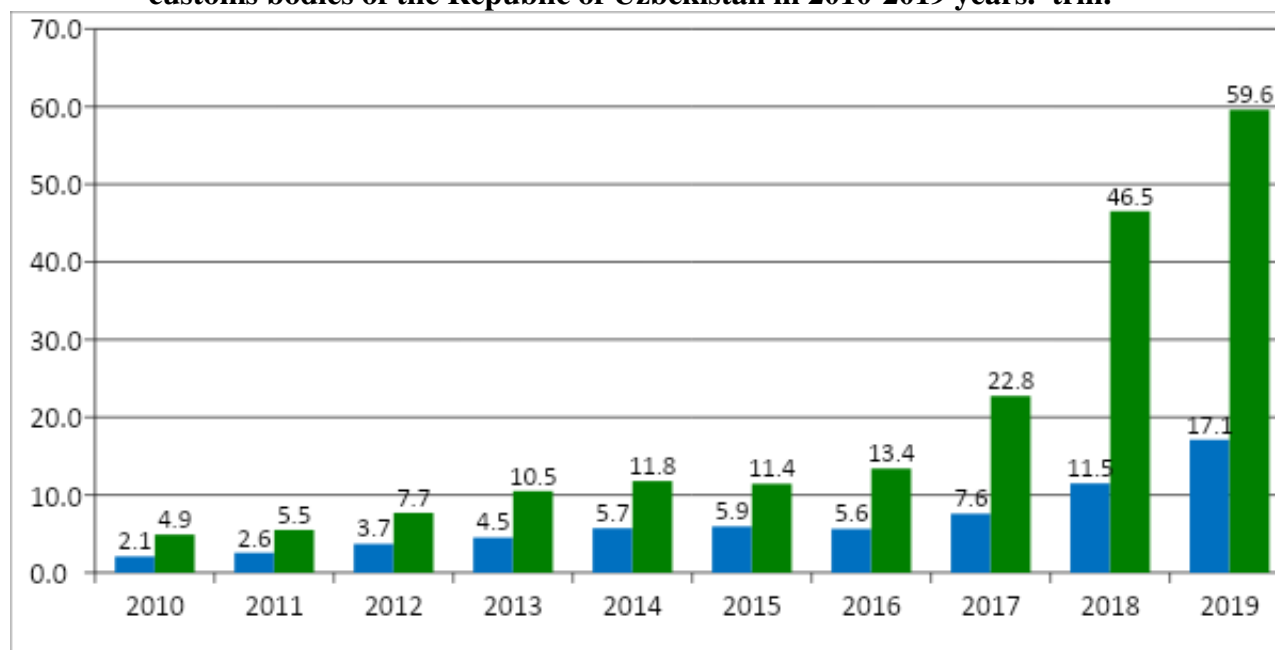
№	Countries	2018 year	2019 year
1	Azerbaijan	2 583,88	2 768,97
2	Armenia	125,75	569,88
3	Belarus	95 931,53	431 112,70
4	Georgia	5 012,20	12 334,42
5	Kazakhstan	152 087,80	105 173,99
6	Kyrgyzstan	83 553,62	48 008,50
7	Moldova	1 533,61	2 214,05
8	Russia	1 167 116,17	1 760 545,63
9	Tajikistan	45 676,06	29 791,45
10	Turkmenistan	25,59	3 776,21
11	Ukraine	72 582,46	73 189,60
Total		1 626 228,68	2 469 485,41

(Source: based on State Customs Committee data prepared by the author)

Analysis shows that the customs payments to the state budget in 2011-2019 increased by 6,8 times, and the privileges from them increased by 11,03 percent (1- diagram).

In 2019, we can see that the privileges from customs duties in the Republic are 3.5 times more than the volume of funds transferred to the state budget

1-diagram The amount of customs duties and privilege transferred to the state budget by customs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2010-2019 years. trln.



--Granted privileges

--levied payments

(Source: based on SCC data prepared by the author.)

We can see that in the structure of customs payments, which is considered to be preferential from customs payments in 2011-2019 years, the share of customs payments transferred from 68,7 percent to 77,7 percent, or rather to the state budget fell from 31,3 percent to 22,3 percent.(Table 2)

TABLE 2 ANALYSIS OF PRIVILEGES AND LEVIED CUSTOMS DUTIES CALCULATED BY THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN 2011-2019 (IN PERCENT)

№	Calculated customs duties	Share of granted privileges	The share of customs duties transferred to the state budget
2011	100	68,7	31,3
2012	100	67,6	32,4
2013	100	69,9	30,1
2014	100	67,4	32,6
2015	100	65,7	34,3
2016	100	70,4	29,6
2017	100	75,0	25,0
2018	100	80,9	19,1
2019	100	77,7	22,3

Source: based on SCC data prepared by the author

As part of the total customs duties in 2019: Value-Added Tax 78.5 per cent, import duty 13.5 per cent, excise tax 4.6 per cent, other payments amounted to 3.4 per cent. In 2014, these indicators were 56.1 percent, 23.4 percent, 17.1 percent and 3.4 percent .

If we analyze the share of privileges granted by customs authorities from customs payments in 2018-2019 years, in 2018 it was 66.70 percent for Value Added Tax, 28.09 percent for import customs duty, 5.10 percent for excise tax, 0.01 percent for customs duties. In 2019, these indicators respectively 62, 40, 32, 29, 5, 30 and it is 0,01 percent. During this period, we can see that the tariff preferences from the import duty are increasing preferences, as well as the privileges granted from the value-added tax are decreasing. (Table 3)

TABLE 3 THE SHARE OF PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES IN 2018-2019 YEARS.(PERCENT)

Years	Total privilege from customs payments	Import customs duty	excise tax	Value Added Tax	Customs duties
2018	100,00	28,09	5,10	66,70	0,01
2019	100,00	32,29	5,30	62,40	0,01

(Source: Prepared by the author based on SCC data.)

The amounts of privileges provided for by customs duties vary according to the normative-legal acts of this direction, by Regions, enterprises, by nets of goods.

Three of the following shortcomings in the application of the privileges granted on customs duties:

- Cases of formalization of tokens by changing the nomenclature for the classification of products code numbers to the code numbers of the goods on which the privileges are granted;
- Privilege goods use of concession tokens without targeted use;
- Falsification of documents in the formalization of privileged goods;
- Artificially increasing the price of the privilege goods.

Proceeding from the above, in order to increase the effectiveness of the privilege from customs duties, the following are offered:

-Among the countries that have an agreement on the free trade zone of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2019 it has an active foreign trade balance with 2 countries, namely with the countries of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. With the remaining partner countries, there was no effective balance last year. To increase the effectiveness of tariff preferences and achieve an active foreign trade balance with the above countries, it is proposed to set quotas from tariff preferences to countries.

- In order to achieve the targeted use of the privileges granted from customs duties and the complete collection of customs duties, which are considered additional as a result of some errors and omissions, as well as to increase the efficiency of customs control after the release of goods,
- It is desirable to change the second part of Article 201 of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entitled “customs control after exportation of goods”, to “customs control after exportation of goods and additional calculation of customs duties can be carried out within three

years (practically 1 year) from the moment of completion of the additional calculation of customs control.

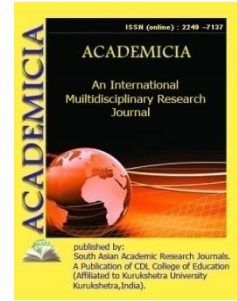
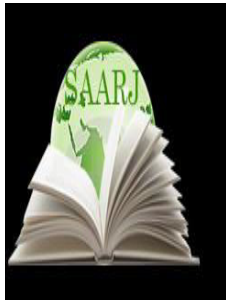
- In our republic, we can see that the privilege from customs duties are 3.5 times more than the volume of funds transferred to the state budget, which has a positive effect on the increase in the volume of imports, and this situation leads to a negative surplus in foreign trade. In order to optimize the import market in our country and improve the competitive environment, to increase the purchasing power of national markets abroad, it is recommended to reduce monopoly enterprises and to introduce exemptions from customs duties on the basis of the application of the customs tariff in relation to the general market.

- It is recommended to abolish the privileges from customs duties on imports of individual commodities, to set quota customs duties (lower rates on certain types of goods) on certain commodities necessary for the needs of our state and to set a higher rate on goods in excess of the need of our republic.

In conclusion, taking into account the above, the introduction of amendments and additions to the normative documents on the privileges granted from customs duties serves to increase the efficiency of the privileges and preferences granted from customs duties.

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THE MECHANISM OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY AND ITS LEGAL ELEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of the mechanism for ensuring economic security and its legal elements. The article reveals the mechanism of economic security and the essence of its legal elements, as well as views the author's thoughts on what are the goals and objectives of the mechanism for ensuring economic security. In this regard, the mechanism for ensuring economic security covers not only the system of state structures that ensure security in this area, but also the measures they take in connection with threats and tools used for it. And the state's activities to implement these measures are carried out through the mechanism of ensuring economic security. This requires the creation of an effective framework for the protection of national economic interests and the implementation of these activities by any State as an important condition for ensuring economic security.

KEYWORDS: *Economic Security, Ensuring Economic Security, Mechanism, Public Relations, Legal Instruments*

INTRODUCTION

The protection of national economic interests and ensuring economic security is a complex process that takes on a multi-faceted, systemic character, which implies, first of all, the implementation of appropriate measures by the state. It is true that, although in the conditions of a market economy, which is now widespread in the world, economic development issues are primarily considered as related to private property, the protection of national economic interests and their implementation cannot be imagined without the participation of the government.

Many definitions of economic security can be found in various scientific literature. In one of them, economic security is defined as an expected (desired) situation, and ensuring it as an

activity aimed at achieving this situation. At the same time, according to the functional approach to the essence of economic security, economic security is understood as a special system that controls risks and threats, prevents or minimizes risks in order to maintain the integrity and stability of the economic system. Based on the above, along with other types of approaches, economic security can be considered as the result of activities related to its provision.

When it comes to ensuring economic security, it can be described as an activity aimed at creating conditions for the sustainable, crisis-free development of the economic system, identifying, preventing and suppressing threats, as well as eliminating conflicts between the interests of different countries, social groups, society and individuals. Simply stated, ensuring economic security is the implementation of measures to combat threats to economic security.

Ensuring economic security due to the constant presence of threats is the activity of a permanent nature, and it implies the comprehensive adoption of political, economic, organizational, legal and other measures to counteract security threats. And the state's activities to implement these measures are carried out through the mechanism of ensuring economic security. This requires the creation of an effective framework for the protection of national economic interests and the implementation of these activities by any State as an important condition for ensuring economic security.

In scientific circles, there are different approaches to the essence of economic security. In particular, many definitions given to it as a set of organizational, economic and legal measures to eliminate threats to economic security; implementation of measures to eliminate threats to economic security; a set of special institutions and bodies performing functions to ensure the economic security of the country in accordance with the interests of state, individuals and society, and so on can be encountered.

Focusing on the lexical meaning of the word "Mechanism", it comes from the Greek word *mechane* (meaning "like a tool, a machine"), which has different meanings. In particular, this concept can be interpreted as a complex machine that performs a certain job or as an internal structure; as a system; and in other different meanings. This aspect allows us to characterize economic security as a complex structure that has a structural feature that implements economic security.

In our opinion, it is wrong to consider the mechanism of ensuring economic security only in the form of a system consisting of certain state structures. In this regard, the mechanism for ensuring economic security covers not only the system of state structures that ensure security in this area, but also the measures they take in connection with threats and tools used for it. In addition, the mechanism for ensuring economic security involves the participation of not only state bodies, but also non-governmental subjects. Because, as a component of national security, the subject of economic security consists not only of the state, but also of society, a particular person, as well as various enterprises.

The above aspect allows us to consider economic security as a system of certain subjects acting to ensure it (institutional aspects), a system of measures to ensure it, as well as the implementation of these measures (functional aspects), a set of methods and tools used to ensure it (instrumental aspects).

We can say that the mechanism for ensuring economic security is primarily created to counter existing and probable threats to economic security.

The goal of economic security is, in simple terms, to effectively protect economic security and realize national economic benefits. In a broader sense, given that economic security is an important component of national security and without it it is impossible to achieve national security goals, we can say that the goal of economic security is to effectively protect a person and his rights, freedom, society and its material, spiritual values, the state and its constitutional order and territorial integrity.

The mechanism for ensuring economic security in each state has its own characteristics. This feature is specific in the functions they perform. However, as the general tasks of the mechanism for ensuring economic security, which are characteristic of all countries, the following can be stated:

- ensuring the independence of the national economic system;
- ensuring the stability of the national economic system;
- ensuring the development and competitiveness of the national economy.

The following measures are implied to be taken by the economic security mechanism to address these tasks :

- identification of national economic interests, as well as existing and likely threats to them;
- carry out continuous monitoring and analysis of factors and processes that serve as internal and external threats to economic security;
- forecastingsocio-economic development, taking into account factors and processes that threaten economic security;
- countering existing threats to economic security anddevelopment and implementation of practical measures to prevent possible threats.

The mechanism for ensuring economic security is a complex system, and, as in any system, this system also has system elements, subsystems. In particular, the legal elements of economic security can be studied as a separate system (subsystem).

Economic security is a social concept, the provision of which consists of a certain system of social relations. This is what allows us to better understand the essence of the legal elements of economic security.

The regulation of public relations related to ensuring economic security with the help of law serves to bring them into legal relations, and economic security as a social and legal phenomenon.

As in any legal relationship, it is important that legal relations related to economic security are effectively regulated by the norms of law, and also ensured legal order in it.

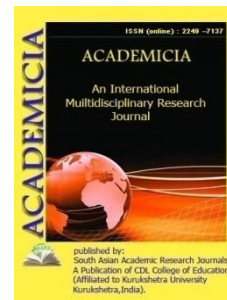
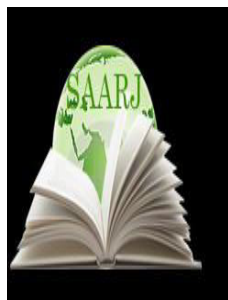
It can be stated, that the legal regulation of social relations related to economic security is carried out through the norms of law specific to different areas of the legal system.

Based on the threats in the economic sphere, the state creates appropriate policies and develops appropriate measures, and their implementation is carried out by law in conjunctions with various administrative means.

Based on the foregoing, the following conclusions can be drawn. The mechanism for ensuring economic security plays an important role in effectively protecting national economic interests and ensuring economic security. It covers the appropriate measures taken to ensure economic security, the tools used in this regard and the entities engaged in ensuring it. The mechanism for ensuring economic security as an integral system has its own subsystems and elements. One of its important elements is these legal tools, and they can be studied as a separate subsystem. With the help of law, social relations related to ensuring economic security are regulated, subjective rights and obligations are imposed, and the legal order is established.

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SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ROLE OF A FORENSIC EXPERT IN INVESTIGATING COMPUTER-RELATED CRIMES

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ABSTRACT

A special feature of the content of this article is the investigation of computer crimes. The lack of special training with the functioning of computers and computer systems to detect and most importantly prove the crime committed, by law enforcement officers. Computer-technology and its carriers can be considered as information and their sources, respectively, in the structure of criminal procedural evidence, but only in such forms as physical evidence and other documents. Indeed, lawyers who have received only a liberal arts education find it difficult to acquire special computer security knowledge at the present level and to operate freely with the most complex technical concepts. Despite the large number of publications that have emerged recently, the common flaw in most of these works can be considered, as adopted in them, the coverage of the issues of the use of special knowledge.

KEYWORDS: *Computerization, Computer-Technologies, Information, Computer-Crimes, Traditional, Nano-Technologies, Expert Research.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays stage in the development strategy of Uzbekistan, the priority is to create an information society based on the widespread introduction of modern Internet technologies. One of the defining tasks in this direction is the formation of an integrated infrastructure, the improvement of the "Electronic Government" system, the improvement of efficiency, the quality of provision and the availability of public services for the population and business entities.¹

The problem is relevant, has a scientific and practical interest, since today modern computer-technology affects almost all areas of human activity. Computerization marked the modern era of scientific and technological progress. But, along with the indisputable positive aspects of

computerization, it also has negative sides, in particular, the emergence of a new type of unlawful acts, such as crimes in the field of computer technology. According to their mechanism, methods of making and hiding traces, these crimes have their own characteristics and are characterized by high latency and low detect ability. In addition, following the constant introduction of new technology, there is a change in the ways and mechanisms of committing crimes in the field of computer technology. New methods are being introduced to disguise both the illegal acts themselves and the traces pointing to the persons who prepared them and committed them.

These circumstances require constant scientific attention to the problem of detecting and investigating crimes in the field of computer technology, as well as deep knowledge in the field of information technology in persons associated with this activity.

In relation to the heightened danger of computer crime and its increasing negative impact on the global community, work is regularly carried out within the framework of the UN, the purpose of which is to find adequate ways to counter this type of crime. In many developed countries, a fairly real legal framework has already been created to combat criminal acts involving the unlawful use of computer equipment.

In recent years, information, becoming one of the determining factors in the development of modern society, has been actively introduced into all social spheres and is becoming increasingly important. It is natural that with the expansion of the sphere of using information technologies, the number of offenses related to computer technologies also increases. Thus, in recent years, with the development of computer technology, the number of computer crimes in the Republic has been significantly increasing. However, the domestic practice of investigating such crimes is still small. At the stage of initiating a criminal case, a computer-technology can serve as an information basis for decision-making, a pretext for initiating a criminal case and a basis for the emergence of criminal procedure relations in general. Computer-technology and its carriers can be considered as information and their sources, respectively, in the structure of criminal procedural evidence, but only in such forms as physical evidence and other documents. The investigation of computer crimes is significantly different from the investigation of other "traditional" crimes. Since there is a traceable intensity of computer attacks on the critical infrastructure of the Republic, and according to the data of criminal cases, mistakes are often made, often due to the lack of an adequate level of theoretical and practical training of operatives and investigators. Indeed, lawyers who have received only a liberal arts education find it difficult to acquire special computer security knowledge at the present level and to operate freely with the most complex technical concepts. The study of criminal cases in this category suggests that one of the main reasons for the poor quality of the investigation is the lack of systematized and tested methods for investigating computer crimes, as well as mistakes made during investigative actions regarding computer technology or computers themselves.

Possessing special knowledge in the field of computer technology, experts (experts) are able to make an invaluable contribution to the investigator's work on establishing truth in the investigation of crimes. Moreover, special knowledge can be used not only in the investigation of "computer crimes", because when committing "traditional" crimes, a computer can be used to design and manufacture falsified documents, bank notes, to create and store a database containing information about the crime and for other purposes. Under these circumstances, the investigator cannot work effectively alone, relying only on his own knowledge and skills of the

personal computer user. Sometimes it may not even be enough knowledge of an expert or specialist involved, because, depending on the circumstances of the case, knowledge in various areas of computer technology may be required. Despite the fact that the responsibility for searching and securing evidence lies with the investigator, the effectiveness of investigative actions such as inspecting the scene of an incident (crime scene), search, seizure, etc., is increasingly becoming dependent on organizing the interaction of the investigator and the specialists involved in these activities. Constant updating and modification of software, the emergence of new technical means and a variety of ways to use them, makes it impossible to create a universal recommendation for the study of computer technology and computer information, which could be effectively used in all cases where the investigator has a need for such research in the process. criminal investigation. This circumstance entails the need to actively develop and apply general organizational and tactical methods of using the assistance of persons with special knowledge in the field of computer information to conduct research on these objects, as well as organizing the interaction of the investigator and specialists in the field of nanotechnology in the production of operational search activities and investigative actions on the tactics of conducting individual investigative actions, such as examining the scene of an incident, examining computer technologies, interrogating witnesses, victims, suspects, setting and conducting forensic examinations, recommendations on the protection of computer devices and software: analysis of the operation of software protection tools; control of their integrity; use of secure login, password, anti-virus tools; restriction of physical access to programs and equipment, preventing the spread of file viruses; periodic technical support and control of the presence of viruses; control of running programs, operation of computer devices, after-sales service by specialists in this area, etc.²

In the literature devoted to the investigation of computer crimes, various authors have formed a forensic characterization of unauthorized access to computer information, classifying traces of unauthorized access to computer information, classifying methods of committing this crime, present data on methods of its concealment, tools and means of committing, developed a method of research and search computer equipment. Problems of rational use of special knowledge in the detection and investigation of crimes have long attracted the attention of scientists and practitioners. However, they are of a general theoretical nature or are devoted to more traditional forensic objects of applying special knowledge; in the context of computer technology, this problem has hardly been covered. In connection with the novelty of computer technology and computer technology as objects of study in the detection and investigation of crimes, research into the characteristics of the use of special knowledge in the field of computer information is fragmentary, fragmented, and most often boils down to individual, private recommendations. Almost in all the works devoted to the investigation of crimes in the sphere of computer information, it is indicated that it is advisable to involve specialists, in one way or another, the content of their assistance is disclosed. But the organization and tactics of using knowledgeable persons in investigating crimes involving the use of computer equipment, if analyzed, rarely, fragmentary.

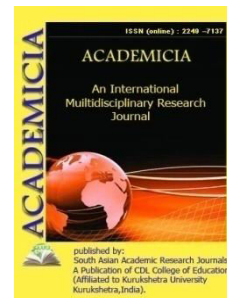
In this regard, it is relevant to study the problems of procedural and other relations between the investigator and the subjects, the application of special knowledge in the field of computer technology in the investigation of crimes. The use of special knowledge in the detection and investigation of crimes has always been given much attention in the legal literature. Forensic

investigations of the problems of using special knowledge, the interaction of a specialist and expert with an investigator in investigating a crime were conducted by P.C. Belkin, A.M. Zinin, Yu.G. Korukhov, etc.

The issues of the production of expert studies of computer-technical means and computer information are considered in the works of TV. Averyanova, A.A. Vasilyeva, E.R. Russian, and others. Despite the large number of publications that have emerged recently, the common flaw in most of these works can be considered, as adopted in them, the coverage of the issues of the use of special knowledge. Almost in all the works a lot of attention is paid to the appointment and production of computer equipment and information expertise, however, most of the proposed recommendations are difficult for independent use by investigators. In this regard, many authors point out the advisability of attracting specialists. However, the tactics of using specialists are practically not considered, the statement is unfortunately reduced to individual, private recommendations that need to be addressed in the name of the materially calm development of society and our state.

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THE ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES AND MARKET ENTRY TO THE COMPETITIVE MARKET (CASE OF LADA COMPANY IN UZBEKISTAN)

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ABSTRACT

Today's economic environment is rapidly changing, forcing companies to expand internationally. Foreign market entry has now become a well-studied topic among academics. When a firm enters a foreign market, crucial strategic decisions such as international market selection and entry mode selection must be made, and members of the management team are entrusted with making these complicated judgments that will set the company's path. There have been many studies showing that developing the strong strategies for entering to the market and based on this creating powerful marketing strategies can help company to succeed in the competitive market. SWOT analysis and interviews of Lada managers are used to comprehend the strategies of the LADA company used to enter Uzbek market and to ensure reliability of the findings.

KEYWORDS: *Marketing, Expansion, Market Development, Market Entry, Barriers.*

INTRODUCTION

In a variety of economic areas, developing countries are extremely appealing targets for international investment. To achieve operational success, foreign car businesses must modify their competitive posture, grasp suitable market potential, and uncover the relevant entry strategy to understand the external macroeconomic and social environment of the host country. In this article, the PESTLE and SWOT analysis of one of the well-known auto companies in previous USSR countries, LADA car company, are conducted to comprehend how the company has succeeded in Uzbek market and what kind of marketing strategies the company used to take place the leading position in the Uzbek market.

In the country markets to be served, an organization existing abroad or on the way to internationalization will choose safe, pleasant, and consistent political and legal environments. However, according to Muhlbacher, this ideal is hard to come by. “As a result, foreign marketers must create a reporting method to assess the extent of their company's political risk exposure in both served and future markets”

LITERATURE REVIEW

Market Entry & possible barriers

Leihs argues that “a market entry mode is the general way a company plans to enter a new country market, for example through selling its goods to an importer or through direct investment in a production facility and a distribution system.” More practically this implies that in 2015, Russian Lada company could either go into direct exporting with Uzbekistan or take a more courageous and high-risk decision to create a franchise in that country. The latter is said to be risky because of the different considerations to be made while making that choice and this will require a clear and well detailed contract section to be formulated and fully respected by parties, franchisee and franchisor. Therefore, from 2015 Uzbekistan started to import Russian Lada company`s cars what led to its entrance into Uzbek market. In addition to this, in 2020 some opportunities were opened to the car manufacturing companies. As a result, one of the most popular auto companies, Kia has started manufacturing cars in Uzbekistan. As the companies of Lada, Kia and Renault are one group company, in the near future Lada company will start manufacturing its cars in Uzbekistan as well. Considering all above mentioned it can be said that the degree of success remains in the quality of the practical marketing communication strategies put in place.

Product & pricing

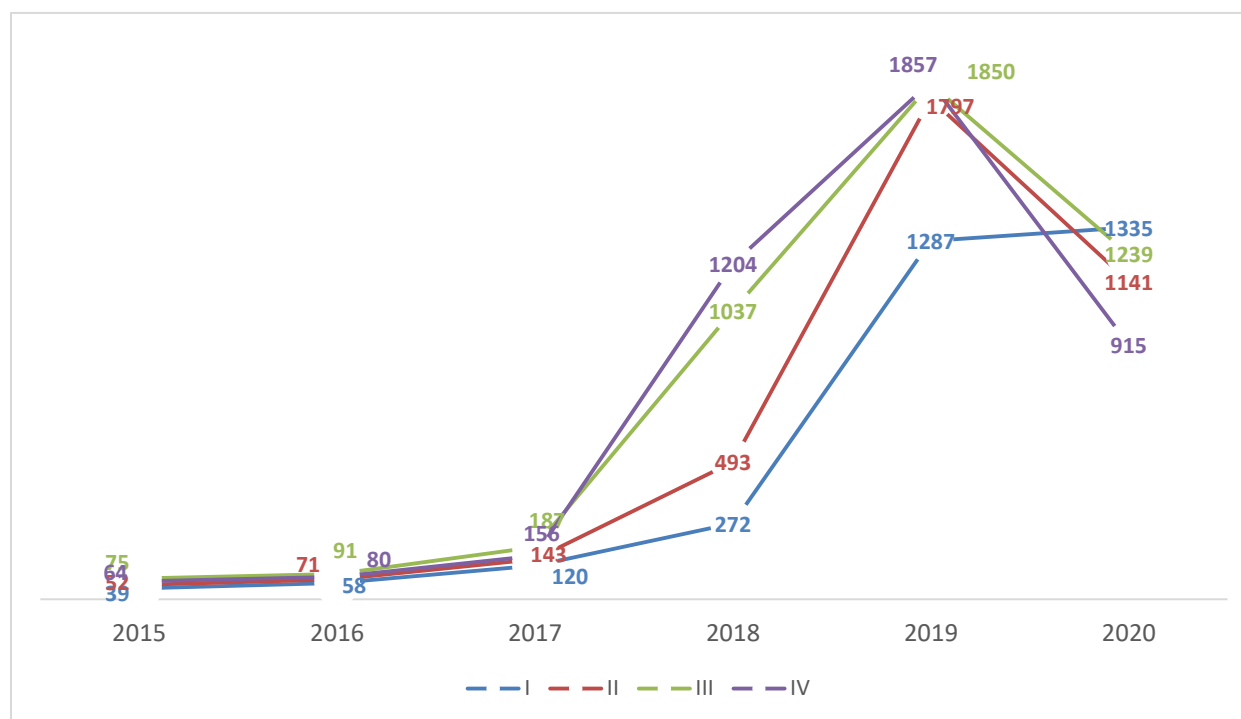
This is obviously one of the most important areas of firm marketing efforts. The marketing communication and strategies generally represent the output and conclusion of the market research undertaken to get better insights of the potential market and then take adapted and advised measures to have a good entry into the new market. This is the main reason why it is necessary to make enough and profound research about the market in the preliminary stage of such project. According to the manager of Lada Uzbekistan Company, before entering to the market our marketing manager has done some research of Uzbek culture and the study reveals that the customers are very price sensitive. Most of the people in Uzbekistan compare price of their national brand cars Uz Auto Motors (previous General Motors) to foreign brands like Lada while buying a car. Therefore, Lada Uzbekistan has been setting attractive prices for cars. For instance, according to Sultonov X., director of Lada dealership in Bukhara, the price of Crossover cars like Vesta SW Cross and X-ray Cross is set little less than its competitor including Tracker, Kia Seltos, Hyundai Creta. After doing test-drive people find these cars more suitable and affordable. From this it is obvious that price sensitivity is typical for Uzbeks and the reason behind can also be the relatively low income of the population. It is found that people normally tend to use substitutes products such as used cars since they are sold at lower prices than a bright new car. This means that car dealers are faced by some kind of concurrence once on the market. Therefore, this buyer power must be faced by using more proactive actions such as employing strategic pricing methods based on the total delivery cost, the market (customer's income and purchasing power & the completion) and the current macro-economic factors. On

the target market the macro-economic factors, that is, government controls, tariffs and other risks are quite low, hence, according to current research it is appropriate to apply differentiation in Lada cars plus lower price for them. Product design must be handled with precision. This means that car must be designed with regard and consideration to customer taste. Marketers of Lada Uzbekistan claims that as a result of the fast development of globalization in the world, people's taste is changing day by day and it became hard to match customer needs. Therefore, to satisfy customer needs, Lada Company has excluded most of its old stylish cars from manufacturing since it does not meet current demand of the customers. Predominantly, Lada Uzbekistan is importing best-selling cars since the design of these cars are made based on the joint of European and Japanese car brands Renault and Nissan respectively.

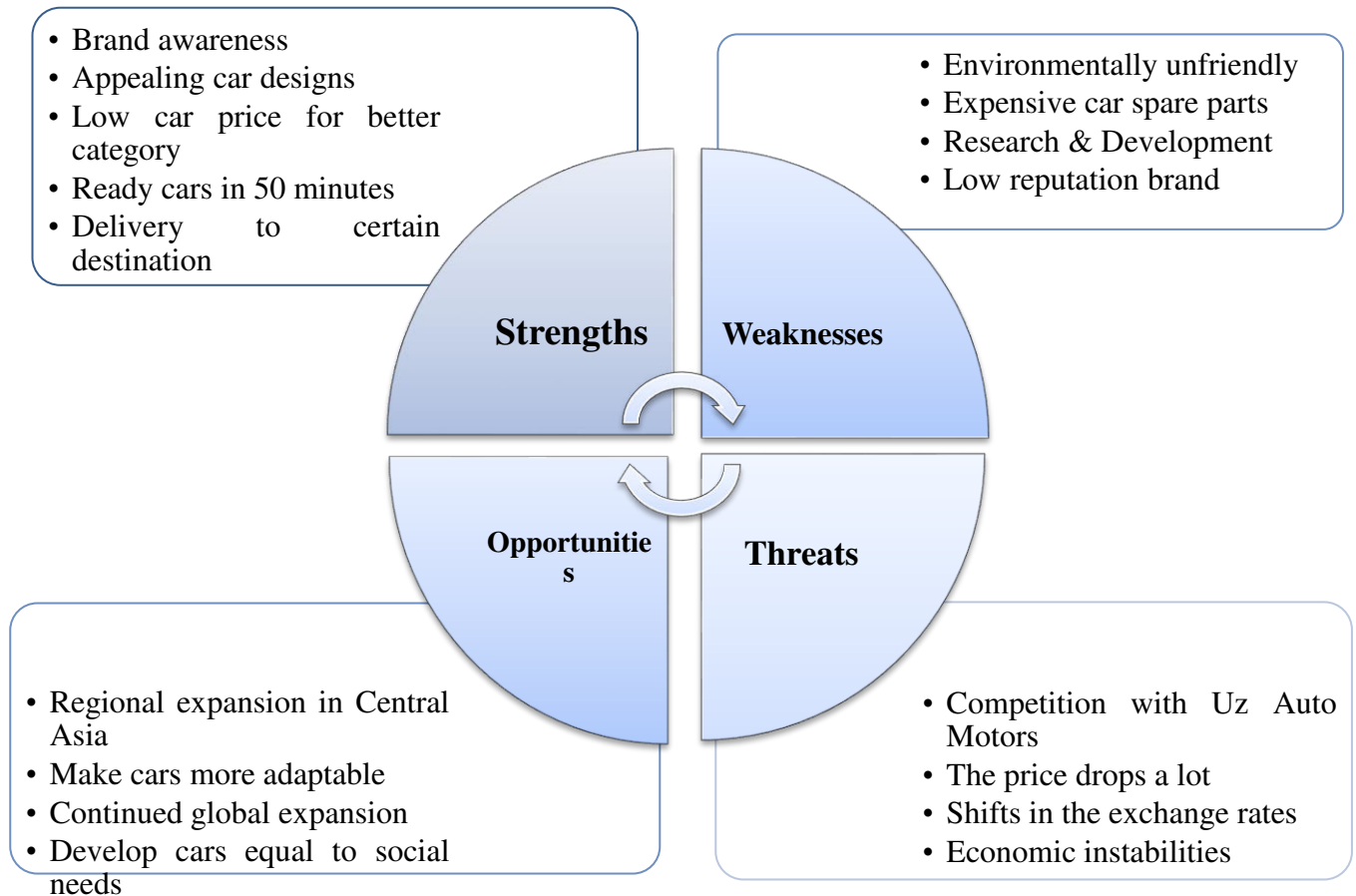
Promotion, media and public communication

Promotion is also an area to be considered cautiously because of the difference between the Russian culture and the Uzbek culture, norms and values. It is therefore important to assess various areas such as more suitable communication medium to get at maximum the right target market which will avoid bad advert campaign. "Sales promotion tools that provide information are particularly important in internationally marketing technical products and services to organizational buyers", argued Muhlbacher (2006, P.641). Lada Uzbekistan Company uses promotional activities such as displays, trade shows and exhibitions, product demonstration to firstly attract customer's attention. For example, on 12th of March, 2016 Lada Uzbekistan demonstrated Lada Vesta in Tashkent, which evoke positive views of people about this brand. And in order to strengthen connection between customers and the company, marketers offered to organize a trade show of new Lada Vesta inside and outside of the car showroom and to organize a product demonstration like test drive for customers. Thereafter, the company started to participate in one of the well-known TV programs "Boriga Baraka" which has a huge number of viewers. According to the top manager, the number of people in Lada car showroom has rapidly increased which results in a positive effect on sales. Moreover, the winning strategy of Lada Uzbekistan Company is the utilization of different kind of promotions including "Second Lada in family", "up to 25 million soums discount for "Leasing", "8th March", "9th May", "Credit for one year without interest on Ramadan month" and so on.

An organization's ability to compete efficiently in this competitive environment depends on its ability to effectively use marketing communication as a tool for promoting sales of the company's goods. As it can be seen from the graph that the sales trend of Lada cars from 2015 to 2020 is almost the same. In addition, from 2015 to 2017 there was slight increase in sales while from 2017 to 2019 there is a boom in sales. According to sales managers of Lada Uzbekistan and Lada Bukhara, the sales of Lada company got boom from 2017 to 2019 because different types of sales promotions were used and the number of dealerships across Uzbekistan has rapidly increased. It is very intriguing that in the first quarter of the 2020 sales were higher than the rest three quarters and it was as a result of upset of the 2020, Covid-19. According to Udyavar M, global passenger car volumes are expected to drop to 60.5 million units in 2020, down from a high of 79.6 million units in 2017.

Figure 1.Sales of Lada cars in Uzbekistan(by quarters)

Car prices fell 30% in March 2020 relative to the previous year, and auto plants have been closed for more than a month with no definite deadline for reopening.

Figure 2. Lada Uzbekistan Company: SWOT analysis

This is a comprehensive assessment of a company's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. While analyzing a firm's potential risks and prospects, the study looks at both current and future situations. The goal is to concentrate as much as possible on the positives while minimizing the disadvantages. Term risks may be potential vulnerabilities in hindsight, while future prospects could be potential strengths; this helps a company prepare for various possible scenarios.

Conclusion and recommendation for this part

The main issue raised in this part is the assessment of a market opportunity for the new, Russian giant of the car industry as a necessary contribution to their global expansion. Uzbekistan as a country represents a strategic pole for the Lada Company though it exists some barriers and important consideration to refer to before making any entry decision. That is, the market is good for its growing and political stability but economic climate still creates some fear to marketers. However, an adaptable marketing communication strategy are key and critical marketing aspects marketing managers have to consider when making a market entry choice. Muhlbacher et al recommended two important actions for international marketers to be successful. These include, having a clear political understanding and know what political parties and interest group exist in the country market and also what their goal are and how much influence their can exert on the

local government. It can be summarized that applying a proper marketing communication tools positively impacts on sales of the company.

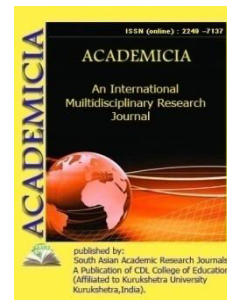
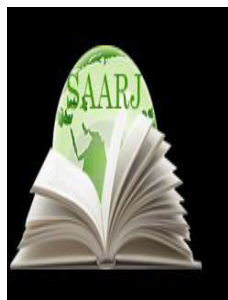
□ Lada Uzbekistan Company is facing a strong competition which requires the industry to undertake more pro-active actions for sustainability's sake and for the industry to achieve its goal of being the global market leader, and this is possible by engaging the industry in a more aggressive competition to win the 'battle' against the western car manufacturers.

□ Lada Uzbekistan Company is facing a strong competition which requires the industry to undertake more pro-active actions for sustainability's sake and for the industry to achieve its goal of being the market leader in Uzbek market, and this is possible by engaging the industry in a more aggressive competition to win the 'battle' against the national car manufacturers, Uz Auto Motors. Uzbekistan as a Central Asian country represents therefore a strategic golden and 'narrow' gate for the Russian Lada car manufacturers to get their footprint on the Central Asia including Uzbekistan.

□ Marketing managers will therefore need to carry appropriate and accurate market research to find the exact taste of the target population and manufacture the cars to satisfy the needs of the market. Appropriate marketing communication campaigns must be decided and done.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DESIGNING MULTI-STOREY HOUSES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SAMARKAND)

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ABSTRACT

Studies of architectural design solutions and compliance of medium-and multi-storey residential buildings with natural and climatic conditions show that there are several negative aspects when forming residential buildings of this type. It should be noted that with the change in the socio-economic situation after the 1990s, housing construction financed by the state was in crisis, as a result of which, firstly, the existing industrial enterprises of housing construction began to collapse, and secondly, large design organizations owned by the state were left without orders, and highly qualified specialists working in them were left without work. After that, the construction of medium-sized and multi-storey residential buildings passed into the hands of individual entrepreneurs, and small and inadequate specialists of design organizations began to perform design work.

KEYWORDS: *Multi-Storey Buildings, Microclimate, Courtyard, Settlement Density, Green Room, Passive Design.*

INTRODUCTION

The mass use of medium - sized and multi-storey residential buildings in the conditions of the Samarkand region is closely related to the issues of urban planning and the lifestyle of the population. These include the weakening of the functional connections of the apartment with the open environment and the inability of the courtyard to perform its function as a constructive element of the apartment and dwelling, the isolation of apartments from the Ground, the deterioration of the microclimate of residential premises and the loss of the comfort level of the psychological climate in them.

The importance of summer rooms in the formation of dwellings lies in the fact that in the conditions of the Samarkand region, to create comfortable conditions in dwellings, on the one hand, protection from the summer heat is necessary, and on the other hand, protection from the sharp winter cold and wind. The implementation of the first event necessitates the widespread use of country houses and a courtyard stage in a residential complex. In modern construction practice, in medium-sized and multi-storey residential buildings, summer rooms are placed in the form of a balcony, loggia, terrace, porch. In residential buildings of this type, summer rooms are also organized under the roof. But country houses of this type cannot form a microclimate in a residential building. Sometimes summer rooms occupy a wider space as a "green room" on a certain floor in the middle. In folk architecture, the type of porch from summer rooms is common. The veranda is a covered room with a canopy, surrounded by a wall on two and three sides. The porch is located at a right angle in front of or next to the living quarters. Sometimes a porch is arranged on the roof of a building. At the entrance to the courtyard, a porch is placed open on both sides.

METHODS

A well-maintained and irrigated courtyard, bounded by four buildings, serves as a source of coolness and comfort. In the courtyard area, the windows of all living rooms are facing, and all the elements of the living room, as a whole, are able to enjoy a common comfortable microclimate. The use of the courtyard in the conditions of the Samarkand region is one of the main features of folk architecture. In the warm season, most of the household and life processes take place in the yard. This circumstance affects the spatial structure of residential premises, affecting the lifestyle of the population. The spatial layout and planning solutions of residential premises consist of an open courtyard layout, a semi-open entrance layout and a closed spatial layout of premises. Each of these elements of the project has its own characteristics, but they are able to form a microclimate only as a single system. These elements are functionally closely related to each other and may lose their relevance when considered separately.

The ratio of the yard area to the area of buildings built around it is also of great importance in the formation of residential buildings. In residential buildings of the city of Samarkand, the yard area is equal to the area of buildings built around it, that is, in the ratio of 1:1. In country yards, this ratio is equal to 2:1. Thus, the yard was fully adapted for the life and household processes of the family in the warm season and effectively served as a living space. All household processes are carried out in the courtyard, including such processes as receiving guests and sleeping.

In the city of Samarkand and the region, the basis of the dwelling is an open courtyard. The geometric shape and dimensions of the courtyard are of particular importance for our study. The main shape of the yard is square or rectangular with an aspect ratio of 1:1 to 1:1.5. Residential and utility rooms can be located on one, two, three and four sides of the yard. With a two-sided arrangement, buildings can be either opposite to each other, or next to each other, or L-shaped. In a three-sided arrangement, the buildings have a U-shaped shape, and in a four-sided arrangement-a full perimeter. In traditional architecture, the division of the courtyard into two parts through the building in the middle was also widely used.

The size of the courtyard is directly related to the height of the surrounding buildings. If the ratio of the size of the yard area to the height of the buildings surrounding the yard is equal to 1.5-2.0, it becomes possible to provide insolation of the yard area and buildings in all seasons of the year.

The priority factor in the formation of the microclimate, as well as the size of the yard and buildings, is. But the changes in microclimatic indicators are different. The inertia of small yards is higher than that of large ones. According to our observations, during the summer in the yard with an area of 120 square meters, the temperature change indicators will be 5 – 6 degrees higher than in the yard with an area of 60 square meters. While the daily amplitude of the air temperature change in the courtyard with an area of 120 square meters is 15 degrees, the daily amplitude of the air temperature change in the courtyard with an area of 60 square meters is 12 degrees. Here we see the influence of the degree of openness of the yard to the environment on the microclimatic indicator.

Thus, the patio is the main factor affecting the microclimate of a residential building, and is a component that retains sunlight, protecting the dwelling from overheating in summer and protecting it from cold winds in winter.

One of the main reasons for the wide spread of low-rise housing is the possibility of increasing the density of settlement. This possibility is achieved by grouping and blocking residential premises. As a result of blocking and grouping, each house can have its own courtyard or atrium. The simplest type of grouping is a linear form, in which residential premises are placed along the street. Summer rooms are placed on the second floor in the form of a balcony or loggia. In residential buildings built on the basis of such a solution, small courtyards are formed. In low-rise residential buildings of this type, a small open courtyard is organized, which is called the "atrium" or "Green Room". The living rooms are located around the atrium, and the courtyards and living rooms have good functional and design connections. Block apartments are designed as one-and two-storey, and functional zoning is well solved. Residential premises are mainly focused on open courtyard areas with good opportunities for the formation of a microclimate. The design solutions of block apartments allow you to block residential premises in various forms. Thanks to this, the density of development increases and a higher freedom in terms of urban planning is achieved. The area of the open courtyard is 60-100 square meters. The styles of townhouses are oriented to the main street, creating interesting views when one-and two-story townhouses are used.

Single-storey block apartments have become widespread, and their use has its advantages. In residential premises of this type, functional zoning is conveniently organized, directly connected with open courtyards and residential premises that are intensively used. This type of block apartments is organized according to a G-shaped and P-shaped scheme, it is blocked from three and four sides, and each apartment has a separate open courtyard environment.

Two-storey residential buildings occupy less construction space compared to single-storey ones, providing a higher population density. A residential block of this type is arranged at a right angle and in an L-shaped shape. Functional zoning can be organized mainly in a vertical orientation. All living rooms are oriented to the open courtyard, and the rooms on the first floor have a direct connection to the open courtyard.

Since the apartments in the third type of residential buildings are located separately on the floors, the apartment on the first floor has a larger open courtyard and has good functional connections between the living rooms and the open courtyard. The "green room" for the apartment on the second floor is organized in an open form, and all the living rooms on the second floor have good connections with the "green room".

Based on the examples discussed above, it should be noted that in the course of our study, a direct dependence of the volume – spatial and functional solutions of low – rise residential buildings on local natural and climatic conditions was revealed. As a result of our research, it was found that an integrated approach is required when designing and constructing low-rise residential buildings that are being formed in the Samarkand region. From the point of view of urban planning, the current projects do not correspond to the scale of cities, and these projects do not make it possible to effectively use fertile land. It is established that the existing houses typologically do not correspond to the local social, demographic, natural and climatic conditions and lifestyle and national and everyday customs of the general population.

In this regard, when designing low-rise residential buildings, it is necessary to adhere to the following recommendations:

- ✓ When placing low-rise residential buildings, it is necessary to pay attention to the orientation of the streets and the houses located on them;
- ✓ Natural and climatic conditions, i.e. the terrain, landscape, the presence of vegetation, the direction of winds, the presence of water sources, are necessarily taken into account;
- ✓ The density of residential premises, their height and the ratio to the width of the open courtyard, the interaction of side buildings (one building should not shield the other from the sun);
- ✓ When organizing landscaping works in residential premises, it is necessary to select and place plants in such a way that they protect the premises from sunlight in the summer, and in winter they do not interfere with the sun's rays to heat the premises.
- ✓ When designing energy – efficient residential premises, natural and climatic conditions are taken into account as much as possible, houses are correctly placed on the sides of the horizon, the wind direction is most effectively used for natural ventilation, the external structures of the house are selected with the necessary degree of thermal conductivity and cold permeability;
- ✓ The use of solar energy is effective in the conditions of the Samarkand region in residential buildings using renewable energy. Currently, there are various ways to use solar energy: the cheapest and most convenient of them is the accumulation of solar energy in the structures and volumes of houses, more complex are the conversion of solar energy into electrical energy using special devices (solar bridges).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An urgent issue is the development of a unified project program for the city and the region using the existing scientific and technical potential for the development of modern projects of medium and multi-storey residential buildings. The main directions of the program will be closely related to the solution of environmental issues in accordance with modern economic and social conditions. Ecology is one of the fundamental sciences of our time, it is connected with all the reforms that are being carried out in our society, and should lead to an improvement of the existing living environment for people.

The program should include two main areas:

- The first direction is related to scientific research and includes scientific research, starting from the natural conditions of the territory of the Samarkand region and ending with demography, geographical environment and climatic indicators, a comprehensive assessment of available resources, district planning and urbanization processes. The scientifically based principles of population demography deserve special attention in this direction. Based on demographic indicators, it becomes possible to optimize the placement of the population in the region and plan the accelerated development of productive forces. Demographic data also leads to the management of migration issues within the region. And all the demographic data allow you to optimally place housing in cities and villages. One of the main issues is the preservation of land that supplies agricultural products that are irrigated and valuable for housing settlements. Taking into account the ecological situation when expanding territories, it is advisable to develop certain restrictions in the development of cities and villages at the expense of fertile lands. Also, within the framework of this direction, it is important to determine the state of available energy resources and develop ways to use methods and technologies for the effective use of renewable energy sources.

- In the second direction, it is necessary to identify and solve environmental problems. The identification of problems allows us to develop scientifically based recommendations for economic and social development. When developing recommendations, it is important to rely on a scientifically based analytical database. For example, when building cities, it will be advisable to solve urban planning issues, taking into account the fact that their surroundings are surrounded by fertile lands. At the same time, the issue of placing residential areas without the use of fertile land remains relevant. As part of the second direction, the issues of increasing the density of residential development on the basis of secondary planning with limited expansion of the territories of cities and villages can be solved. An increase in density can be achieved by revising the layout of buildings, placing new residential buildings on empty and inefficiently used territories and increasing the number of floors of residential buildings. Within this direction, it is necessary to take into account important factors for the construction of socially oriented housing.

Modern principles of the formation of medium-sized and multi-storey residential buildings are closely related to their placement, based on urban planning requirements. At the same time, firstly, it is necessary to take into account the natural conditions when planning residential buildings, and secondly, to take into account the local situation in a particular area of the city and its dependence on the location of buildings around the housing under construction. In architectural and design terms, the definition of the concept in accordance with the main goals in solving buildings in the formation of medium and multi-storey residential buildings, determining the degree of compactness of buildings and finding a common compositional solution are among the main issues. Structurally, to ensure the energy efficiency of buildings, the external structure of their walls, the overall level of glazing in the external walls and the structural solution of the roof are of great importance.

Design and technological solutions limit the extensive development of the urban area, make it necessary to increase the density of development and more efficient use of the existing urban area. This approach, along with improving the operational characteristics of residential premises and creating comfortable conditions for residents living in houses, serves to solve issues of environmental and energy efficiency.

Questions of energy efficiency of residential buildings for the development of the formation of residential buildings corresponding to natural and climatic conditions in the conditions of the city of Samarkand and the region, our study identifies the following areas:

1-ensuring the energy efficiency of residential premises.

2-the use of renewable energy sources in residential premises.

The use of energy lamps in residential premises and increasing their efficiency require the inclusion of interrelated measures in a harmonious system, such as indoor lighting, heating and protection from cold winds in winter and cooling and protection from sunlight in summer. For example, the fact that the living rooms have natural lighting does not mean that the houses are adapted to natural climatic conditions. Simultaneously with the illumination of the internal environment of residential premises with sunlight, there is discomfort in the lighting as a result of blinding from sunlight, and due to excessive irradiation of the internal environment of the room, its thermal state overheats. At the same time, the orientation of living rooms, design patterns of windows, equipment for sun protection and the heating and cooling system of houses are of no small importance.

To ensure the energy efficiency of residential premises, a combination of natural lighting of residential premises with artificial lighting is required. The reduction of energy consumption in residential premises is achieved due to the harmonious strategy of their natural and artificial systems in buildings. The development of such a strategy is directly related to the design solutions of residential buildings. The use of energy-efficient technologies for the use of renewable energy sources in the design solutions of residential buildings in order to ensure energy efficiency with full consideration of local natural and climatic conditions.

Design solutions adapted to natural and climatic conditions bring positive results when applied in combination with theoretical research and existing practice. Our hypothesis is based on metrological indicators and basic physical laws. The practical results were determined on the basis of a survey of residents of a residential building and theoretical observations, a comparison of weather indicators. Natural and climatic conditions allow us to register microclimatic indicators in a typical state and apply them in the design solutions of residential buildings. This circumstance helps to establish the principles of design solutions adapted to natural and climatic conditions, forming an empirical database.

CONCLUSION

Thanks to the technologies of "passive design", it is possible to generate energy from natural sources through architectural and design measures and create comfortable thermal, visual and biologic conditions in residential premises. It is also possible to use "active design" technologies in residential buildings. Active design helps to create a healthy and comfortable environment in residential premises, without having a negative impact on the environment. The active design also uses modern technologies using natural climatic conditions. For example, solar panels or wind turbines are used to generate energy.

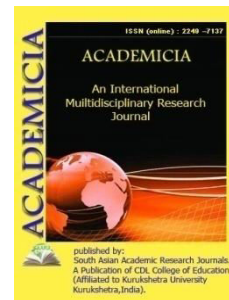
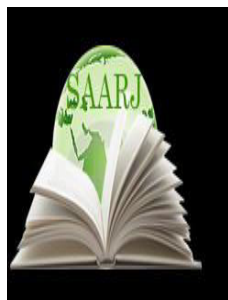
Compliance with the following recommendations in the design and volume solutions of your houses when forming residential premises will lead to a satisfactory result:

- The living rooms are mainly oriented to the southern side of the horizon, and the utility rooms are oriented to the north;
- in the internal structure of the apartment, it is necessary to ensure free air circulation in the room from one room to another, since warm air from the room located on the south side spreads throughout the apartment;
- The external structures of houses are used to heat the premises, taking solar energy in winter and converting it into heat;
- The exterior structures of houses should be equipped with equipment that protects them from excessive solar radiation in the summer;
- The internal structures of the house should have the ability to concentrate sunlight, converting it into thermal energy;
- The house must have structures that effectively accumulate heat inside the room, ensuring the penetration of sunlight into the living rooms through windows facing south.

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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the concept of professional affiliation was first studied linguistically in the context of professional communication. It was argued that the basis of any affiliation is linguistic affiliation. In the process of professional socialization, a person enters a relevant group, acquiring certain professional knowledge and skills, gaining professional experience, norms and values, professional community language. Some look down on cleaners, especially for young people, as the cleaner is a servant, mostly young people working in the organization where I work. I am heartbroken by their indifference to the work of cleaners. In particular, the author of the article thinks that the opportunities for people to share and develop a common language, experience, values, social space and time in communication through modern means of communication have greatly expanded.

KEYWORDS: *Social Affiliation, Affiliation Group, Professional Affiliation, Linguistic Affiliation, Psychological Aspect, Philosophical Aspect, Linguistic Aspect.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguists have important research topics to develop in the psychology of the individual and different social groups in the current conditions of independence, the social perceptions of people of different ages, demographics, ethnicities, occupations, changes in language, the basis of new expressions of language units. Sociolinguistic factors of personality in groups and the impact of mass mental processes on speech are one of the most pressing issues facing Uzbek linguists.

The scientific works of E.P.Ermolaeva, .B.Schneider, D.I.Zavalishina, N.L.Ivanova, E.V.Koneva are devoted to the study of problems of professional affiliation¹; E.Erikson, M.V.Zakovorotnaya, N.O. Sadovnikova, Yu.P.Povarenkov, E.I.Giniatullina and others studied the problem of

professional affiliation.² Although the problem of professional affiliation in the Uzbek language has been studied mainly in the field of psychology and pedagogy, it has not been the object of research from the linguistic point of view.³ However, the study of linguistic aspects of this concept on the basis of new principles of interdisciplinary integration is a requirement of the time.

"Belonging is an understanding of an individual's social and personal status in the context of social roles, as well as self-representation with a hypothetical image that embodies specific characteristics of specific social groups."⁴ The basis of any sphere of affiliation is linguistic affiliation, that is, the speaker expresses through speech the specific aspects of the social stratum to which he belongs.

Personal qualities, knowledge and skills, intellectual or professional ability, cultural level, etc. are the distinguishing features of a person. Along with these defining aspects, professional activity is also important in the life of every person. The concept of professionalism has a unique individual form for each person as a way to use one's strengths and abilities, to realize one's abilities. While engaging in professional activities, a person creates a basis for meeting their material needs, on the one hand, and on the other hand, interacts closely with colleagues, exchanges ideas, consults, informs each other about news and other natural needs.

Professional affiliation is an understanding of an individual's affiliation with the professional community, with his or her education, professional skills, and professional culture, as well as the person who defines that person as "his or her own". Professional affiliation is the result of professional socialization and the process by which the formation of the professional 'I' in a person is controlled. In the process of professional socialization, a person enters a relevant group, acquiring certain professional knowledge and skills, gaining professional experience, norms and values, professional community language. The peculiarity of professional socialization is that it is carried out by a person who is already formed as a person, and he assumes a certain professional activity. Professional affiliation is related to both vocational education and professional activity.⁵

In the past, our people were engaged in simple occupations, small crafts, cattle raising and agriculture. People's daily life, living conditions, source of livelihood were directly related to occupation.

The old man said, *drinking* a piece of old *leather* with his lips:

"Son, we'll pay five *bucks* and get *yarn*, wax, *varnish*, won't we?" There is some skin in the house. But there is no leather. I found a way to do that too. How? Last year, God bless us, I sewed shoes for myself. I wore it for three days and kept it, so we sell for it and got a leather. Everything will be fine again. (Oybek "Kutlugkan")

As a result of the development of science and technology, the existing system of professions has become more complex and the scope of professional affiliation has expanded, creating new professional relationships. For example, in agriculture, which was engaged only in sowing and planting, to date, the scientific-practical, technical factors of the industry have emerged, which has become a structure of complex professional processes.

In the novel "Vortex" by the writer Uktam Usmanov, the problems of the cotton industry are reflected in the artistic interpretation. Naturally, the heroes of the work are also representatives of this field.

From the words of cotton leader Mahamat Turdiboev:

Azizjon is doing something new ... He says that there are more than 6,000 seeds of cotton varieties in the country now. Six thousand! This is a great support for scientists. Azizjon also chooses one seed he likes and mixes it with the cotton we are planting now. It's been seven years since Azizjon's arrival ... What's the point of hiding, I used to great Azizjon, when I saw him, he would greet me ... but I stared at this young man with a frown on his face and sunken eyes, and I felt sorry for him in my heart. If I could, I would sow this Azizjan seed type in all our fields from next year. The poorman tries a lot. A creature named whitepalak was about to eat this poorman by adding himself the cotton.

From the language of selection scientist Aziz Kasimov:

It is well known that the existing "*F*" variety, especially in recent years, began to be severely damaged by *wilt*. The disease had already spread in 1948-49. This is due to the fact that the cotton fields were planted mainly *with one variety*, and the rapid spread of the wilt, so to speak, it created favorable conditions for public viewing... Work was done without interruption! But frankly, the limitless possibilities of science were very narrow, used only one way... We chose to mix our own cultural variety with wild mexicanum navigation, learning from the results of this experiment and relying on other important ways of selection theory. (O.Usmanov "Vortex")

Apparently, there are differences in the narrative of the speech of the farmer and the scholar on the same subject. If the farmer expresses his opinion in a simple, vernacular language, the scientist speaks on the basis of scientific facts, academic knowledge. Mahamat calls cotton sickness "whitepalak" in the vernacular, and Aziz Kasimov calls it "*vilt*" in scientific language. Also in the speech of the scientist such scientific terms as "*F*" variety, "*selection theory*", "*cultural variety*", "*wild mexicanum variety*" were widely used. However, since the speakers are members of the same professional affiliation group, there are also common words used by both: *cotton*, *seed*, *variety*. Such speech situations show that the principle of division into smaller subgroups (system within system) within a professional social group applies.

The formation of the internal potential of the specialist in professional development is the result of an individual's active interaction with the socio-professional group and the means of labor. In this case, the person's psychology is enriched. The result of activity is not only the creation of material and spiritual values, but also the development of the individual.

"It should be noted that any professional activity does not serve the development of the individual. There are also many types of professional work that do not enrich the personality, but rather deform it. Much depends on the individual and his or her attitude toward the profession." ⁶

Sister Sharifa, cleaner, 56 years old: This profession is not a shame. Theft, adultery, looking at someone's property with a taste is a sin, a sin! Cleaning, keeping the streets and public places clean is not a sin. There is no such thing as a stigma! Admittedly, no one wants me to be a cleaner. We agreed to this work out of shortness of breath and need. How much we improve and calm our hearts with our work on commitment. Some look down on cleaners, especially for young people, as the cleaner is a servant, mostly young people working in the organization

where I work. I am heartbroken by their indifference to the work of cleaners. In fact, the extent to which they are brought up by their actions shows how poor their spiritual world is. (From the Internet)

E.P. Ermolaeva argues that professional affiliation is a product of long-term personal and professional development, it develops only at sufficiently high levels of professional development and serves to coordinate the basic elements of the professional process, i.e. the real and ideal professional images of "I".⁷ After all, the concept of professional affiliation has become so ingrained in human life over the years that as a result, colleagues, teammates can become a part of his life, as well as family, children, neighbors.

"Thank you for coming!" That is a wealth! Now listen - I had a request for you.

- "What's the matter?" Holmat took a handkerchief from her pocket and wiped away his tears.

- If possible, teach *my class* yourself from *the new school year*. All kids are clever. Now many have become swindlers. They barely even write *a lesson plan*. What else can be expected from the children they teach? It is not surprising that Uzbek scientists, poets, writers, and world-class businessmen say, "Here I am" from the children you and I have taught. That's when they remember that you and he taught me in *elementary school*.

Having said that, the teacher opened his eyes widely, looked at his student, and paused, then said, as usual, "*Do you understand?*" he added. Holmat nodded to his teacher and said "yes". (Adham Damin "Life and Death")

"Two types of conflicts can arise in the process of professional development: 1) between the individual and the external environment; 2) the internal conflict of the person. The main conflict that determines the development of the personality is the conflict between the existing conditions, personality traits and the objective requirements of professional activity."⁸

- Are you still teaching at the institute? Amir asked, for some reason completely different moved to a topic.

- Yes, I go to the institute two days a week, the rest of the time I am free. I have an offer from one or two places, and I would like to go there. The situation at the institute is different. Students will not hear you. They look at each other, their thoughts are elsewhere ...

"Do you want to change jobs?"

"I don't know, I can't decide." You know, from my childhood I have trained with history... Now that I'm skillful and close to what I can do, moving on to another job seems like hypocrisy.

- Don't they give elsewhere in your field?

"I wish what you could do was what you wanted ..."

- I'm not in a hurry yet. Oh my God, when people fight with each other, I always fight with myself. I have neither the opportunity nor the incentive to fight with others ... (Ulugbek Hamdam. "Balance")

M.V. Zakovorotnaya's article "Professional identity as a key aspect of modern social identity" focuses on the history of the study of the concept of professional belonging in terms of Western philosophy and the main issues of today's globalization of the market economy. In particular, the

author of the article thinks that the opportunities for people to share and develop a common language, experience, values, social space and time in communication through modern means of communication have greatly expanded.⁹ Indeed, formal and informal groups of professionals are very active on the Internet. In the Uzbek segment of the Telegram channel you can meet almost all professional groups, from schoolchildren to "Drivers", "Colleagues", "Teachers", "Doctors", "Builders of the Valley", "Architecture.uz", "Boxers". For example, the group "Masters Channel" has more than 50,000 members, "Lomboz, in a new way ...", "Top 10 most beautiful buildings in the world", "It does not matter to the master ...", "Equipment for masters" ! " It is positive that such professional information is being provided and experiences are being shared. Unfortunately, however, language norms are not generally followed in personal correspondence. In fact, in construction groups, 90% of terms and names are used in the form of Russian-Uzbek mixed-words, barbarism, incomplete.

- 1) From beginning scratch under the switch POND FOUNTAIN FLYING and Tile we serve Ulugbek master in any form of service. (Telegram channel, "Masters № 1 Tashkent" group)
- 2) Good morning. If you have a team that understands the work of building a house from beginning, write in the box. Work in Tashkent (Telegram channel, "Masters № 1 Tashkent" group)
- 3) Good morning Euro Repair Wallpaper Malyar Gypsakarton Tarketka Floor Tile Travertin Electrical Sanitation Engineering In Ceiling Experienced Masters 1 (Telegram channel, "Masters № 1 Tashkent" group)

Punctuation was not used at all in all three texts.

The same situation can be observed in the women's professional group "Dressmakers".

- 1) Good morning. We need a worker.

Skilled dressmakers. We invite women and girls. We also invite boys.

The salary is negotiable.

For reference :

Address: Namangan city.

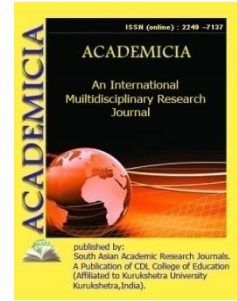
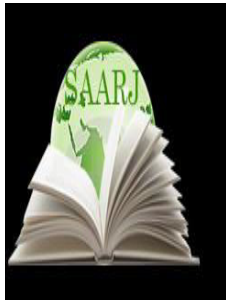
- 2) now modern fashions are being popular. Clients, you want you can address us to our personal address.
- 3) for those who say that the market will give you a ready-made robe for the money you sewed, there is no such zipper in the market. There is no such ribbon cuff. The order for the year is made separately, because it is made for one person.

The relatively educated stratum - in professional groups such as physicists, mathematicians, biologists, although the teachers' speech is relatively literate (1), mostly the written speech of the pupils and students is full of deviations from the norm (2).

- 1) Equate both functions and find the points of intersection of the two functions. Then put in the formula to find the distance between two points.
- 2) In response to my personal address leave it because my phone needs to be charged. (Telegram, "Physicists" group)

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RESEARCH OF PROTECTION, OPERATING MODES AND PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL OF CAPACITOR UNITS (CU)

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ABSTRACT

Improving the device is one of the key issues in this regard, which is important in terms of the importance of the KU device in industrial reactive energy coverage and system management. The device is basically 380 V, The protection with a capacity of 6,10 kV is selected taking into account the disconnection of capacitors from the on and off currents.

KEYWORDS: Connection Diagram, To The Stator Terminal, To The Group RP, To The 0.4 Kv Switchgear, Individual, Group, Centralized, By Time, By Current, By Voltage, Low And High Voltage KU, Principles Of Current, Voltage, Time.

INTRODUCTION

Protection of condensing units. When switching the KU, overvoltage's and current surges occur, especially when switched on for parallel operation with other batteries or sections. Special high-speed switches are required, which have overestimated wear resistance of contacts.

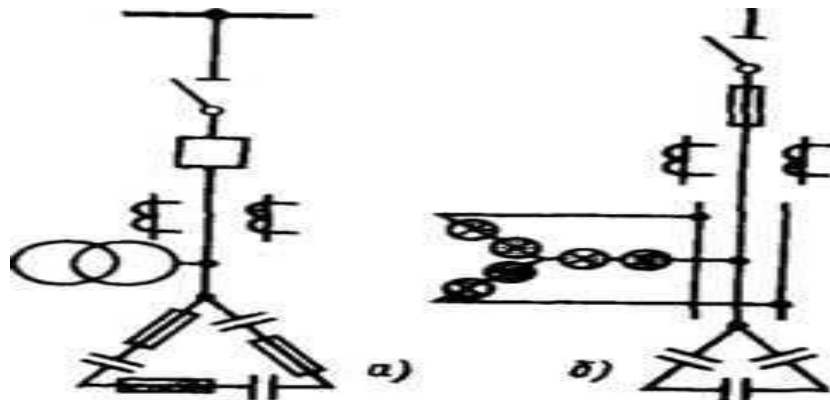


Fig. 1. Schemes for connecting capacitor batteries (KB)

a - through a 6-10 kV switch; b - through an automatic 380 V.

and mechanical parts designed for such throws and allowing frequent switching. Conventional switches for a voltage of 6-10 kV, as well as circuit breakers and contactors of 380 V, not designed for a purely capacitive load, should be selected with a margin of at least 50% of the rated current,

KB protection is selected taking into account the detuning from the turn-on and discharge currents of capacitors. When protecting the KB with fuses, the current i_B by the insert bench i_B , A, is determined by the formula

$$i_B \leq 16.1 \cdot n \cdot Q_K / (\sqrt{3} U_L)$$

where n is the total number of KB capacitors (in all phases), pcs; Q_K - rated power of a single-phase capacitor, kvar; U_L - line voltage, kV.

When protected by automatic devices, the latter must have a combined trip unit providing protection with a continuously variable current control. The setting of the current i_y , selected on the basis of the overload capacity of the capacitors, should not exceed 130%, it is determined:

$$i_y < 1.3 \cdot n \cdot Q_K / (\sqrt{3} U_L)$$

In the presence of higher harmonics in networks, the probability of overloading of capacitors by current in resonant or similar modes is checked and measures are provided to prevent resonance phenomena.

For a quick discharge of capacitors after their disconnection, inductive or active discharge resistances R , Ohm are used, connected in parallel to the capacitor bank:

$$R = (15 \cdot U_{\phi}^2 \cdot 10^6) / Q_K$$

U_{ϕ} — mains phase voltage, kV; Q_K is the capacity of the capacitor bank, kVAar.

Operating modes and control principles of compensating devices

In fig. 2 shows an example of a daily graph of reactive power for voltage regulation. The capacitor bank automatically turns on when the voltage drops below the nominal, and turns off when it again rises above the memorial. As a result of such regulation, the voltage does not go beyond the normalized limits 5%.

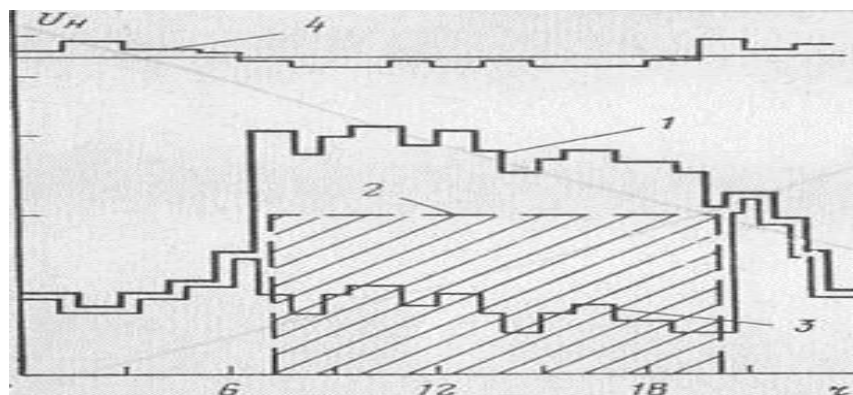


Fig. 2. Daily schedule for voltage regulation of capacitor installations

1 - consumed reactive power; 2 - compensated reactive power; 3 - reactive power after compensation; 4 - voltage change.

First of all, automatic regulation of excitation is used. synchronous electric motors, and then a partial regulation of the power of the design bureau is provided, depending on the nature of the daily load schedule of the enterprise. In three-shift work with even load traffic, as well as in small one-shift enterprises, regulation, as a rule, is not applied, since this is not necessary. The total power of the unregulated parts of the design bureau should not exceed the smallest reactive load of the enterprise. Power control of capacitor units can be automatic, manual or dispatcher using telemechanics or telephone communication. Automatic control of the design bureau can be performed by voltage, by reactive power, by time of day and by combined schemes, depending on several factors. At present, in most cases, it is possible to recommend automatic voltage, time of day and load current control circuits.

Compensating devices reduce electricity losses: and increase the throughput of power supply systems. With an uneven daily schedule of reactive load, the power of the compensating devices must be regulated, since otherwise, during the hours of minimum load, the voltage will increase, which leads to over-burning of lamps and other damage. In fig. 3. An example of the operation of a capacitor bank in four modes is presented - without regulation and with various types of power regulation. It can be seen from the figure that when the capacitor bank is constantly switched on at night and during lunch breaks, a porcompensation and an increase in voltage are obtained. Thus, the mode of operation: compensating devices should be determined not only by the tasks of reducing energy losses for the transfer of reactive power and increasing the throughput of networks and transformers, but also by the task of maintaining the optimal voltage level in the network.

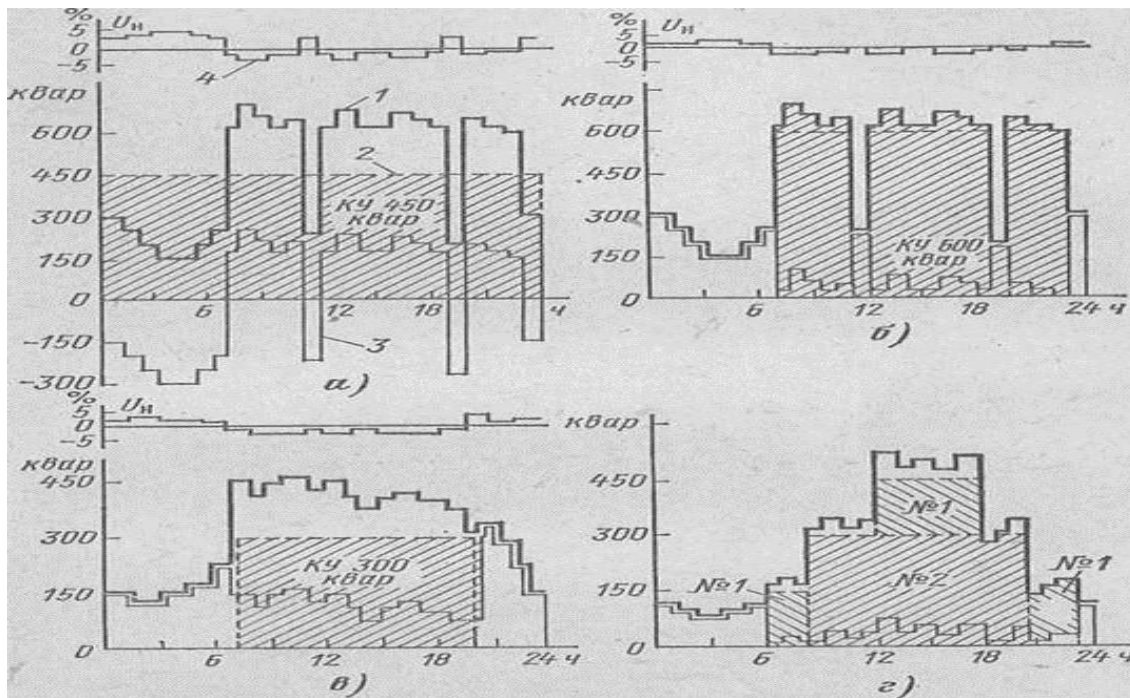


Fig. 3. Graphs of the consumed reactive power 'and its compensation by capacitor units. a - sweat regulation, capacitors are constantly on; .1 —consumed reactive power; 2 - reactive

power, which is compensated by installations; 3 - reactive power as a result of overcompensation; 4 - voltage 'as a result of compensation; b - one-stage automatic regulation according to the time of day; c - one-stage automatic voltage control; d - multistage automatic regulation of the load current.

To compensate for reactive power in industrial enterprises are used: a) capacitors; b) synchronous motors and generators; c) synchronous compensators;

d) compensation converters; e) static sources of reactive power (IRM); e) synchronous generators and motors as synchronous compensators.

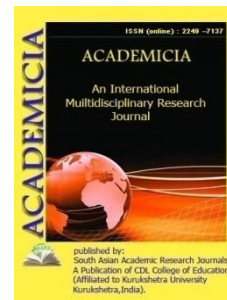
At a given power of the compensating devices O, - first of all, capacitors should be used (if possible with a voltage of up to 1 000 B, then - with a voltage above 1 000 V) and synchronous motors; at high reactive loads - synchronous compensators. Mercury and silicon conversion substations must be equipped with compensation converters. With the development of semiconductor technology, static IRMs should be widely used.

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ETHNIC APPROACH TO PREPARING THEIR CULTURE FOR A HEALTHY LIFE IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARING THEM FOR A INDEPENDENT LIFE

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ABSTRACT

It is no coincidence that the issue of the family has risen to the level of state policy in our country today. After all, the cornerstone of the country's development is laid in the family, which is the main link in our society. At the same time, the domestic and foreign policies of civilized countries are determined by the concept of a healthy lifestyle. Health in society is the most important value, source, of ensuring the full life and self-development of a person, as well as public health in general. In the 21st century people's attitudes towards health in terms of values are becoming more widespread. Since the years of independence our country has managed to improve the health of the population as a result of a number of measures to ensure the health of the population, especially young people. As in the rest of the world, a number of international organizations in our country pay special attention to preparing all young people for life in the spirit of self-confidence, ensuring their level of education and gender equality in the educational process.

KEYWORDS: Axiology, Approach, Education, Society, Values, Establishment, Healthy Living, Civilization, Concept, Parental Attitude.

Every one of my hearts is filled with fidelity, and every one of my heart is filled with humility, and this is also found. There is no shame in unfaithfulness, there is no fidelity in shamelessness.

Alisher Navoi

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, rich work is being carried out in the socio-economic, political, spiritual, educational and cultural spheres. At the heart of all this is the comprehensive protection of the rights and interests of man, citizens and youth of our country.

In our country, 1997 is called the "Year of Human Interests", 1998 - the Year of the Family, 2001 - the Year of Healthy Generation, 2008 - the Year of Youth, 2010 - the Year of Harmoniously Developed Generation, and the adoption and implementation of state programs increase can also be evidence of the following opinion. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "It is known that the upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death. "The more perfect the upbringing, the happier the people will live,"¹ say the sages. In order for education to be perfect, it is absolutely impossible to create a gap in this issue,"he said.

It is no coincidence that the issue of the family has risen to the level of state policy in our country today. After all, the cornerstone of the country's development is laid in the family, which is the main link in our society.

At the same time, the domestic and foreign policies of civilized countries are determined by the concept of a healthy lifestyle. Health in society is the most important value, source, of ensuring the full life and self-development of a person, as well as public health in general.

Culture embodies the dimension of modern man's mastery of his own health potential and responsibility for it. The idea of health management, the ability to choose a healthy lifestyle system is now evolving.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An axiological approach to the phenomenon of health contributes to the development of this concept of health, which provides the direction of society healthy lifestyle, the development of health, everyone should recognize the importance of the individual for his life.



Acseology is a philosophical theory that pays special attention to moral values and is responsible for studying these values. Etymologically, the word axiology means “value theory” derived from Greek terms. Actions are what value means, Y logos, what it means is learning, theory. In this sense, value or what is valued by people is a product of individual, subjective decision and personality culture. According to German philosopher Max Scheler, moral values follow a hierarchy, first positive things related to what is good in turn, then what is good, then what is beautiful, and so on².

"When we say value, we mean a set of natural and social blessings and events that serve the interests and goals of nations, people and social groups that are important to man and humanity and are valued and valued by them."³

- Research Methodology. "Values are a set of people, relationships, situations, material things and spiritual wealth that have prestige, attention, respect, prestige among people in society."⁴ "Value is an integral part of the spirituality of man and society, a concept used to express the value of events, happenings, processes, situations, qualities, demands and procedures in the universe."⁵ "Value is a concept used to show the universal, socio-ethical, cultural and spiritual significance of certain events in reality,"⁶ he said. This in turn, underscores the importance of values.

There is a central point within these philosophical ideas about how we want to be in a better position in the future. To move from the current situation to a better one, one must first understand that improvement is needed to find them on some important points. This is based on philosophical axiology or existential axiology, values, an action that can lead us to a better state in the future.⁷ This is because values give meaning and relevance to our actions. The problem of health care has become a problem of national security; the protection of public health is the most important direction of state policy. This problem is related to the development strategy of health facilities.⁸

I.I. Brexman was one of the first to focus on the problem of an integrated approach and proposed the term “valeology” as a science of healthy living that studies a person’s mental resources and capabilities, human physical health, and ways to strengthen and maintain it. Valeology is a science that studies health and focuses on maintaining and strengthening human health. This process involves a variety of methods, modern approaches, mechanisms and principles in shaping a positive lifestyle. Valeology is a new direction in the field of medicine. Entered by the Ministry of Health in November 2006 in the register of medical specialties.⁹

At present, health is viewed in terms of human and social resources (A.S. Hakobyan, V.S. Golubev, J. Coleman, M.L. Berger).¹⁰

These scientists see health as an integral (physical and psychological) component of human resources — an integral feature that determines human life and potential, mental and intellectual resources. Due to human health it is able to improve and develop itself in all aspects during life activities.¹¹

Factors influencing personality in modern health psychology (VA Ananiev, GS Nikiforov, EI Kholodkov) and personality (G. Murrey, S. Maddi, VA Petrovsky and EB Starovoytenko) considered as; rich and empirical material on the interrelationship of personal and emotional

factors in the study of health, personal characteristics and the relationship of health collected (D. Krants, S. Hedges)¹²

In the direction of creativity in improving the quality of life, emphasis is placed on the structure of the conditions of personal development, the necessary connections in the mind, not only the psychological causes of the disease, but also the questions of human adaptation in modern health psychology.¹³

Today our country has created sufficient conditions for every family to live in peace and prosperity. It is important that not only the head of our state, but also mahallas and educational institutions, as well as social institutions work together and do good deeds for the peace of families.

Everyone in life always has a clear goal and a desire to achieve it. Therefore, he wants these dreams to come true and always serve the interests of his family and children. It is also family life that encompasses a large part of our lives for each of us, and provides us with true, complete true happiness, or conversely, leads to unhappiness even though we have no needs.

In today's globalized world, at a time when diverse lifestyles and ideas are in fierce competition with each other, rapid information changes around the world, telecommunications innovations in human life are showing their scope, in turn, as a result of this difficult situation, we can use the high human qualities and traditions that have been preserved in the family for centuries, enriching them in harmony with today's life traditions, educating our youth, forming a sense of patriotism and preparing them for independent life. we are required to understand the complex aspects of life, to develop the skills to overcome various difficulties.

- Analysis and results. Why do we try to pay attention to family members and their relationships, because if we can always feel free and happy in the family, we can succeed in any endeavor. Because the family is the most sacred place in human life. Only a person's family can make him or her feel and feel needed by the people or society around him or her to achieve happiness.

Young men and women on the verge of marriage. Tell me:

If we take a family as a building, what kind of building do you think it is?

If we take the family as the colors of the universe, what color is it?

We decided to use the definition and content of the family, the secrets of how to live happily in the family, as well as legal and psychological knowledge about the family, the invaluable heritage of our great thinkers, so that you can clearly imagine the family in your eyes.

In this context, the study of interpersonal relationships in the family in this article, in turn, serves to identify problems in the family and overcome them.

It is this family that encompasses a large part of human life and provides true human happiness.

A small social group associated with a common set of moral responsibilities, mutual respect, understanding, and affection based on marriage and close kinship is called the family. Family:

- Firstly, it is seen as a lifelong fortress for the young man and woman from the time the foundation is laid, and as a result, for generations to come;

- secondly, there are several types of interpersonal relationships in the family, including parents and children, husband and wife, mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, sons and daughters, etc .;
- Thirdly, positive or negative situations arise in the family as a result of interpersonal relationships, as a result of which each member of the family may develop good or bad qualities in each other due to different influences on each other.

The family is an extremely important and enduring link in society. Because the family contributes to the well-being of every person and gives him happiness. It is here that all his joys and worries arise. In this sense, man is not only responsible for laying the foundation of the family fortress, but also for its architecture.

Virginia Satir, a psychologist and psychotherapist from Wisconsin who has made a significant contribution to science, said: "The family is the microcosm of the universe."¹⁴ It is enough to study the family to understand it. Dominance, solidarity, freedom, mutual trust, communication skills that are present in the family are the key to many events in life. If the world needs to change, the family needs to change. " Therefore, just as every family member has a role to play in the family, so a father and a mother have a role to play in the upbringing of young people. If every member of the family does not have a place, that is, if the couple is constantly denied and treated arbitrarily, the child will grow up not only abusive, greedy, rude and unkind, but also accustomed to live only for himself.

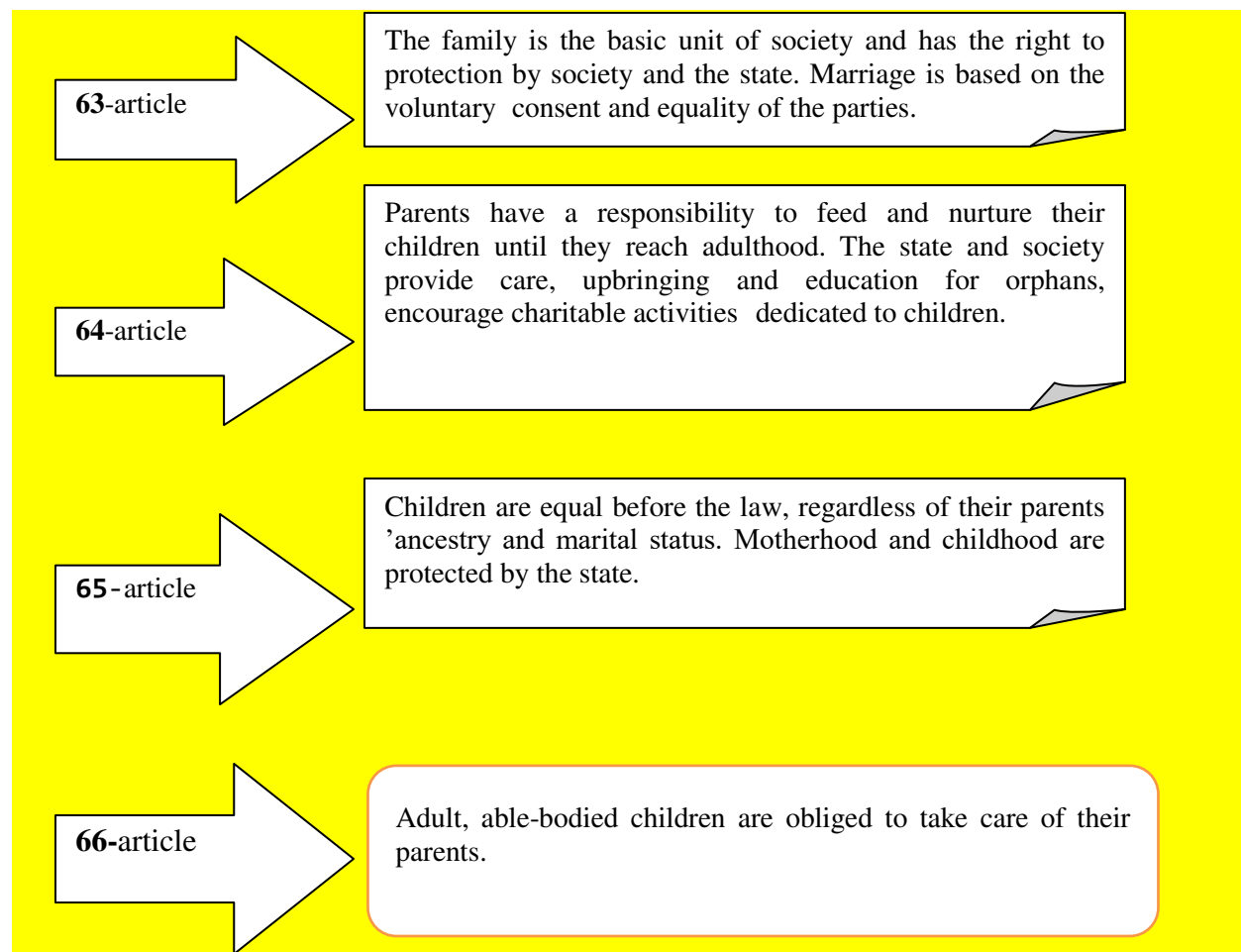
Laws and documents adopted today in the Republic of Uzbekistan serve to strengthen the unique status of the family, forming the legal basis. Including:

- Articles 63-66 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Decrees and Orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on protection of family, motherhood and childhood, resolutions on State programs adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the social protection of family, motherhood and childhood and other documents.

Family strength is a key factor in determining the development of a society. For our society today, the issue of preparing young people for family life is a state-wide, government-wide global issue that cannot be postponed, cannot be tolerated, and requires a very serious approach.

Chapter 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also dedicated to the family, as the family and its role in society are unique.



The demographic policy, economic, social and legal measures pursued by our government are a clear example of this. The main directions of such a policy are the protection of motherhood and childhood, the improvement of the financial situation of large and low-income families, the benefits created for young families, mothers, and so on.

Parenting is an important part of the family. In the family, first of all, family members should not forget that they are responsible for each other, and then for the upbringing, morals and etiquette of the child. It is said, "Parents are artists, children are works of art, and the process of upbringing is art itself," which, of course, has a great meaning.

The national traditions and customs of the Uzbek people, which have been preserved for a long time (in addition to parents, grandparents, relatives, the environment) also play an important role in this regard. However, sometimes the lack of upbringing in the family and the lack of advocacy activities lead to the development of bad habits in the behavior of family members (drinking, smoking, drug addiction, exposure to various religious movements, spiritual depravity). Through upbringing in the family, a person is instilled with a certain political and ideological worldview, moral norms and patterns of behavior, physical qualities. It is not in vain that our people say, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest." As a result of parental upbringing in the family, every boy and girl acquires different values and is able to adapt to social life.

- Conclusion/Recommendations. In short, what can we see as a mechanism to improve the process of developing a culture of healthy living, focusing primarily on pre-marital factors in preparing young people for independent family life. The age characteristics of young people who are getting married are the most characteristic among the premarital factors. Directly these indicators play an important role in the stability of a marriage.

The age group between 20-24 will have higher life experience than the generation younger than 20 years. Representatives of this generation will have a higher level of socio-economic maturity, because at this age most young people choose the necessary profession or graduate from higher education, have a certain life skills and the opportunity to acquire a specific profession. Representatives aged 25 and older have a higher level of socio-economic and professional maturity than those aged 20-24. As a result, 25-year-olds differ significantly from each other in their life experiences or in other respects compared to 20-year-olds.

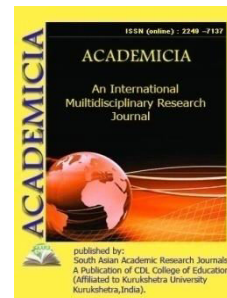
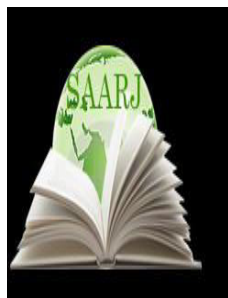
In this case, not only teachers of the family, neighborhood or educational institution, but also members of society as a whole, that is, everyone who considers themselves a member of society, must act in the spirit of patriotism for the development and interests of the country.

It is the duty of all of us in the upbringing of children, in the expansion and enrichment of their spiritual worldview, in the use of the opinions, teachings, and wisdom of thinkers, and in the development of a harmoniously developed person.

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ANALYSIS OF A FEW SPECIAL SIDES OF KHAGANI SHIRVANI'S IRFANIAN ODES

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ABSTRACT

The donation of religious and secular scholars from Central Asia to the development of science and spirituality is known and popular. The representatives of the literature created by our ancestors remain a mystery and secrets, and it is hard to say that their role and significance are still well-known enough in the global social and spiritual development. The Irfan literature and the ideas put forward in this literature can be evidence to our opinion. In this article, the emergence of irfan literature, its entrance into the palace literature, and the factors that motivated it, and the specific difficulties of the irfan odes, are illustrated in the example of Khagani Shirvani.

KEYWORDS: *The Koran, hadith, Abu Hamid Ghazzali, Khagani Shirvani, irfan*

INTRODUCTION

The development of the culture of the Muslim region began a new phase of spiritual perfection since the beginning of the XII century. It is well known that the X-XI centuries was a time when logical thinking and science came to the forefront, and the principle of reasoning was dominant. The great scholar of the new era Abu Hamid Ghazzali (1058-1111), who can be recognized as the founder of the new stage, was one of the representatives of this principle at the time. But when the great minister, science and education patron Nizamulmulk was martyred at the hands of Ismaili terrorists (1092), he began to seriously study Ghazzali's mysticism in the early 12th century, created a 40-volume work that has 4 parts called "Ihyayi ulum ad-din", which combines mystical ideas with mystic Islamic principles in a state of political disintegration. In his preface to the Persian edition of "Alchemy Happiness", this scholar specifically focused on the issue of the soul and advocated the principle of "purifying the soul" instead of "lean on intelligence", a

leading principle of the last century¹. The advancement of this principle signified the beginning of a new phase in the regional spiritual dimension - the Sufism principles or the irfan².

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Irfan is a peculiar commentary of the reality of the world, related to the essence of mysticism³. The study of the poets' work in this sphere, in particular the Khagani's irfan poems showed that the knowledge of the language and traditional literature was insufficient to properly understand the works on the subject. It is true that at the time there were dictionaries that were used to interpret mystic symbols by various scholars of mysticism. We have analyzed some of the piece of the irfan odes of the Persian-lingual Azerbaijani poet Khagani Shirvani are analyzed in this research work.

The History of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him):

باقطار خوک در بیت المقدس پا منه

با سپاه پیل بر درگاه بیت الله میا

Translation:

Do not step on the Kaba as the pigs

Do not enter the Baytullah with an elephant army.

This couplet refers to popular events in Islamic history. In the first verse, the Hakani recalls the attempts of the Crusaders to conquer the Baitullah (presently Jerusalem), and in the second, it mentions Abraha's departure to Mecca. The second story is about the birth of our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Abraha was king of Yemen. He has built a church that amazed the whole world. Although the church he built had amazed everyone in the world, but it was a simple matter for Arabians. There was no better place than the Baitullah, built by Prophet Ibrahim and his son Israel. When Abraha approached Mecca with the elephants and a large army in an attempt to destroy this sanctuary, the grandfather of Muhammad (peace be upon him) Abdulmutallib came to and demanded on him to return his camels which taken by force. It is known that Abdulmutallib was a servant of the Sacred House. So when Abraha asked him, "Why are you asking for only your camels, why don't you care about the Baitullah", Abdulmutallib replied, "I own my own camels and Baitullah has its owner and he can protect it." Indeed, when the army approached Baitullah, the birds of Abobil appeared in the sky and crushed the entire army with small stones. Immediately, the giant elephants were dropped off into the earth from these stones. Historically, this year was called the "Elephant Year" and the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in that year.

گرچه جان از روزن چشم از شما بی روزی است

از دریچه گوش می بیند شفاعات شما

Translation:

Even though the soul cannot see you through the eyeball

The light of your face will always be expressed in your words.

This line of verse is dedicated to our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) Even though the poet has never seen the our Prophet, his love for hearing about the person, the hadith and the verses is demonstrated by beautiful illustrations.

Maintenance presented in the works of famous poets and scholars:

جوشن صورت برون کن در صف مردان درآ
دل طلب کن دار ملک دل توان شد پادشا

Translation:

Loosen the armor and join the braves

Be the cheerleader, he is the king of the palace of personal estate.

In the above couplet, the word "picture" is not real meaning, but the meaning of "materiality" in general. In other words, the poet tells the reader: join the braves of those who give themselves up to the will of Allah, not to be indulged in the pleasures of the world. In the second line, this appeal continues. The poet put forward the idea, "Be willing, for the soul is the ruler of the human body"⁴. In fact, this idea is reflected in the latest work by Abu Hamid Muhammad Ghazzali⁵ (1058-1111) in the preface to the "Alchemy of Happiness", which has been repeated once more by poets of Khagani, Nizami, Navoi, and others. In Navoi's point of view, soul is a place of God⁶ while Nizami describes it as a treasure of the secrets of Allah⁷. It is important for us that Khagani mentioned this idea before other poets. Khagani says that, be the cheerleader, purify your soul since Allah is in the heart. Actually, beliefs, symbols of faith, intellect, knowledge, thinking – all is serve to the soul. This Sufism is a concept that is also in line with poetic apprehension⁷.

که پوست پاره ای آمد هلاک دولت آن
که مغز بی گنهان را دهد به اژدرها

Translation:

Whoever gives the brain of innocents to dragons

A piece of leather is going to destroy his state.

Above the couplet made a gesture to the Zahhak story in Ferdowsi's "Shahnameh". In the Arabian country, Zahhak seized power from his father and took over the kingdom. The evil spirit, disguised as a cook, fed Zahhak with his sweet treats Zahhak wants to reward the chef and asks him "what do you want for the prize" so the cook says I don't need the award, "I can kiss you on both shoulders." When the chef kisses Zahhak's two shoulders, at once two serpents grew out of Zahhak's shoulder. Serpents attack the head of Zahhak. He feeds two young men every day to calm the poisonous snakes, fry their brains and give them to them. In the above line, Khagani refers to the same event⁸. The phrase "puste poreyi" in the first verse refers to a leather apron of one of the main heroes of the incident, the blacksmith of Kaveh, which was the flag of the Zahhak oppression⁹.

Consciousness of the history of Muslim region:

من حسین وقت و نااهلان یزید و شمر من

روزگارم جمله عشورا و شروان کربلا
ای عراق الله نیک مشعوفم به تو
وی خراسان عمرک الله سخت مشتاقم تو را

Translation:

*I am Hussein of my time, the hostile peoples are Shamr and Yazid for me,
My condition is Ashuro, Shirvan is Karbala for me.*

O Allah's I love you,

I miss you very much, O holy place of Allah - Khurasan.

These two couplets express the inner experiences of Khagani, the troubles that do not devour his inner self, and his despair. The poet likens his situation to the tragedy of Ashura Day and his homeland Shirvan to the Karbala desert where Imam Hussein was martyred. The events near Karbala have been kept in the Shi'ite memory as a "tragedy of Karbala" and every year in the month of Muharram, they spend their mourning days. On that day, Imam Hussein was martyred at the command of the Umayyad Caliph Yazid bin Mu'awiya. Beruni writes in his "Remaining Signs of Past Centuries" "Shiahs weep and mourn for those who suffer." During the ten days of Muharram, the Shiahes spend the days of devotion¹⁰.

Awareness of the features of Islamic worship:

پریر نوبت حج بود و مهد خواجه هنوز
از آن سوی عرفات است چشم بر فردا

Translation:

It was a day of hajj, and the throne of the master was still there

In another side of Arafat that expects the hajj to be held tomorrow.

Hajj comes once a year and takes place during the first 10 days of Dhul-Hijjah. Poetry is about the need to do everything in a timely manner.

Consciousness of worldly knowledge:

مرا طبیب دل اندرزگونه ای کرده است
کز این سواد بترس از حوادث سودا
به تلخ و ترش رضا ده خوان گیتی بر
که نیشتر خوری ار بیشتر خوری حلوا
اسیر طبع مخالف مدار جان و خرد
زبون چارزبانی مکن دو حور لقا

Translation:

A good doctor advises me,

Beware of commerce problems in this (material) life!

Be content with the bitter and sour things in this world's table

If you eat too much Halvah it will turn into poison.

Do not enslave your soul or mind to the rival desire!

Don't bend these two scraps into four languages!

The concepts of Oriental medicine are used in these lines. In the East, there are four different types of things of human nature. Khagani recommends comparing material and spiritual aspects with human nature and avoiding subjugating the latter. When the four interconnections in the human body are violated, illness occurs. "Commerce Problems" refers to health problems that occur when one of these increases. The term "four-lingual" refers to the physiological processes associated with the four elements in the physical body of a human being, and does not bind the mind and the soul, that is to say, to avoid changes in the spiritual and mental state of the physical problems.

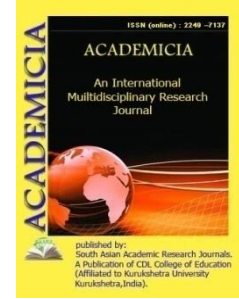
This review analyzes the status of Muslim region literature in the 12th century, the entrance of Irfan literature into the poetry, the factors that motivated it, and analyzed the "Certain difficulties of the irfan odes" in a certain category irfan odes of the Khagani Shirani is considered that "The History of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)" than "The History of the Muslim Region," "The Knowledge of Divine Worship," "Consciousness of worldly knowledge" and "Maintenance in the works of the contemporary poets and scholars".

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that today's specialist in literature has a profound knowledge of Persian-Arabic language and grammar, his profound understanding of the Koranic verses, his knowledge of the hadith, and also awareness of the stories of the prophets and holies, the principles of Shari'ah, pre-Islamic literary and historical works, the history of period and place of the poet's life, be aware of the customs, legends and stories, science and philosophy, ethics and social status of the people in that times. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the translator to translate and irfan literature to convey to the reader the essence of what the poet wants to say.

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DESIGNING A DYNAMIC MODEL OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN WEST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE OF IRAN

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ABSTRACT

The present strategy aims at designing a dynamic model of industrial development strategy in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. Population of the study includes all private and government organizations related to industries and industrial development. A synthetic model of interviews and system dynamics is used here. The study considers industrial development a dynamic model and suggests that interventive variables transform over time. A total number of 10 scenarios for industrial development in the province is proposed. Results show that simultaneous improvement of experience transfer, use of foreign counsellors, promoting information and communication power is the most effective scenario. This contributes to a better understanding of industrial development as a multifaceted phenomenon with a series of determinants in the region.

KEYWORDS: Development, Industry, Strategy, System Dynamics

INTRODUCTION

Perspectives of Islamic Republic of Iran and national aspirations are a function of efficient leadership of competent and committed managers who run different organizations, particularly in private sector where industrial development is of greatest concern (Abolalaei, 2004). Sustainable development is bound to development of its sub-functional elements (Jilcha and kitaw, 2017). Industrialization is also a function of economic growth (Mohsenvand, 2015). Economic benefits from business activities improve the quality of life worldwide (Sullivan, 2017). Factors such as facilitating investment, training skilled workforce, applying economic scales, and implementing complementary projects can accelerate industrialization and promote productivity. Thus, national revenue as well as growth rate increase (Mohsenvand, 2015). Tafler asserts that the advent of industries inaugurated a new mode of life associated with certain experiences. Results of studies by Mousapoor et al. (2016), Tayet al. (2008) show a strong correlation between values of GDP and manufacturing industries, i.e., the latter significantly influences the former. Optimal industrial development promotes quality of life. That is why industries, compared to other productive sectors, play a leading role in economics as they significantly influence means of production (Kim, 2011). Industrial development continuously promotes production factors and has an ascending trend because it is driven by emerging science and technology (Pak, 2015). Once a nation reaches a certain level of industrialization, material and spiritual needs of its population are satisfied and social work, as well as production, flourish. Consequently, national independence is reinforced, industrial products make a larger portion of exports, industrial productivity increases, means of production change and newer products are offered, population density in cities increase and rate of capital expenditures in income change (Rahmani, 2016).

Organizational strategies are designed to respond to environmental transformations in economics and industries (Farahmand, 2017). In today's highly competitive and complicated world, organizations, institutes, regions and countries that fail to realize their domestic capacities and environmental challenges or opportunities, will face difficulties (Zu et al., 2012). New concepts and theories by experts serve as effective mechanisms for organizations to survive against environmental transformations (Farahmand, 2017). West Azerbaijan Province faces many challenges in the region because the country is experiencing a period of draught and water shortage, and it shares borders with some countries, particularly Turkey as the gate to Europe. On the other hand, cultural, economic and political fluctuations pose greater burden on private and government organizations to adapt with new transformations. Innovations in marketplaces drive emerging businesses to maturity which may finally prosper or fail. This explains why some organizations, regions or countries cannot survive.

An appropriate strategic plan starts with identifying weaknesses and strengths, threats and opportunities, and addressing demands by organizations, customers and the population. Iran faces international pressures and new sanctions which impose great costs on national economy. This is intensified with climatic changes in the region which affect local economy, especially agriculture. Moreover, West Azerbaijan Province is located in a geopolitical place that shares borders with some countries, which adds to the importance of strategic planning. The present study examines the nature of industrialization in the region and proposes some ways to achieve this objective.

TABLE 1. THE LITERATURE ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

No	Researcher	Year	Field of study	Findings
1	Mehdipour	2011	Proposing an appropriate market strategy based on the position from SPACE matrix	First, internal market position was analyzed using four key strategic variables of corporate finance, corporate competitiveness, environmental stability, and industry growth potential. The resulting position from the matrix was then used to offer aggressive, conservative, defensive, or competitive strategies or a mix of them.
2	Rezaei	2009	Comparative analysis of methods of implementing strategy	Results indicate that implementing strategies in task-oriented organizations is futile, even though the company benefits from expert task-based sectors. To establish a macro business strategy, all activities need to be based on the relationship between processes.
3	YousefiRezaei	2007	Comparative analysis of methods of implementing strategy	Models for implementing a strategy in organizations have three functions. They translate the macro-strategy into an operational strategy and implement it in all organizational levels. Then, they measure the results and provide feedback for next steps.
4	Delghani	2005	Designing a strategic plan in poultry industries: a case study of Zarball company	The authors proposed long-term strategic plans. They used quantitative strategic planning matrix in decision-making phase and prioritized the strategies. Finally, they offered practical plans to implement and facilitate strategies.
5	Mehdipour	2005	Strategic planning models	A limited number of firms have established the essential chain between real organizational objectives and strategic sources, i.e. technology, production and people. Firms mainly focus on operation control and neglect financial outcomes of operations. This leads to neutralization of strategic management models.
6	Rashidi	2004	Designing an appropriate marketing strategy for SaderatBankin Yazd	The authors measured customer expectations and satisfaction through interviews with experts and bank managers and used planning committee of Saderat Bank and identified existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to

find the position of the organization in the business market. Based on the results, they offered a synthetic developmental and customer-based strategy.

METHODOLOGY

The present study uses a synthetic model of interviews and system dynamics. Thematic analysis method includes six steps: becoming familiar with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining themes, and write-up. Determinants of industrial development in the Province were identified. Then, variables with maximum positive effect on the model were identified and directed to authorities along with guidelines on their applicability. System dynamics model is extensively used for analysis and simulation of variables, factors and behaviors of phenomena in management (Stermann, 2000). Thus, it was adopted in the present study to analyze proposed scenarios for industrial development of West Azerbaijan Province in Iran. It is used for examining internal relationships between phenomena that influence the behavior of the system. By modifying model structure or parameters in the simulated environment, changes in system behavior are induced (Hamidizadeh, 2002). Results of simulations were used as guidelines for regional development.

This is an explorative analysis that uses field data collection method. A library method was used for data collection and a review of related literature. Moreover, open-ended interviews with experts for further enrichment of the subject. Data analysis was performed by Vensim through flowcharts and cause and effect diagram to examine effects of adopted policies on system behavior. Population of the study includes all private and government organizations related to industries and industrial development in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran. Apart from organizational documents, top managers and experts were interviewed through a questionnaire. Inclusion criteria for selecting expert were:

- 1) Ph.D. in management with 3 years of working experience, or M.A in management with 7 years of working experience, or B.A in management with 15 years of working experience.
- 2) Familiarity with industrial development in imports and exports
- 3) Willingness to participate in surveys, and semi-structured interviews

TABLE 2. STAGES OF DETERMINING ELEMENTS OF STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL MODEL IN THE PROVINCE

Stage	Agents	Measures
Setting objectives, mission and values	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	Based on internal and external changes, measures were set by provincial authorities.
Determining strategic industrial goals in the province	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	The researcher proposed a draft of strategic goals to be verified by provincial authorities and to be monitored for the next 3 years.

Forming SWOT matrix	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	The researcher analyzed internal and external environments to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to from SWOT, EFE, and IFE matrixes.
Identifying key qualifications and critical success factors	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	Measures to deal with strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats identified in the previous stage were determined.
Setting strategies	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities, the researcher	Based on outcomes from the previous stage, four strategies (OS, OW, TS, TW) in SWOT matrix were determined.
Setting industrial guidelines for the province	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	Considering existing strategies and annual perspective of the organization, the blueprint of provincial guidelines was written.
Determining key processes	Experts and the researcher	Measures were set considering effects of industrial strategies on provincial processes.
Determining field-specific plans and strategies	Top managers and deputies, Planning and Budget Organization, and provincial authorities	Based on results from earlier stages, field-specific goals, strategies and plans were determined.

Data analysis was done in two steps using statistical and mathematical tests:

1. Determining relationship between variables: a questionnaire was used to determine the relationship between variables. Experts' ideas based on frequency were collected and valued as in Table 3. The qualitative numbers were then fed into the mathematical model.

TABLE 3. VALUATION SCALE

Five-point scale on effects of factors on industrial development					
scale	Very high	high	Medium	Low	Very low
value	5	4	3	2	1

2. system dynamism process. Five steps of system dynamics model were followed as in Figure 1.

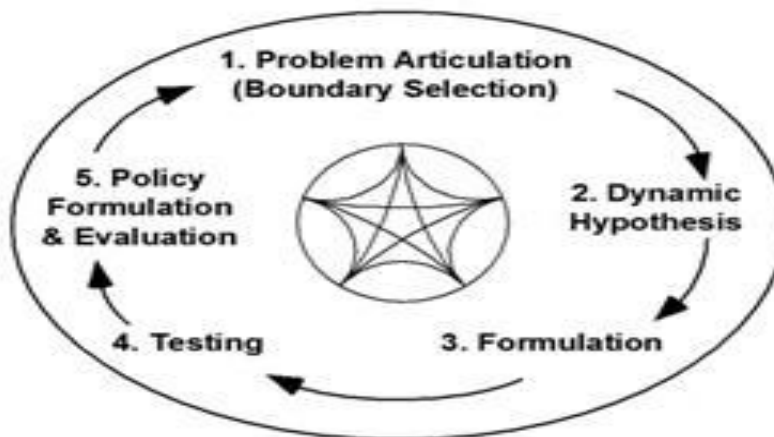


Fig 1. System dynamics model

FINDINGS

A 7-item questionnaire was handed to experts to identify the status of industrial development and its determinants in the region. Results of thematic analysis of data collected from questionnaires are summarized in Table 4. Once the system border and variable coefficients were determined, the process was simulated (Figure 2). Dynamics of variables of the study are given in Table 6. Also, a five-point Likert scale questionnaire with items that covered years 2007 to 2017 was used to create valuables of table-valued function.

TABLE 4. RESULTS OF OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

N o	Question	Response	Frequen cy
1	Does the province have a plan for strategic development?	1- yes	53.1%
		2- no	40.2%
		3- no answer	6.7%
2	If yes, how clearly is strategic development defined?	1- not much	61.5%
		2- to some extent	% 22 /2
		3- very well	17.3%
3	If not, why don't managers feel the necessity to design it?	They have a different perception of industrial development.	30.5%
		Industrial development is not a priority.	33.3%
		The required infrastructures are not ready.	36.2%
4	Is the province ready to implement industrial development strategy?	Industrial development is a key organizational principle.	17.2 %
		Long-term plans are needed.	51.2%
		Cultural backgrounds need to be established first.	32.6%
5	What are some measures taken by top managers to implement industrial development strategy in	Modeling successful countries	40%
		Incentives (financial and non-financial)	30.5%
		Training programs	29.5%

	organizational processes?		
6	Have these measures promoted industrial development system in the province?	1- yes	40%
		2- no	60%
7	What factors do you think influence industrial development in the province?	Employing internal and external experts, and engaging organizations related to industrial development	19.2%
		Supporting knowledge-based organizations, use of modern technology, promoting alterant industries	30.8%
		Promoting communications, quality, modelling, and external market development	50%

TABLE 5. VALUABLES OF TABLE-VALUED FUNCTION

Variables		year										
		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Developing internal markets		3.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Access to external markets of neighboring countries		2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3	2.6
employing internal experts		2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1
Strengthening alterant industries		3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Use of modern technology		3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.8
Use of knowledge-based organizations		3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Promoting Quality		1.8	1.9	2	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Promoting communications		3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5

TABLE 6. STRUCTURAL FACTORS IN CAUSAL GRAPH

Item	Decription
Modelling	Successful Turkish industries can be used as a model for developing external markets. Counseling Turkish experts may boost access to markets of neighboring countries and expansion of internal markets.
Support	Government support is essential for using economic potentials in the region. Local experts can also reinforce these potentials.
Alterant industries	There are plenty of fruit garden in the province which can be optimized by using alterant industries.

Technology	Modern technologies, along with knowledge-based organizations, promote productivity and quality.
Communication	Transferring experience through knowledge management system promotes information infrastructure and help train expert staff, which boost communication capacities.

Fig 2. Flowchart of SD model

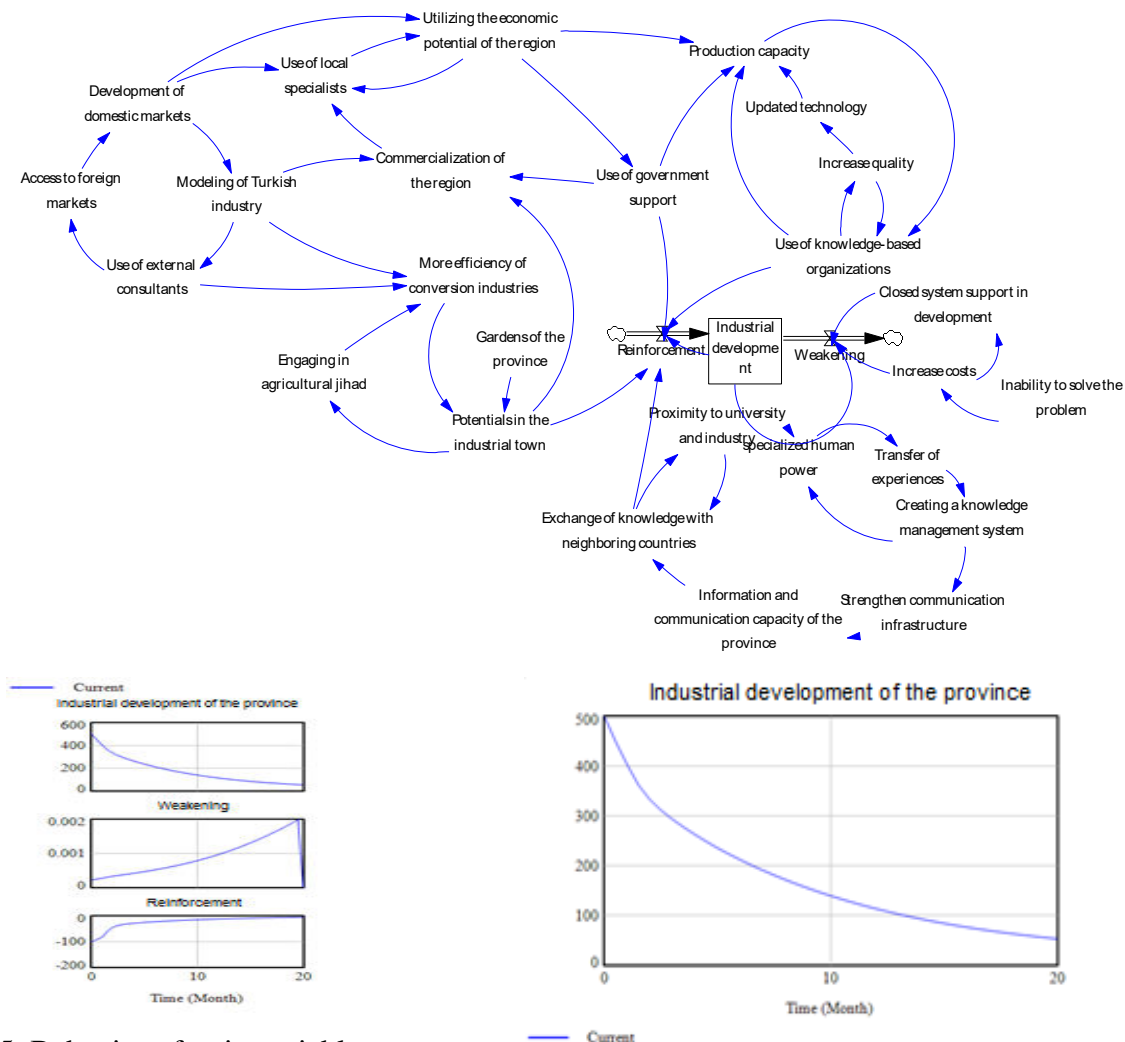


Fig 5. Behavior of ratio variables

Fig 4. Behavior of SD model of industrial development

TABLE 7. RESULTS OF SIMULATIONS AT TIME STAMP 0.5

Time (Month)	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5
5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10
11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	14.5	15	15.5	16
17	17.5	18	18.5	19	19.5	20				

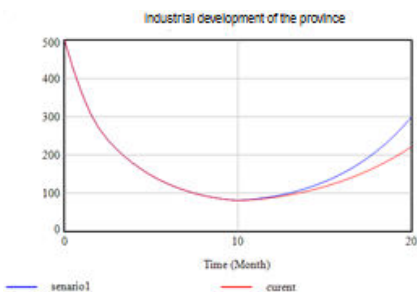


Fig 7. Behavior of SD model after promoting government support

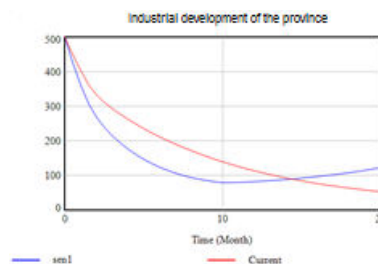


Fig 6. Behavior of SD model after promoting knowledge-based organizaitons

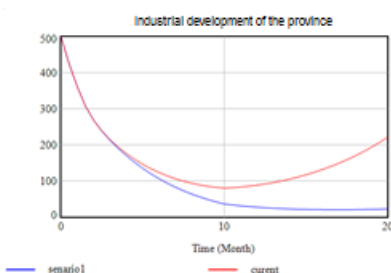


Fig 9. Behavior of SD model after promoting regional business

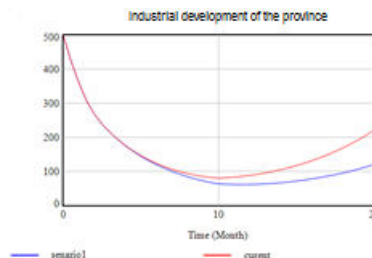


Fig 8. Behavior of SD model after promoting regional economic potentials

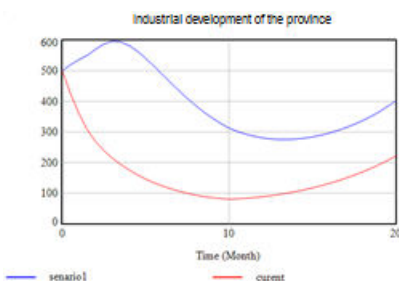


Fig 11. Behavior of SD model after modelling Turkish indstries

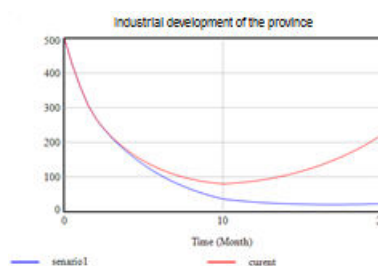


Fig 10. Behavior of SD model after increasing use of local experts

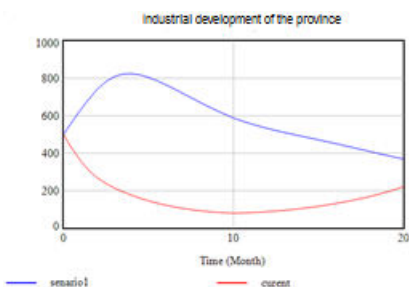


Fig 13. Behavior of SD model after promoting closed sysrtem support

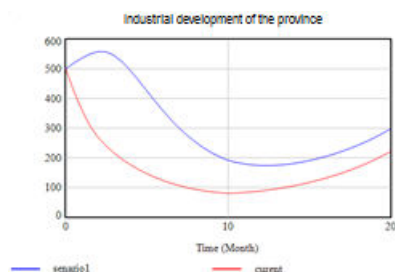


Fig 12. Behavior of SD model after promoting use of external counsellors

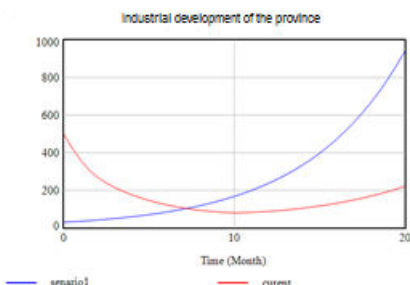


Fig 15. Behavior of SD model after simultaneous improvement of experience transfer, use of foreign counsellors, promoting information and communication power

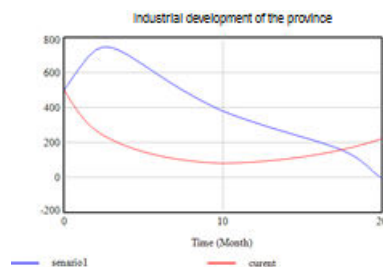


Fig 14. Behavior of SD model after promoting participation of Ministry of Agriculture Jihad

MODEL SIMULATION

Figure 4 depicts long-term status of industrial development in the Province. if other variables are considered to be fixed, it is estimated that, in the next 20 years, industrial development in the region will decrease with a slight slope. Weakening and strengthening rates of developing human resources are given in Figure 5. Since strengthening rate is greater than weakening rate, it is predicted that development will drop in the future. This is a negative trend, though there are many other factors like sanctions that exacerbate the problem. However, implementing appropriate domestic mechanisms and adopting cross-country perspectives can alleviate the problem to a great extent.

DISCUSSION

The literature shows that West Azerbaijan Province is among the least developed provinces in Iran, and annual patterns show a declining trend (Bakhtiary, 1994-2014). Our results are in line with findings of Bakhtiary (2002) and Sarvar (2013). Results of industrial development strategies show a declining trend in the next 20 years. Considering the rapid growth rate of neighboring provinces and countries, this is a negative point and call for immediate action. Therefore, the present study proposes some scenarios to promote industrial development in the region.

Scenario 1: promoting knowledge-based organizations contributes to industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of refence to knowledge-based organizations increased from 0.22 to 0.42. This will prove beneficial in the long run. As predicted, the scenario will have a decreasing trend in the first 17 years but will significantly rise after that. Results are given in Figure 6.

Scenario 2. Government support programs will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of government support increased from 0.31 to 0.51. This scenario will also prove beneficial in the long run, and shows greater growth rate than the first scenario. Results are given in Figure 7.

Scenario 3. Use of potential local economies will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of using potential local economies increased from 0.12 to 0.22. However, the scenario may have reverse effects after 7 years. That is to say, industrial development will once again decline after 7 years. Results are given in Figure 8.

Scenario 4. Commercialization of the region helps boost industrial development in the province. Accordingly, rate of commercialization increased from 0.35 to 0.55 in the model. However, the scenario showed no increase after 5 years, and showed negative growth rate after that. Results are given in Figure 9. This may be because of unplanned decisions in commercialization process. Other factors such as unawareness of local people and authorities of the importance of industrial development and lack of strong regional potentials contribute to this failure. Development plans rely mostly on a strong communal readiness and willingness to be initiated and realized.

Scenario 5. Use of experts will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of expert use increased from 0.12 to 0.22. This scenario showed no noticeable potential for regional development. Results are given in Figure 10.

Scenario 6. Benchmarking Turkish industrial development pattern will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of benchmarking increased from 0.1 to 0.2. This scenario promises an ascending trend within first 4 years, but recesses to its current status. This is because Turkish model proves effective in the short term but is not strong because of cultural differences and defective benchmarking techniques. Results are given in Figure 11.

Scenario 7. Use of foreign counsellors will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of foreign counsellors increased from 0.18 to 0.28. This scenario showed no noticeable potential for regional development in the long run. Results are given in Figure 12.

Scenario 8: supporting closed systems contributes to industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of closed system support increased from 0.58 to 0.78. Results are given in Figure 13. This scenario also shows an ascending trend within first 4 years, but weakens the trend at a steep slope. Because of rapid environmental changes and demand patterns in the region, supporting the closed system significantly deteriorates flexibility and causes irreversible damages to provincial development.

Scenario 9. Involving local farmers in regional economy will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, rate of involvement increased from 0.41 to 0.61. This scenario proved effective for short-term regional development but showed no potential in the long run. Results are given in Figure 14.

Scenario 10. Simultaneous improvement of experience transfer, use of foreign counsellors, promoting information and communication power will boost industrial development in the region. Accordingly, these variables were increased by 0.2. Results are given in Figure 15. Our results showed that the synthetic model yields the most optimal outcome in promoting industrial development. It has incremental effect and proves effective in the long run. In traditional models, people and organizations showed no interest in transferring their knowledge to other. For them, knowledge was not a scientific capital to pass on to other. Rather, it was a power leverage that guaranteed job security and promotion (Rock et al., 2015). Thus, organizations that support the spirit of information sharing and cocreation are successful in establishing effective operating processes and can promote their performance. Foreign counsellors play a significant role in this regard. Sharing knowledge and experience becomes fruitful when it is coupled with expert ideas of foreign counsellors from successful countries. Our results show that sharing knowledge and experience, and use of foreign experts' ideas can be helpful when communication infrastructures are provided. This includes software and hardware, data transfer and analysis, data organization and preservation, information interpretation and transfer, and use of computers for data

processing. Our findings indicate that all collected data are valuable and can turn to competitive advantages of the region, if processed with care.

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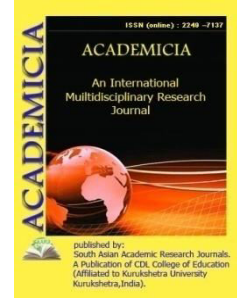
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THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF BRADZOT'S DISEASE IS CL. RESULTS OF LABORATORY DETERMINATION OF 50% AND 100% LETHAL DOSES (LD50 AND LD100) OF OEDEMATIENS STRAIN

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the results of detection of 50% (ID_{50}) and 100% (ID_{100}) lethal doses of the pathogen in guinea pigs infected with one-day Cl.Oedematiens culture grown in Kitt-Tarotzi nutrient medium from pathological samples from sheep infected with bradzot. One of the main factors in the development of Bradzot's disease is the grazing and dewing of sheep in winter and early spring, their infection with various helminthiases, a decrease in the body's resistance due to lack of protein, vitamins and minerals. The causative agent of Bradzot's disease, Cl.Oedematiens, is a motile anaerobic bacterium that produces spores in the body of a dead animal. Pathogenic spores enter the animal's body through food, water, soil and manure.

KEYWORDS: *Bradyzot, Causative Agent, Cl.Oedematiens, Lethal Dose, Kitt-Tarozzi, Anaerobic, Experiment, Dispute, Pathological Sample.*

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. In recent years, one of the main challenges is the proper development of sheep breeding, which is one of the main branches of animal husbandry, the proper care of sheep and protection from various diseases in order to obtain healthy offspring and increase productivity. The prevalence of Bradzot's disease in the subjects of karakul farming in the country, in private farms is a serious obstacle to the development of the industry. Bradzot's disease is widespread in all developed countries of the world sheep breeding. With it, sheep of low mobility and high obesity, regardless of breed and age, become ill. The disease is observed

in all seasons (mostly autumn, winter and spring). One of the main factors in the development of Bradzot's disease is the grazing and dewing of sheep in winter and early spring, their infection with various helminthiases, a decrease in the body's resistance due to lack of protein, vitamins and minerals. The disease occurs mainly at lightning speed and in very acute forms, the pathogen releases a strong toxin from the body of infected sheep, and as a result of poisoning the animal dies in a very short time (20-30 minutes, sometimes 2-8 hours). The economic damage caused by Bradzot is enormous, with 30-35% of sheep becoming ill and 90-100% dying in herds. The cost of incineration, as well as the cost of preventive measures for the burning and mutilation of mutton slaughtered sheep, is the basis of economic damage.

The causative agent of Bradzot's disease, *Cl.Oedematiens*, is a motile anaerobic bacterium that produces spores in the body of a dead animal. Pathogenic spores enter the animal's body through food, water, soil and manure. Because pathogenic spores are highly resistant to external influences, disease foci in nature persist permanently and cannot be eradicated.

In order to develop effective measures to combat Bradzot's disease, it is first necessary to study its epizootology, improve methods of diagnosis and prevention. Therefore, it is important to separate the strains of pathogens from samples taken from unhealthy farms for bradzot disease, to study their cultural-morphological and biological characteristics.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Subjects of LLCs in Guzar, Mubarek, Chirakchi of Kashkadarya region, Narpay, Bulungur, Nurabad of Samarkand region and Gallaorol districts of Jizzakh region, pathological samples (liver, kidney, spleen, spleen, liver, kidney, spleen) bone marrow, 12-fingered intestine, spleen) were isolated from the culture of *Cl.Oedematiens*, the causative agent of bradzot disease, on the basis of complete microbiological tests under laboratory conditions at VITI. In order to identify the culture of pure *Cl.Oedematiens*, its cultural - morphological, tinctorial, biochemical, biological properties were carefully studied.

A biological test was performed on 16 guinea pigs to determine the lethal dose of *Cl.Oedematiens* culture at 50% and 100%. For the experiment, guinea pigs with a live weight of 300-350 g were selected. 16 head of guinea pigs were divided into 4 groups of 4 heads. Animals in groups 1, 2, and 3 formed the experimental and group 4 guinea pigs formed the control group. A one-day *Cl.Oedematiens* culture isolated from pathological specimens for breeding in experimental animals and grown in the Kitt-Tarotssi nutrient medium was administered to the abdominal cavity of guinea pigs in the amounts given in the table below. Group 4 was not contaminated with the pathogen as a control (Table).

For guinea pigs of *Cl.Oedematiens* strain (LD50) Dosage determination results.

TABLE

Name of groups	Animals Number (head)	Send dose (ml)	Biosinov results (head,%)		
			He is dead	He survived	Killing rate
Experiment 1	4	0,26	2	2	LD50
Experiment 2	4	0,28	3	1	LD75
Experiment 3	4	0,30	4	4	LD100
Controls 4	4	-	-	-	-

Research results. All guinea pigs in the experiment and control were clinically observed for 10 days. In guinea pigs infected with the bradzet pathogen in the experimental groups, clinical signs of the disease began to appear 12–14 h after delivery of the pathogen. They began to show symptoms such as a rise in body temperature to 41.50 C, depression, rapid heartbeat, loss of appetite, lack of mobility. In sick guinea pigs with clinical signs, death was observed after 48-52 hours in a severe comatose state. Rapid swelling of the body, rapid detachment of wool from the skin, filling of the abdominal cavity with water, accumulation of gas in the intestines, hemorrhage in the intestinal wall, darkening of the auricles, accumulation of water, easy separation of the renal capsule, punctate in the liver, lungs bleeding, an increase in the volume of the spleen, bleeding in the inner wall of the abdomen were observed.

The process of pathological dissection of dead guinea pigs in the experimental group



The process of pathological dissection of dead guinea pigs in the experimental group



Analysis of the table data shows that CI at a dose of 0.26 ml. The first group of guinea pigs infected with oedimatiens died 2 heads over 10 days from guinea pigs. This means that 2 out of 4 head deaths are 50% (O'D50). The second group of guinea pigs infested with 0.28 ml of causative agent accounted for 75% (OD75) of 3 head deaths, i.e. 3 head out of 4 pigs, during the experiment. CI. The third group of guinea pigs infected with oedimatiens were all dead, and the 100% lethal dose of the pathogen (O'D100) was found to be 0.30 ml.

Thus, in experimental experiments, it was found that the epizootic Cl.Oedimatiens strain isolated from sheep infected with Bradzot's disease had a lethal dose of 50% for guinea pigs (O'D50) of 0.26 ml and a 100% lethal dose (O'D100) of 0.30 ml.

The bodies of all dead guinea pigs were lost by burning with skin after pathological examinations. Cages and pathologically dissected areas where infected experimental animals were kept were disinfected with 10% sodium hydroxide solution and 3% lysol solution. In making a reliable diagnosis of guinea pigs that died from experimental bradzot, the main focus was on the results of bacteriological examination. At the same time, clinical, pathoanatomical signs, epizootiological data observed in guinea pigs (their introduction into the abdominal cavity of the pathogen Bradzot Cl. Oedimatiens) became the basis for the initial diagnosis of this disease. In our study, Cl was reconstituted from pathological samples to make a reliable diagnosis of experimental bradycardia. Separation of oedimatiens and its identification on the basis of all cultural - morphological, tinctorial, biochemical and pathogenic features became crucial.

The internal organs of recently deceased guinea pigs served as a pathological specimen for bacteriological examination: heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, spleen, and tubular bone.

CONCLUSION

1. In acute laboratory experiments in guinea pigs, the epizootic Cl.Oedimatiens strain isolated from sheep infected with bradzot disease was found to have a lethal dose (OD50) of 0.26 ml for 50% guinea pigs and 0.30 ml for a 100% lethal dose (OD100).

2. The main pathological changes in experimental bradzot disease in guinea pigs: gas accumulation in the small intestine, hemorrhage in the inner wall of the intestine, darkening of the auricles, accumulation of water, easy separation of the renal capsule, spotted blood in the liver, lungs infusions, an increase in the volume of the spleen, hemorrhages in the inner wall of the abdomen are detected.

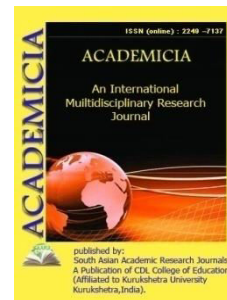
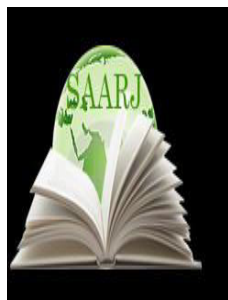
The diagnosis of experimental bradzot disease in guinea pigs was made on the basis of bacteriological tests. On the basis of bacteriological examinations, anaerobic bacilli with cultural-morphological, tinctorial, biochemical, pathogenic properties specific to Cl.Oedimatiens were isolated from pathological samples (parenchymatous organs, tubular bone).

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DETERMINATION OF IONIC CONDUCTIVITY OF POLYMER ELECTROLYTES IN LI-ION BATTERIES USING ELECTROCHEMICAL IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we studied the graph of impedance spectroscopy of a solid polymer electrolyte at room temperature for lithium-ion batteries and its temperature dependence. When studying solid polymer electrolytes, Nyquist coordinates and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy were used. The ionic conductivity of the electrolyte was $6.39 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 303 K and $1.07 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 373 K. Maximum conductivity electrolyte based on LiTf_2 was $3.075 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$, which was achieved with a sample thickness of 0.033 cm.

KEYWORDS: *Li-Ion, Polymer Electrolyte (PE), Impedance Spectroscopy, Polymethyl Methacrylate (PMMA), Conductivity.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, lithium-ion batteries are used by millions of people in their daily lives. Portable devices are used in laptops, mobile phones, and similar electronic devices because of their lightness, high energy density, and charging capabilities [1]. Polymer-based lithium-ion batteries differ significantly from lead-acid, nickel-cadmium batteries in terms of specific energy, high power density, low cost, light weight, small size. Polymer electrolyte (PE) can have good electrochemical stability and high ionic conductivity [2]. As a result of the use of liquid electrolytes, we can observe the negative effects of solvent evaporation, electrochemical corrosion and leakage, which are greatly reduced by using polyethylene [3]. PE also has properties that are very similar to those of liquid electrolytes and can maintain good electrode-electrolyte contact during battery operation [4]. There are also several types of polymer electrolyte, solid polymer electrolyte, liquid polymer electrolyte, gel polymer electrolyte [5], [6].

In this work, we investigated the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of a solid polymer electrolyte using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.

2 Experiments

2.1 Technology of electrolyte preparation. First, 2 g of polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), 1 g of ethylene carbonate (EC), 0.75 g of lithium trifluoromethane (LiTf_2) are placed in a beaker, and 40 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF) is added as a solvent [7]. Stir this mixture for 24 hours at room temperature in an IKA C-MAG until smooth, then pour into an 8 cm petri dish, fig.1 [8]. We place the sample in a Petri dish in a closed container, in a dark place, dry for 24 hours [9]. During the experiments, samples of 4 different thicknesses were taken. Selected electrolyte samples were placed in a circle between special electrodes. The appearance of these samples is shown in Figure 2. Selected electrolyte samples were placed in a circle between special electrodes. The appearance of these samples is shown in Fig. 2.

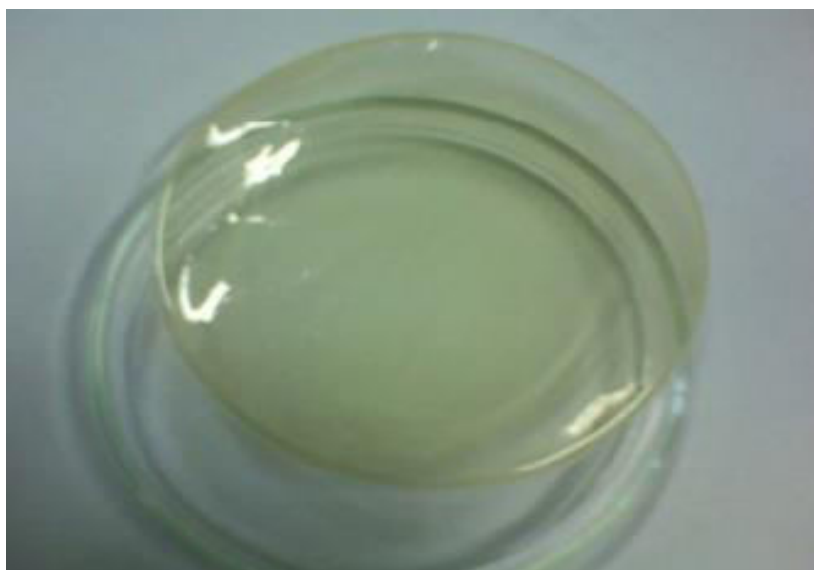


Fig. 1. Ready solid polymer electrolyte



Fig 2. Samples prepared for measurement of electrolytes.

2.2 Measurement method. A convenient way to obtain information about the electrochemical and physical properties of materials using an alternating electric field is called the electrochemical impedance method. Typically, the frequency of the external alternating electric field applied to the sample is in the range from 10^{-6} to 10^{12} Hz. In this range, one can study the bulk dielectric properties of the sample and the process of electrical conductivity [10], [11]. In our work, this method was mainly used to study the electro physical parameters of electrolytes. The efficiency of known polymer-based lithium-ion batteries depends on the electro physical parameters of a solid polymer electrolyte [8]. Therefore, the ionic conductivity of the electrolyte was checked by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy under the influence of an electromagnetic field with a frequency of 50 Hz to 100 kHz using the Hi-Tester HIOKI 3531 Z [12], [13]. The experiments were carried out with electrolytes of different thicknesses and at different temperatures. It is known that electrical impedance is the impedance of an electrical circuit to a harmonic signal. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy is one of the most reliable and effective methods for determining the ionic conductivity of liquid electrolytes, condensed salts, ion-conducting polymers and glass [10]. Nyquist coordinates are used in electrochemical impedance studies. In this method, the complex takes the ohmic plane and places the active impedance Z_r along the x-axis and the reactive impedance Z_i along the y-axis, the total resistance in complex form is expressed as follows [14].

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= Z_r - j \cdot Z_i \\ Z_r &= Z_0 \cdot \cos(\theta) \\ Z_i &= Z_0 \cdot \sin(\theta) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The ionic conductivity σ of the sample was calculated using the following formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{l}{RS} \quad (2)$$

where l is the thickness of the electrolyte, R is the active resistance of the electrolyte, S is the surface of the electrolyte [15].

3 Results. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy was used to construct a graph of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of solid polymer electrolytes; it was determined that the electro physical parameters depend on the temperature and thickness of the sample (Figures 3 and 4). As can be seen from Figure 3, the resistance of the solid polymer is 535 ohms at room temperature. It has been found that the ionic conductivity of the electrolyte increases with increasing temperature. Experiments have shown that the ionic conductivity was $6.39 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 303K and $1,07 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 373K. This shows that the conductivity of the electrolyte increases with increasing temperature.

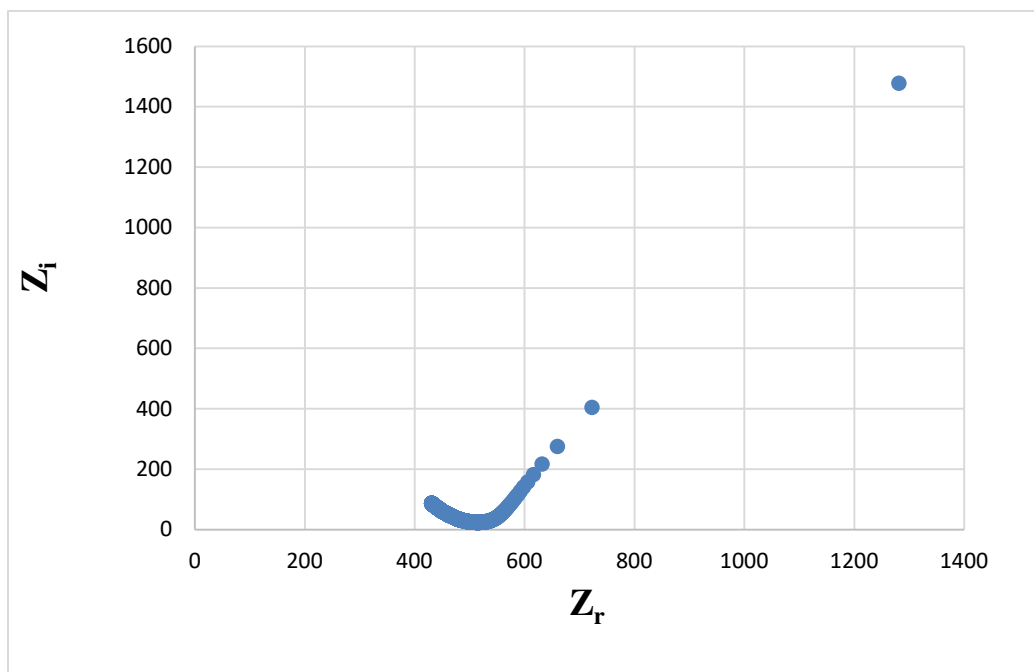


Figure 3. Graph of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of a solid polymer electrolyte based on LiTf2.

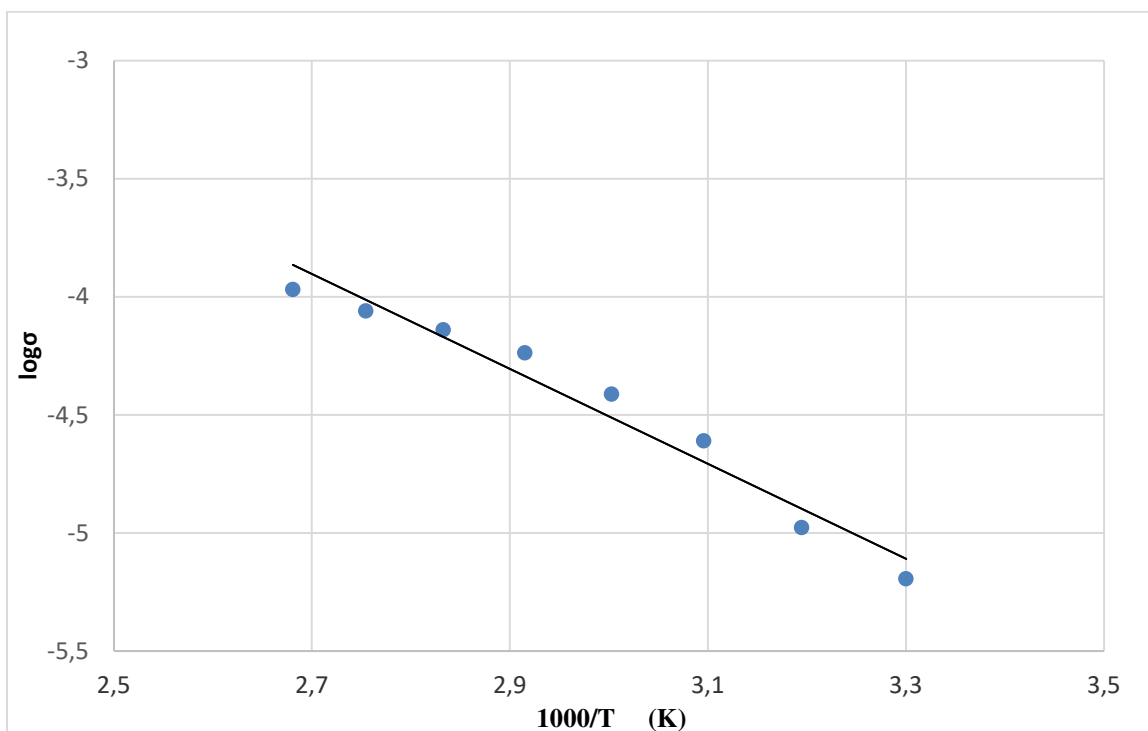


Figure 4. Temperature dependence of the ionic conductivity of a solid polymer electrolyte.

In addition, in this work, in Table 1, the dependence of the resistance and ionic conductivity of a solid polymer electrolyte on the sample thickness was investigated.

Sample	sample thickness(cm)	R _b (Ωm)	S (cm ²)	σ ($\frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$)
LiTf ₂ -1	0,033	341,46	3,142	3,07587E-05
LiTf ₂ -2	0,0246	714,28	3,142	1,09613E-05
LiTf ₂ -3	0,029	315,55	3,142	2,92498E-05
LiTf ₂ -4	0,023	457,14	3,142	1,6013E-05

As can be seen from the table above, the permeability of the LiTf-1 sample reached its maximum value and amounted to $3,075 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$.

4 CONCLUSION

The ionic conductivity of solid polymer electrolyte is $6.39 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 303K and $1,07 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$ at 373K. When studying the dependence of the electrical conductivity of an electrolyte based on LiTf₂ on its thickness, the maximum value was $3,075 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{1}{\Omega \cdot \text{cm}}$, which is achieved with a sample thickness of 0.033 cm.

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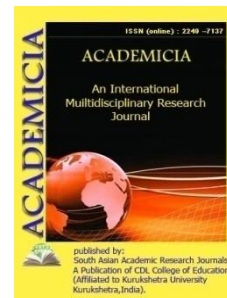
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INCREASING PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The changes taking place in the social and economic life of Uzbekistan have a significant impact on the further development of the education system. These have also affected pre-schools. The Education Act defined the new status of preschool as an educational institution and "parents are the first educators. They are obliged to lay the foundations for the physical, moral and intellectual development of the child's personality at an early age". The cooperation between parents and the staff of the pre-school ensures the fulfillment of the state's educational objectives for children. It can therefore be seen as a priority for the pre-school.

KEYWORDS: *Pre-School, Upbringing, Discipline, Children's Personality, Inclusion Of Parents*

INTRODUCTION

The changes taking place in Uzbekistani's socio-economic life have had a significant impact on the further development of the education system. These have also affected pre-school institutions. Awareness of the need for a transition from an educational discipline to a personality-centered and developmental model of education and dissatisfaction with the content and methods of the educational process offered by the standard programme of education and training for children in preschool establishments have led to a search for ways of updating the planning of the educational process.

The Education Act has defined a new status for pre-schools as educational institutions. Thus, the Law on Education stipulates that parents are the first educators. They are obliged to lay the foundations for the physical, moral and intellectual development of the child's personality at an early age. In accordance with this, the position of the pre-school institution in its work with the family is also changing.

Each pre-school educates a child and advises parents on the upbringing of their children. In all cases, preschools need to define the conditions for working with parents and improve the content, forms and methods of cooperation between pre-schools and families in child rearing, taking into account changing conditions, varied educational programmes and the needs of clients. The pre-school teacher needs to act not only as an educator of children, but also as a partner of parents in the upbringing of their children.

The extent to which the problem has been developed and the theoretical basis of the research. The analysis of normative documents on pre-school education, the study of experience in the management of pre-school institutions allow us to conclude on the need to improve the educational process and its management in the new conditions.

Thus, the problem of planning the educational process in preschools as the initial link in the education system is currently underdeveloped. The practical relevance of this problem and the scientific underdevelopment make it urgent.

METHODOLOGY

An analysis of this problem in preschool practice, using 25 preschools in Andijan as examples, has shown that preschool heads are not sufficiently aware of the need to include parents in planning the educational process and of their opportunities in improving planning and creating new types of plans.

Thus, contradictions arise:

- between the state's focus on involving parents in the educational process and the lack of a mechanism for cooperation between pre-schools and families;
- between the preschool's need for a real order from parents and the parents' lack of ability to predict their child's development and to formulate an order to the preschool on this basis;
- Between the need for targeted pedagogical influence on child development in preschools and at home and the lack of an effective model of active cooperation between teachers and parents in planning and organising the educational process. These contradictions make the problem of planning the educational process and improving pedagogical literacy of all actors one of the most urgent issues today.

The research problem is to understand how to create a mechanism for effective partnership between preschools and families in a child's education and upbringing.

The existence of the contradiction and the research problem makes it relevant to identify the essence, structure and content of educational planning, as well as the formation of parents as real customers of educational services. All of the above determined the choice of the research topic:

Pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in preschools".

The aim of the study is to substantiate and define the pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in a pre-school.

The object of the study is the educational process in a pre-school.

The subject of the study is the pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in a pre-school.

The following hypothesis was used as the basis of the research in accordance with the object and subject of the study: the inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in a pre-school is possible under the following conditions:

- With ongoing parental involvement at all levels and stages of educational planning, there is a dynamic process in children's education and learning;
- with a step-by-step method of including parents in the planning of the educational process, involving in the first step the actualisation of parents' educational needs for their own child, in the second step the pedagogical education of parents as customers of educational services in the pre-school, and in the third step the partnership of teachers and parents in the planning and organisation of the educational process;
- provided that planning is carried out using a systematic approach and has three main levels: strategic, tactical and operational.

The methodological and theoretical basis of the work is the following research, which helped us in defining the conceptual approaches:

Our research programme was implemented using a variety of methods: theoretical methods: historical and logical analysis of socio-psychological-pedagogical and managerial literature, study and analysis of research carried out in the field of pedagogy, management of educational institutions; study of the legal and regulatory framework of preschools; empirical methods: diagnosis of children's knowledge, skills and abilities; study of the management of preschools and the educational process in them; theoretical and applied design

The practical significance of the study lies in the testing of a step-by-step methodology for including parents in the planning of the educational process and the possibility of introducing this methodology into the practice of other pre-schools.

The materials can be used for further training of pre-school teachers and in classes for pre-school education students in pre-school pedagogy and management of pre-schools.

Practical relevance is provided by the author's "Programme of cooperation between pre-schools and families", scenarios for joint activities and courses on parental education.

The formative experiment confirmed our assumption that systematic work with parents promotes positive, sustainable dynamics of parental involvement in planning the educational process if its organisation ensures variability and dynamism of the content and forms of parental participation through systematic inclusion of parents in joint activities with a constant change and complication of responsibilities, raising the level of pedagogical knowledge, skills and abilities, providing freedom in choosing activities.

The three times repeated experiment showed a dynamic increase in the level of pedagogical knowledge, skills and interest in educational planning, which indicates an increase in pedagogical literacy of parents and satisfaction with the activities of the pre-school educational institution. The positive dynamics of the educational planning indicators indicates that the parents' involvement is a means of improving the planning of the educational process. The

degree of change in all indicators was based on experts' assessments and self-assessments of the subjects of the educational process.

Parents in a pre-school represent different groups in terms of educational and professional level. We have identified 5 groups, with each group having its own characteristics in terms of the nature of the parents' difficulties and expectations in the upbringing and education of their children, which made it possible to determine the direction, content and forms of work with them. This makes the process of teacher training for parents as differentiated and targeted as possible. The organization of work with parents includes: an instructional-pedagogical unit (lectures, seminars); an organizational-methodological unit (play and simulation games, exercises); a psychological-medical unit (lectures, seminars, training sessions); and improvement of practical skills (practical classes, exchange of experience, clubs and clubs).

The inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in the pre-school was carried out in the following ways:

- Study of the interests and needs of parents in educational services;
- Involving parents in the development of the social order: defining the mission of the pre-school; choosing the content of education (educational programme, technology, methods of upbringing and education of children); creating a graduate model;
- Involving parents in the development of plans at all levels: pre-school development programme, annual plan, curriculum, child's individual development maps, joint plans between educators, specialists and parents, etc.

The expert evaluation of the state of educational planning in pre-school institutions confirmed the dependence of the dynamics of the quality of planning on the level of parental involvement in planning. The quality of strategic, tactical and operative planning of the educational process increased in the experimental pre-schools.

CONCLUSION

The changes taking place in the social and economic life of Uzbekistan have a significant impact on the further development of the education system. These have also affected pre-schools. The Education Act defined the new status of preschool as an educational institution and "parents are the first educators. They are obliged to lay the foundations for the physical, moral and intellectual development of the child's personality at an early age".

The cooperation between parents and the staff of the pre-school ensures the fulfilment of the state's educational objectives for children. It can therefore be seen as a priority for the pre-school.

The pilot experiment has shown that there are different forms of organisation of work with parents. The most progressive forms of work include seminars, conferences, business games, open classes and others. In order for them to function effectively, parents must be active, independent, have certain knowledge and skills, and be interested in planning the educational process.

Parents should therefore have the pedagogical knowledge and skills to be pedagogically competent customers of educational services: an understanding of the scope of pedagogical activities, an understanding of the tasks of the pre-school, knowledge of the developmental

characteristics of preschool children, practical skills in child education, the ability to anticipate and design pedagogical activities.

The educational process in a modern preschool is a purposeful activity of teachers - child - supervisor - parents to organize the joint activities of adult and child; to create by adult a socially and developmentally appropriate environment for the child's free independent activity.

At the present stage there is a shift from a narrow understanding of planning as a procedure for making plans to understanding the plan as a model of the desired future state of an educational institution and its results based on analysis, forecasting of the internal and external environment of the institution, consumers, etc. Planning is intended to create the conditions for the successful implementation of purposeful, organised joint educational, support and management activities.

The educational planning system in a pre-school has three main levels: the strategic level: the pre-school development programme, the graduate model, and the educational programme;

- The tactical level: the curricular and annual plans, prospective plans, individual charts of children's development; the operational level: calendar plans of educational work with children, specialists' stable plans, thematic plans, diagnostic charts of children's development.

An effective system of educational planning in pre-schools involves the active participation of parents at all three levels.

The step-by-step methodology for including parents in the planning of the educational process includes: a) the actualisation of the educational needs of parents in relation to their child; b) pedagogical education of parents as customers of educational services in the pre-school; c) partnership of teachers and parents in the planning and organisation of the educational process.

The formative experiment confirmed our assumption that systematic work with parents promotes positive, sustainable dynamics of parental involvement in planning the educational process if its organisation ensures variability and dynamism of the content and forms of parental participation through systematic inclusion of parents in joint activities with constant change and complication of responsibilities, raising the level of pedagogical knowledge, skills and abilities, providing freedom in choosing activities.

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- Involving parents in the development of plans at all levels:

The preschool development programme, the annual plan, the curriculum, the child's individual development maps, the joint plans of educators, specialists and parents, etc.

Mathematical processing of the results of the experiment at all three stages showed an increase in the mean score and correlation coefficient of expert and self-assessments, which indicates an increased degree of agreement between experts and parents; a decrease in the mean square error of experts on the three parameters, which indicates an increased degree of agreement between experts observing parents' activities. Consequently, the level of inclusion of parents in the planning of the educational process in the preschool increases.

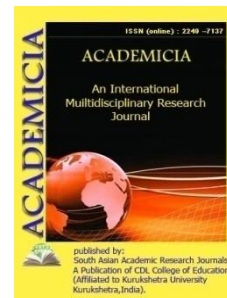
The expert evaluation of the state of educational planning in pre-school institutions confirmed the dependence of the dynamics of the quality of planning on the level of parental involvement in planning. The quality of strategic, tactical and operative planning of the educational process increased in the experimental pre-schools.

The planning system developed in the study, the specific work programmes for the individual areas, the preschool development programme and the annual plan form the basis of concrete methodological recommendations to assist preschool practitioners.

In terms of future perspectives and relevant areas of further work, we think the focus could be on exploring the use of technical tools in planning, on developing integrated educational courses to facilitate the emergence of pedagogical communities, and on developing pre-service training programmes for preschool teachers.

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ABOUT OYBEK'S NOVEL "NAVOI"

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ABSTRACT

This article is a brief interpretation of Oybek's novel Navoi. The novel "Navoi" reflects a variety of events typical of the life of the XV century, the creation of colorful images, the mastery of the transformation of the reality of life into an artistic reality. He made effective use of the art of giving his own character and individual language. Accordingly, special attention is paid to the fact that all the characters in the novel differ from each other in terms of their character and individual language.

KEYWORDS: *Badiuzzaman, Happiness Breezes, Phrases, Aesthetic Value.*

INTRODUCTION

The novel is a large-scale epic work of modern literature, the main features of which are a comprehensive and complete description of human life in all its complexity, a multifaceted plot that reflects the fate of the participants. These features are reflected in different stages of the development of the novel genre. Some sources refer to Apuleius' Daphne and Chloe, Petronius's Satyricon, and von Eschenbach's Tristan and Isolde as novels. It is true that such works have important features of the novel, but the real novel in its present sense appeared at the end of the Renaissance. The formation of the novel genre is associated with the emergence of Boccaccio's Decameron, a book of short stories written during the Renaissance. It should be noted that the term novel has been used in different senses at different times. For example, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, stories written in Romance languages, such as French, Italian, and Portuguese, were called novels to distinguish them from epic works written in other languages. Later, as a result of the formation of large-scale epic works as a special genre, the quality of "romantic" became an independent genre term, that is, "novel".

The main part

"Navoi" is a rare example of the genre of historical and biographical novel. The story of the novel begins with the return of 18-year-old Alisher Navoi from Samarkand to Herat and covers the most productive and meaningful periods of Navoi's life. The story ends with the death of Navoi. Thus, the main stages of Navoi's biography are vividly described in the play in accordance with the realities of life. In the play, Navoi's noble qualities, wonderful qualities, great services to the Motherland, people and literature are revealed one after another. The image of Navoi is portrayed in the novel as a great figure who cares for the people and the nation, who is passionate about the happiness of the country, who strives for justice and fairness. Navoi advised his friends: "... we must make every effort to prevent any catastrophe ... It is our duty to sacrifice for the health of the blessed Motherland, the nation." I want you to connect with each other, with the state, with the country, with loyalty, love. Faithfulness and love are great powers,"he said. Oybek also used Navoi's attitude to the Turkic language and literature in the novel to create the image of a great poet. As the novel suggests, Navoi loves his native language, Turkish.

In the novel, Oybek rightly emphasizes that Alisher Navoi did not discriminate against other languages. In the novel, Navoi protests against the poet Binoi:

"We have never denied the power and importance of the Persian language, the beauty and grandeur of your work in that language. We have been writing in Persian since childhood. But the advantage of our language is a great truth for us. We have cherished the love of this truth in our infancy, and we will cherish it as we learn! We have a nation, a tribe that has conquered cities, villages, deserts and mountains, and it has its own pleasure and understanding. Let us draw a pen in our own language, considering the pleasure and nature of our people, so that it may be filled with the flowers of its heartfelt thoughts. Let us sing in Turkish so that the hearts of the people will rise. Let our people enjoy the flower of the word, as well as other countries,"he said.

In the novel, Oybek charmingly portrays Jami and Navoi as teachers and students. Ordinary human relationships in life are also expressed in sincerity. Before leaving for Merv, Navoi visits Jami to say goodbye. "Jami Unihar is greeted with the same enthusiasm as at the time. The great old man (Jami), who was still sitting, smiled politely and said with a certain gentleness: "Are you waiting for Merv now?" He said.

The novel "Navoi" also depicts historical figures such as Hussein Boykaro, Khadija Begim, Momin Mirzo, Darveshali, Binoi, Majididdin. These masterfully created images play an important role in revealing the character of the protagonist Navoi. Because the author used these images to depict the life of that time. There are many tragic events and contradictions in the play, such as the battle of King Hussein Bayqara against his son Badiuzzaman, the order to execute his grandson Momin Mirza, the swords of the princes against each other, the betrayal of each other. mysteriously expressed.

In addition to the images of historical figures in the novel, there are also fictional characters such as Sultanmurod, Dildor, Arslonqul, Zayniddin, Togonbek. Through these images, Oybek summarized the life of certain social groups of the time. Also, through these images, the protagonist Navoi's character and his qualities are more vividly revealed.

The novel "Navoi" plays an important role in the formation of the language of Uzbek historical novels. The language of the work has become one of the examples of the living language of the

past, in which the language of historical heroes who lived five hundred years ago has been revived in a way that is understandable to modern readers. Oybek correctly solved this difficult task facing the language of the novel. The success of the writer was that he did not draw a sharp line between the speech of the protagonists and the speech of the author, and combined historical and modern speech. He preserved the color of the literary language of the Navoi period in his speech, styled some grammatical and morphological forms, subordinated them to the basic rules of the current stage of development of the Uzbek literary language, as close as possible to the understanding of the modern reader. But the fact is that the author's language could not be completely separated from the language of the characters and enriched with innovations in today's dictionary. Therefore, the author tried to preserve the stylistic unity between the language of the author and the language of the characters, using the Arabic, Tajik and archaic words that are no longer in use.

CONCLUSION

The novel "Navoi" is a great example of Uzbek novelism and a great achievement. The novel has been translated into Russian, English, Ukrainian, German, Belarusian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Tajik, Arabic, Persian, Estonian, Latvian and Chinese and is popular with readers all over the world.

Oybek's novels "Kutlug 'kan", "Navoi", "Ulug' yol" describe the past life of our people, while his novels "Winds from the Golden Valley" (1950), "The sun does not darken" (1959) reflect the modern reality. .

words and phrases that give the image language an individual character.

Like the language of the characters in the novel, the author's speech is also masterfully crafted. In the play, Oybek effectively uses the riches of the living vernacular: folk proverbs, wise sayings and figurative expressions, as well as figurative means such as simile, adjective, animation, rhyme, metaphor.

Oybek propagated patriotism, humanity, heroism and hatred of evil on the basis of reflecting the realities of the past, creating the image of the great historical figure Alisher Navoi, depicting his boundless love for the Motherland and the people, which fully met the requirements of the war.

In the image of Navoi, we can see the greatest qualities, his patriotism, his constant concern for the interests of the people. In particular, his hard work for the motherland and its prosperity is commendable. Navoi tries to prevent the negative events that took place in Herat at that time, and calls for justice for Hussein Bayqara. Badiuzzaman and Hussein Bayqara are trying to improve relations.

A. Navoi works tirelessly for the welfare of the people. During his tenure as prime minister and minister, he dug canals, planted gardens and built buildings.

Navoi's love is not given in the play, but Navoi helps Arslanqul and Dildor, who have infinite love for each other, to save them from tragedy and achieve their love. Although these heroes are portrayed in the play as characters, there is no doubt that Navoi did such great things in history.

A. Navoi is known for his famous works. Oybek also skillfully showed the poet's creative process. He tried to describe Navoi's hardships in writing Hamsa, as well as how he saw the world through his other works.

Navoi's attitude to religion is also reflected in the play. The dream of the great thinker to go on pilgrimage is so beautifully expressed in the play that you will be amazed when you read it, but this dream will remain a dream for Navoi.

In the play, Oybek Navoi portrays true patriotism. It is also a vivid description of the injustices that took place in Herat and Khorasan during the reign of the Timurid prince Hussein Bayqara, the conflicts between father and son, the assassination of Mumin Mirza, the struggle for the throne, the relentless pursuit of national prosperity. given Navoi's self-respect for human qualities, commitment to values,

It is commendable that he always cared for the country. It is worth mentioning the images that agree with Navoi. These are: Sultan Murad, Zayniddin, Arslanqul, Dildor, Momin Mirzo, Jami.

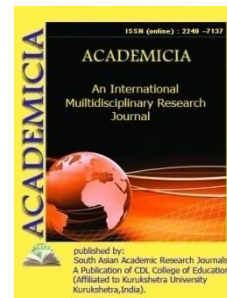
We can name such heroes as Majididdin, Togonbek, Nizamiddin, who opposed Navoi's great ideas and envied him.

Navoi has always been proud of his native Turkic language, and the fact that he has always done research for its development has not gone unnoticed in the novel. This is evidenced by the fact that Navoi was the first to create "Khamsa" in the Turkish language. The reader of the novel will see that the historical truth is integrated with the fictional images.

Indeed, the novel "Navoi" has its own artistic and aesthetic value, content, artistic and visual means, the sequence of events, the ability to be a mirror of the historical truth, the fact that the protagonists interact with each other, that is, It is a work worthy of high praise and recognition due to the combination of historical and historical images. Therefore, this century has not lost its value for many years. Because a true work of art never dies. People do not forget such works. Oybek's novel, which is a vivid portrayal of Navoi in Uzbek classical literature and a great thinker, will live on forever.

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WHAT TO LEARN IN THE COURSE "NATURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE MAINLAND AND OCEANS"

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ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed information on what is covered in the course "Natural Geography of Continents and Oceans". There are also views on the importance of using modern pedagogical technologies in teaching this subject. The general natural geographical concepts of the content of the geography of continents and oceans taught in schools give rise to the concepts of regional natural geography and some features of the landscape. The study of matter in this order coincides with didactic, systematic, scientific directions. The natural environment is clearly visible in the northern and southern sections of the African mainland. It will be much easier to understand the phenomena of atmospheric circulation in the example of the mainland. In order for students to master the science of natural geography of the mainland and the oceans, it is important to use advanced and modern methods of teaching, to introduce new information pedagogical technologies.

KEYWORDS: *Cartographic Concepts, Continents And Oceans, Subtropical, Cartographic Applications, Use Of Mixed Methods, The Integrity Of The Geographical Crust, The Rotational Motion Of Matter, Rhythm, Cooperation, Heated Debate, Exchange Of Views, Climate , Relief, Nature Complex.*

INTRODUCTION

The course of continental geography differs from other courses by the large amount and variety of knowledge. Of particular importance is the formation of geographical concepts in the course. Students' understanding of natural objects and phenomena is divided into two groups. 1. Concepts of memory. 2. Gain insights. The second concept is more appropriate for this course. The reason is that students do not have the opportunity to see and feel some of the studied geographical objects and events. At this time, visual aids and students' live speech play a leading

role in the formation of concepts. However, knowledge of the external features of geographical objects and events is associated with the formation of concepts. These are the components of nature, images of typical natural complexes, the peculiarities of their location on the map (cartographic concepts), etc. k. There are also concepts that depend on time. The separation of the same features of objects and events and their definition is carried out in the process of forming concepts. The formation of geographical concepts is done in several stages.

The first stage is the introduction of new concepts into the educational process and the separation of its significant signs, for example, the signs of the concept of the “subtropical climatic region” are studied for the first time on the topic “Earth's relief and climate”.

Students learn the reasons for the formation of consecutive atmospheric pressure by season. For this reason, it is familiar with the types and dispersion of air masses. It will know the signs that depend on the concept of the subtropical region, that is, the warm and dry weather of the weather is a warm and humid winter month. Here, the pupils occupy only these characters, again, according to the seasons they need to bring their images to the eye. Even it is necessary to understand the reasons for the exchange of air masses. At the second stage, the content of concepts becomes more evident in the study of matter iqlimini. On the topic of the African climate, when striking the single concept of the “Mediterranean climate of African droughts”, students are formed with the belief that the signs belonging to the subtropical climatic region are correct. When crossing the southern subtropics of Africa, the content of these concepts becomes deeper. Another type of subtropical region in the process of reading the Australian mainland is familiar with the continental climate. The South is united by origin to the subtropical region in the study of the mainland of North America. As a result, students will be able to independently say the most necessary signs of these concepts without suffering.

Main part.

The general natural geographical concepts of the content of the geography of continents and oceans taught in schools give rise to the concepts of regional natural geography and some features of the landscape. The content of the course consists of various knowledge. These are: Concepts and terms related to general geology, natural territorial complexes, its components, natural processes and events, natural geographical description of the world's regions, population and its role in the economy. Contains information from the political map of the world's population. Most of the knowledge of general geology is taught in the course of continents and oceans in the context of school geography courses. Much of this knowledge is studied in the geography of continents.

These include climate, relief, natureeksixi, geographic shell natural resources and others. The content of most concepts in the 5-th class is further strengthened in the 6-th class. These are concepts such as climatic features, isotherms, Equatorial, subequatorial, tropical climatic regions are used on the basis of wind atmospheric precipitation, atmospheric pressure, air masses, climate and other concepts. At the course of the mainland and the oceans, knowledge is needed, which comes into contact with general geographic laws and which separate natural components characterize properties. These include: the location and development of relays types minerals, precipitation and temperature and general geographic characteristics that belong to the geographic shell and are of great importance to the general population. In school geography, a

grid of these characteristics is involved: 1. One integrity of the geographic shell 2. Rotational motion of substances. 3. Rhythm 4. Geographic zonal.

Most of the course content covers individual concepts. For example: the Volga River, Lake Baikal, the Pamir Mountains, the savannas of Africa, Australia, the plains of Eastern Europe, and so on. In order to distinguish the natural features of the continent and their territorial features, it is necessary to master a large number of geographical objects and events. But regional theoretical knowledge and individual concepts should not overlap in terms of quantity. Individual concepts are usually used to distinguish the properties of a particular region, object, and event. Individual concepts are also necessary in further defining general concepts and in solving educational tasks. Therefore, the content of the course includes information about the largest rivers in the world. They are supplemented by general concepts such as regime, saturation, and high relief. This is where the individual and the general concepts come together. Information and materials on geographical changes, research methods are of great importance in the study of the geography of continents. There is an opportunity to develop the skills and experiences learned through cartographic methods. Some of the knowledge gained in the elementary course of natural geography will be further strengthened in this course. Extensive experience in the study of the geography of continents and oceans. Effective use of them should be an important task and duty of every geography teacher. The geography of continents and oceans currently taught in the program includes a regional section, i.e., the natural geographical features of the continents and a general section. The general section is a component of nature and is essential for understanding and changing the general laws.

School mainland geography differs from this course in high school in many ways in the order of learning. At school, first the mainland of Africa, then the mainland of the southern hemisphere, if at the end the mainland of the northern hemisphere is studied. At the end of the course, depending on the structure, the matter of Eurasia, which is complex and has different natural conditions, is studied. The study of matter in this order coincides with didactic, systematic, scientific directions. The natural environment is clearly visible in the northern and southern sections of the African mainland. It will be much easier to understand the phenomena of atmospheric circulation in the example of the mainland. If the geography of matter is studied as given in the plan, then the possibilities of thorough creation of knowledge and from the scientific and pedagogical side will be much broader. All matter study procedures are given the same as in the program. In the program, subjects are given special attention to intermediate links. Basically it comes into contact with physics, botany, historical sciences. Research of matter if discovery requires historical knowledge, such concepts as the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the circulation are in contact with physics.

Basically, the study of the course is carried out based on the knowledge and skills acquired in the initial courses of geography of nature. The teacher is used as knowledge based on the general knowledge that the students have acquired in these courses. For example: in the study of African mainland relays, data from the 5th grades can be used in the reader's answers. The knowledge and experience that students have worked on the card in the 5th grade can be used in all subjects of the geography of the mainland and the oceans. It is necessary to make effective use of the knowledge gained in all subjects. Students know the classes of the most necessary plants in the course of Botany. And in the course of history, the most ancient countries are Rome, China, Greece, Egypt, India and other countries with a brief geographical background, all kinds of cones

in the geometrical Sciences have spatial influences in the form of graphs. The basis of the content of the geography of matter and oceans arises the definition of matter and geographic objects. The knowledge relevant to these objects is shown in general geographic and thematic cards. 6-class cards are not only a scientific basis for students, but also a foundation of knowledge, which will be necessary for the development of skills and experience.

The use of cartographic tools used in this course is one of the highest techniques in passing the course. The reason is that students use the card to issue a tariff on any geographic object or region. In the teaching of the geography of matter, the semicircular card from the poster cards the world political card thematic cards the natural card of the climate, vegetation, nature zones, mainland and some of their sections are widely used. Some students use Atlas cards if they are to work with. In the atmosphere, all the cards are clearly given. Cards without records are issued for some matter. Summarizing the work with them in the lessons should be the main task of the teacher. The geography of the mainland and the oceans needs a huge amount of different sighted weapons. Film films on this course, a lot of vidofilms. Often there are dozens of Motion Pictures in the equatorial forests of African savannas. Events belonging to different parts of the world can be used in each lesson, showing the well-known French oceanographer Jacques Iv Cousteau's filmography, which he showed himself. In the lessons of natural geography of the mainland and the oceans, posters and paintings are used. Basically" in the valley of the year", "on the banks of Chad", "Lake Nyasa". There are dozens, hundreds, photos of them, such as" Zambeziy sharsharasi", "Congo equatorial forests", "pigmey tribe", "African savannas", in which the external manifestations of geographic objects and phenomena are shown. In some pictures, typical landscapes are shown, in which sandy deserts, floral deserts, rocky deserts are given landscapes, in some pictures the external manifestations of plants and animals are clearly shown. In teaching the course of the geography of the mainland and the oceans, it is necessary to make fertile use of collections of minerals and herbarium of plants. In teaching the course, teachers use more conversational techniques. This method works in conjunction with more cards and sight weapons.

The method of explanation is widely used to establish similarities and differences between different regions. This method is used when it is not possible to map objects. When students visualize the appearance of objects, descriptive conversations may or may not read and use sections of general geographic content that relate to those objects. Conversational methods are widely used to describe the forests of Africa and Latin America, to convey the monsoon climate to students, and to describe the work of rivers and travelers. Students will be able to participate in conversational classes on all continents. In the teaching of the geography of continents, the reproductive method is widely used, that is, the independent acquisition of knowledge by students on the basis of ready-made plans: as is known, the natural geographical description of continents is based on individual plans. For example, rivers and objects on all continents are studied according to the same plan. Experiments have shown that teachers learn a few lessons on a ready-made plan (reproductive) without the help of another textbook, and that learning with their participation gives good results. Provides ample opportunities for students to learn ready-made plans when exploring geographic sites and to acquire knowledge independently in their practical application. The most important thing is to ensure that the acquired knowledge is systematic. In teaching the African continent, the teacher explains to the students a plan to give a natural geographical description of the objects. This plan becomes more complex from lesson to

lesson. By the end of the course, students will be able to work fully and independently with these plans. This develops students' ability to work with this method.

In the last years, the importance of geography maps in the unification of independent and practical work of students is great. The educational methods used in the natural geography of the mainland and the oceans should be different. The use of mixed techniques in teaching the course gives effective results. As students move from the mainland to the mainland, their knowledge becomes deeper, their skills and experience in handling cards becomes higher. For this reason, the possibility of writing exact descriptions to the mainland and its sections through the card will be high.

The importance of using modern pedagogical technologies in teaching science

Today, developed countries have accumulated a lot of experience in the application of pedagogical technologies that increase the educational and creative activity of students, guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process, the basis of which is interactive methods.

It is believed that the most optimal way to increase the effectiveness of education in modern conditions is the organization of training with the help of interactive techniques. The most correct step in finding answers to the above questions is to get acquainted with the lexical meaning of the term “Interactive” – the base concept. From a logical point of view, interaction, first of all, expresses the conduct of social subjects in conversation (dialogue), an action based on interaction, activity.

In traditional education, too, naturally, the basis of the conversation is information. But the main source of information transfer is the experience of the teacher, which in the process he leads, dominates, that is, he seeks to convey knowledge to the students in a verbal manner at the main time of the lesson. Showing activity is characteristic of the teacher, and the students in this situation remain silent listeners. Their main task is to listen to the teacher, write in the necessary places, answer when addressed with questions, a phrase from the speech, as far as it is allowed in rare cases. One aspect in traditional education is that it prioritizes not only in lecture classes, but also in seminar classes in schools. According to him, in the role of the “supplier” is no longer represented by a teacher, but a reader. The reader basically shows the knowledge he has mastered, and the teacher listens to his thoughts, addresses them with questions in the necessary places. The group of students (team) in this situation remains completely silent participant, listener. At first glance, the adoption of information transmitted by a student or a teacher evokes intimidation, as if creating an opportunity for a group (team) of students to master knowledge. However, as the results of psychological research show, the knowledge (information) received in this way is very quickly forgotten.

In particular, American psychologist scientists R. Garnikau and F. According to MacLure's studies, the natural physiologic and psychological capabilities of an individual make it possible to preserve to a different extent the knowledge acquired in certain forms. That is, the person: 10 % when he reads the source himself; 20 % when he hears the information; 30 % when he sees the event, phenomenon or process that occurred; 50% when he sees the event, phenomenon or process that occurred and hears the information about them; 80% when he transmits the information (information) by himself (in words, demonstrates his knowledge). %; when applying the acquired knowledge (information, information) to its activities, 90% of the volume of information is able to be kept in mind. Accordingly, interactive teaching is organized on the

basis of “the interaction between the main participants of the educational process – the teacher, the reader and the group of students, heated discussions, the possibility of mutual exchange of views, free thinking in them, the double statement of their personal views, the joint use of solutions in problematic situations, the emergence of mutual affinity of students in the – the group of students is characterized by” mutual respect, understanding and support for each other, being in a sincere relationship, achieving spiritual unity, etc.". In order for students to master the science of natural geography of the mainland and the oceans, it is important to use advanced and modern methods of teaching, to introduce new information pedagogical technologies. The reforms carried out in the field of education in our republic are subject to a new look at the educational system, raising it to the level of world standards taking into account the requirements of society and the need for a person, wide use of advanced pedagogical experiences of developed countries in the implementation of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational.

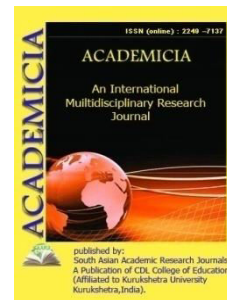
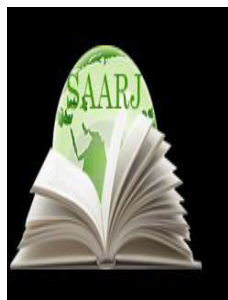
CONCLUSION

In the study of the course of natural geography of the mainland and the oceans, mainly the methods of speech (question, answer) are used. This method is used to explain new or general concepts in the comparison of the iqlimini and internal waters of the mainland. Methods of explaining similar and different endings of different regions are used. It is useful for students to choose conversational techniques when imagining objects related to climatic regions.

The basis of the content of the course of natural geography of the mainland and the oceans is the assessment of geographic objects. A lot of knowledge related to these objects is generated by working with general geographic and thematic cards, concepts using the method of comparing them. Cartographic techniques used in this course are the most important techniques.

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RUSSIAN FOLK TALE

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ABSTRACT

The article presents different types of fairy tales: magic, everyday and animal tales. The tale is a rich folklore genre. The article also includes the words of our great writers about the fairy tale. Human motives are described in the Russian fairy tale. Influence of a fairy tale, its impact on the development of literature. The fairy tale has a pronounced character. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. This creates a measured epic rhythm, a philosophical tonality, and restrains the dynamic swiftness of plot action. Lomonosov wrote that, thanks to fantastic fiction, "an ordinary and natural idea", that is, the truth of life is expressed "more strongly" than if the story was carried out without fiction.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, Fairy Tales, Fairy Tales, Animal Tales, Social Tales, Characters, National Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

Russian folk tales occupy a special place, it comes into a person's life in childhood in a wonderful, magical and unforgettable way. A fairy tale is a treasure of folk wisdom. In ancient times, with the help of oral folk art, people could express their thoughts, attitude to the world around them. Each fairy tale has an educational orientation so that children from a young age learn to be fair, wise, kind, honest, smart, courageous, as well as respect elders and distinguish between good and evil. First of all, we must get as clear an idea as possible about the very term "fairy tale". We will begin the definition of the concept of a fairy tale by studying the word "fairy tale", with how this concept is denoted in different languages. Will not such a consideration show what the people themselves understand by the word "fairy tale", what they mean by this concept? It is not only its folk-poetic character and its aesthetic merits that motivate us to study

the tale. Knowledge of a fairy tale is essential for all literary scholars, especially literary historians. The fairy tale played a huge role in the formation and development of European literature. The influences of the fairy tale, its impact on the development of literature are associated with certain periods of this development. [Propp] V.Ya. Propp believes that "fairy-tale motifs are often tripled: three tasks, three trips, three meetings, etc. This creates a measured epic rhythm, a philosophical tonality, and restrains the dynamic swiftness of plot action. Lomonosov wrote that, thanks to fantastic fiction, "an ordinary and natural idea", that is, the truth of life is expressed "more strongly" than if the story was carried out without fiction. In the popular custom of friendship, and when a good disposition is neglected, then the matter turns into those relations about which the proverb says: "As it comes around, it will respond." Of course, hospitality, friendship, and condemnation of those who trample on good customs are just as common among other nations, but the fairy tales of each nation speak of this in their own way. It is about this manifestation of national characteristics in artistic creation that Alexander Pushkin wrote: "There is a way of thinking and feeling, there is a darkness of customs, beliefs and habits that belong exclusively to some people."

East Slavic legends, tales and myths are rightfully considered one of the most fascinating in world culture. For the first time their diversity was presented to the world by the famous Russian folklorist, historian and scientist Alexander Nikolaevich Afanasyeva (1826-1871). He collected several hundred fairy tales in Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and then organized, literary processed and published the most complete and famous collection of Russian folk tales.

Each nation had its own fairy tales. But the meaning and content of the tale were the same. The negative heroes of fairy tales were punished, and the good ones were rewarded. From the very first words of the tale - "In a certain kingdom, in a certain state." The listener is immediately seized with a mood, a mood of epic calmness. These tranquility are only an artistic shell, contrasting with the inner passionate and tragic, and sometimes comically realistic dynamics.

Fairy tales are divided into three groups: animal tales, magical and social tales.

In a folk fairy tale, bright, memorable fairy images are created not only of goodies, but also enemies, including hostile magic monsters. The fairy tale has a pronounced character. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. Fairy tales start with disaster. Sometimes trouble corresponds to a situation in which something is missing, missing. Extraordinary fantastic heroes act in it, good and truth overcome darkness, evil and lies. Such tales as the tale of the three kingdoms - copper, silver and gold, about Finiste the clear falcon, about the Frog Princess, about Kashchei - the Immortal, about the heat - a bird and many others. Fairy tales of themes they achieve this goal more successfully, which pleases the mind, as an intricate drawing pleases the eye. A cheerful combination of words, an entertaining character, a special tone make fairy tales a vivid example of art, akin to painted clay horses and rams, delicate patterns of folk embroidery, and fancy wooden toys. Thus, in Russian fairy tales, various expressive means are widely used, creating a unique image of the Russian hero, Russian nature and the world that surround the heroes.

Fairy tales about animals. The main characters in it are animals. Animal tales can be distinguished from others, where animals play a supporting role and are not the heroes of the story. In the characterization of the characters, an allegory is manifested: the images of the habits

of animals, the features of their behavior resemble the image of human behavior and introduces critical principles into the narratives, which are expressed in the use of various methods of satirical and humorous depiction of reality. For many centuries, tales of animals and birds have been a kind of social, everyday encyclopedia in Russia. Here are condemned cunning, liars, rogues, fools, lazy people, thieves, ignoramuses, fools, misers, bully, rude, hypocrites, bigots. Human vices are exposed to shame and laughter. The most popular animal tales are the tales of the fox and the wolf. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. It should be noted that an important property of the characters of an animal fairy tale: they talk to each other. Any animal tale consists of dialogues between characters. In addition, each character has its own name and character. For example, "Fox and Wolf", "Cat, Rooster and Fox", "Fox and Bear". In all fairy tales, the fox is flattering, vindictive, calculating and cunning. Another hero of animal tales is the bear. He has power over other animals.

The hero of a fairy tale is a simple person: a peasant, a blacksmith, a soldier. They are hardworking, humble, honest, but extremely poor. He is opposed by a rich man who personifies all the bad qualities of the people: stinginess, cruelty, laziness, gluttony, stupidity, etc. In contrast to a fairy tale, an everyday fairy tale is more ironic, more ironic. The joke here pervades the whole story. Emelya caught a pike in the hole. In gratitude for the returned freedom, she taught him to say miraculous words: wanting. "Emelya immediately pronounced them on the river - and the buckets of water themselves went up the hill, came to the hut, they themselves stood on the bench and did not splash the drops. Emelya's ax began to chop wood himself, and the wood went and piled into the stove. The miracles of everyday fairy tales are a deliberate invention, a mockery, but, as in other fairy tales, they are not aimless. As a rule, a poor man, thanks to his intelligence and ingenuity, leaves the rich a fool. The hero of the everyday fairy tale acts without wonderful helpers. In the center of the plot is one episode, the action develops quickly, there is no repetition of episodes. For example, "Ivan - the fool guarded the door" is considered a household fairy tale. It tells the story of a stupid young man who was ordered to guard the door. Another of the everyday tales is "Porridge from an ax". The protagonist of the tale is a soldier. He wanted to eat and ordered the old woman to cook porridge. By cunning, the soldier lured the old woman out of the groats and butter and cooked the porridge. The soldier was a cunning and intelligent person, and the old woman was a greedy but inquisitive person.

In the history of science, there is a certain interest in the problem of fairy tales, which forms an empirical basis. The history of folklore studies of fairy tales is quite rich: A. Afanasyev, F. Buslaev, A. Veselovsky are Russian researchers of the fairy tale heritage. Of course, one should not forget about the role of A. Pushkin, M. Lomonosov and many other creative people and cultural figures [Gura 2012]. In the 17th century, R. Descartes succinctly and succinctly substantiated the role and purpose of the tale as an optimizing principle of subjective life. AND. In the 18th century, Herder expressed the idea of folklore as the most important manifestation of the folk spirit, and of a folk tale as part of folk wisdom. F. Schiller defined a fairy tale as a play with words, which restores the integrity of human existence, split into the real and the desired. The great psychologist and philosopher Carl Jung said: "... a fairy tale is a code language, a nation's code. And if she is stupid, then on purpose, because she should be publicly available." [Kostina 2009].

CONCLUSION

The tale is spread all over the world. There is no such people who would not know her. Each nation has its own national fairy tales, its own plots, its own character heroes. Reading a fairy tale, a person worries, worries, and when finally everything ends safely, pleasure is experienced. A fairy tale is a bright living part of our national culture.

With further study of the structure, fairy tales will find a place and wonderful moments, but not as a basis for classification (when a wide variety of fairy tales belong to this type, if only they contain this moment), but as an integral part of the plot. Such motifs and episodes often pass from fairy tale to fairy tale, and it is impossible that the replacement of one motive with another affects the classification, forcing the plot to move from number to number in the index. There is no doubt that reading folk tales will bring the reader many happy moments. As if on wings, they will take him to an imaginary world, more than once make him marvel at the wealth of folk invention, and those who begin to reflect on what he read will discover the deep meaning of folk fantasy.

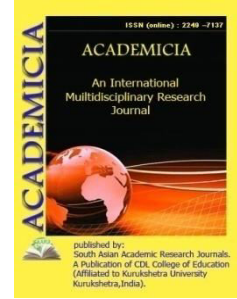
Fairy tales are a clever miracle created by the artistic genius of the people, "a miracle, wondrous," as the storytellers say about their creations. V. P. Anikin.

We take purity, simplicity from the ancients, We drag sagas, tales from the past, because good remains good in the past, future and present.

Vladimir S. Vysotsky

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STUDY OF INDIAN ROCK-CUT ARCHITECTURE

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INDIA

ABSTRACT

The rock-cut structures are the most magnificent item of Indian art. Most rock-cut monuments were intimately linked to different faiths and religious activities. At the start, magnificent Buddhist and Jain rock-cut monuments were constructed in places such as Bihar to the east and Maharashtra to the west. The Buddhist monks dug many caverns for worship and housing reasons. Chaityas (Prayer Halls) and Viharas are the finest examples (monasteries). The windows, balconies and portals were sculpted in these rock-cut buildings as enormous arch shaped apertures.

KEYWORDS: *Architecture, Rock, Native Indian, etc.*

INTRODUCTION

The Indian rock-cut architecture is more diverse and more abundant than any other rock-cut kind in the world. "Rock cut architecture is the technique to create a building from solid natural rock. Unless the left rock is made up of the architectural components of the excavated interior, rock that is not part of the building is removed. Indian rock cut architecture in nature is mostly religious. In India there are more than 1,500 documented constructions for rock cutting. Many of those buildings include works of art of worldwide significance and most of them are decorated with beautiful stone carvings. These old and mediaeval buildings are important accomplishments in structural engineering and workmanship. Often the effort has surprised visitors, but viewed from one perspective, a rock-cut building is a decorative rock quarry; most of the excavated stone is usually used for commercial use elsewhere. In India, caverns were seen as holy sites for a long time. Caves enlarged or made entirely by men were considered as sacred as natural caves. In all Indian religious buildings, even independent ones, the sanctuary has been built to have the same grotto-like atmosphere, because it is usually tiny and gloomy and without natural light. The earliest rock-cut building is located in the Barabar caves, Bihar, which were constructed about the 3rd century BC. The Western Deccan has other early grotto temples, mostly Buddhist shrines

and monasteries, ranging from 100 BC to 170 AD. Initially, wooden buildings were presumably connected with them, which would have decayed with time.

The artists have historically carried in their rock-cut temples design aspects from wood: expert craftsmen carved rock to mimic timber texture, grain, and structure. The Bhaja Caves, the Karla Caves, the Bedse Casas, the Kanheri Caves and parts of the Ajanta Caves were some of the oldest caves. Relics discovered in these caverns indicate that the sacred and the commercial are linked. Buddhist missionaries are known to have merchants escorted across India on major international routes. Some of the most magnificent cellar temples, commissioned by rich merchants, featured pillars, arches and ornate façades. They were produced during the era in which the Roman Empire and Southeast Asia flourished in sea commerce.

Though the 5th century produced self-standing structure temples, rock-cut cave temples were being erected in parallel. Later rock-cut cave construction, like in the Ellora caves, grew increasingly complex. The monolithic temple of Kailash is considered the highest point of this kind of building. While cave temples were still constructed until the 12th century, rock cut architecture became nearly entirely structural in character. In other words, rocks have been chopped into bricks and built independent buildings. Kailash was the final magnificent temple excavated using amazing rocks". Many rock reliefs, relief sculptures cut into rock faces and located outdoors or elsewhere.

Early natural wineries



The earliest human caves were natural caves that they used or occupied for a variety of purposes, for example for shrines and shelters. "Evidence shows that throughout the Paleolithic and Mesolithic eras, until approximately 6000 BC the caverns were initially inhabited and somewhat changed. These modifications are not architecturally categorised. Early examples featured rock overhanging decoration with rock cut patterns. The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, now recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, are situated on the border of the Deccan Plateau, where severe erosion has created enormous sandstone outcrops. Researchers discovered rudimentary tools and beautiful human-made rock drawings at numerous caverns and caves in the region, the oldest of which date from around 8,000 BCE. During the Buddha era (about 563/480 or c. 483/400 BCE) it was also the custom of the Buddhist monks to use natural caves such as the Saptaparni Cave south-west of Rajgir, Bihar. Many consider it to be the location in which Buddha spent some time before his death, and where the first Buddhist council was convened after the Buddha died (paranirvana) (paranirvana). The Buddha himself had also utilised the

Indrasala Cave for meditation, beginning a practise of utilising caves, natural or man-made, as religious retreats, that would continue for over a century

Eastern India artificial caves (3rd-2nd century BCE)



Lomas Rishi's famous carved door, one of the Barabar caves, dates back to around 250 BCE and displays the first Maurya reliefs. The near-perfect walls of the Barabar Caves were excavated into the rock and glued to about 250 BCE, the date on which Ashoka was inscribed. Indian rock cut architecture started to evolve in the third century BCE beginning with the previously complex and state-sponsored caves of Barabar in Bihar, personally dedicated to Ashoka around 250 BCE. These manmade caverns show an incredible degree of technical skill, the very hard granite rock being carved in geometrical form and polished to a mirror-like perfection.

The construction and polishing characteristics of the Barabar caves, but without any writing, exist in another cave. Sitamarhi Cave, 20 kilometres from Rajgir, 10 kilometres south-west of Hisua, also known as the Maurya. It is smaller than the Barabar caves and measures just 4,91x3,43 metres and a height of 2.01 metres above the ceiling. The entrance to the Barabar grotto is similarly trapezoidal.

Lastly, in Rajgir, generally from the 2nd to the 4th century, the Jain Son Bhandar caves have a wide structural feature which recalls the caves of Barabar and certain small areas with irregular polish, leading to the suggestion by some authors that they can be contemporary and even earlier than the caves of Barabar and create a precedent and evolutionary stage for it.

Western India's artificial caverns

Following the Barabar caves, enormous efforts were undertaken until the sixth century CE in the construction of holy caverns in West India. The cleaning of the cave walls, however, has been abandoned and never resumed. Nor are there any polishing in magnificent groves such as Karla Caves (1st century CE) or Ajanta Caves (5th century CE). The reason could be that the Mauryan cellars were dedicated and sponsored by the imperial government, which allowed huge resources and effort to be spent. Later cellars were most often the result of donations by ordinary people, who could not afford to spend as much money.

Second wave of cave building (5th to 6th centuries CE)



The buildings of the cellars were supposed to diminish after the 2nd century CE, perhaps because of the Mahayana Buddhism and the architectural and artistic output in Gandhara and Amaravati. The construction of rock cavities would resurface briefly in the 6th century CE with the great accomplishments of Ajanta and Ellora before eventually receding since the Hinduism supplanted the Buddhism in the subcontinent, and stand-alone temples became more popular.

The Ajanta Caves, a World Heritage site of Maharashtra, are 30 rock-coated Buddhist temples sculpted on the vertical wall of the canyon, next to a waterfall-fed lake, in the highlands of the Sahyadri ranges. Like other Buddhist cave sites, it is situated on major commercial routes and extends across six centuries starting in the 2nd or 1st century B.C. There was a period of intensive construction work at this location under King Vakataka Harisena between 460 and 478. An abundance of ornamental sculptures, sculptured columns and sculpted reliefs are discovered, including beautifully sculpted cornices and pilasters. Skilfully carved live rock in buildings, grains and complicated decorative gravure to resemble wood (like lintels), while such architectural components were aesthetic and not classically utilitarian.

Final cave building wave (6th–15th century CE)

In Ellora, on the hill northeasterly side of the main cave complex, is a temple of the Jain cave holding a 4.9 m (16 feet) rock sculptured picture of Lord Parshvanath, inscribed on 1234/5 CE. This beautifully maintained picture is still being worshipped by Dharaendra and Padmavati. The inscription identifies the location as a sacred site, Charana Hill. This was Ellora's final excavation. The caverns of Ankai Fort are believed to have been from the same era.

Two hundred years after the Ellora Parshvanath Cave Temple, Gwalior was the last wave of Indian rock cavity building with five clusters of rock-cut monuments around Fort Gwalior.

Group South-West: Now called Trishalagiri. The party was the first to meet on the way to the Urvai Gate, just outside of the walls. There are Jain's earliest monuments from the post-Gupta era in Gwalior. L.B. Singh archaeologist dates them to AD 6th to 8th.

South-East Group: The Urvahi group (siddhachal caves, north-western group and north-western group) were dug under Tomar domination from 1440-1473 AD (popularly known as Ek Patthar ki bawadi group or Gopachal Atishya kshetras).

Monolithic temples of rock-cut



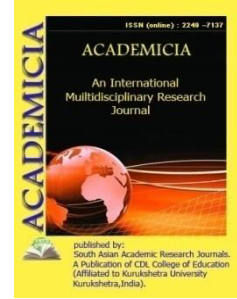
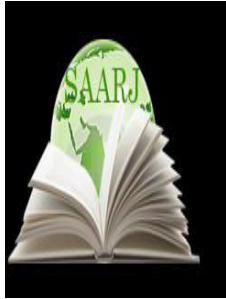
In order to create monolithic replicas of structural temples, the builders of Pallava began to carve rock. One characteristic of the rock-cut cave temple distribution till early Pallavas is that, with the solo exception of the Tiruchitrapalli on the southern bank of the Kaveri River, they did not go farther south than Arakandanallur, traditional southern border between north and south. Good granite exposure was usually not available south of the river for rock-cut buildings. A temple cut from rock is grained from a huge rock and cut to resemble a temple of timber or steep stone with wall decorations and works of art. Panch Ratna is an example of Indian rock-cut monolithic building dating back to the late seventh century in Mamallapuram, a UNESCO World Heritage Site”.

CONCLUSION

The rock-cut structures show the most magnificent item of Indian art. Most rock-cut monuments were intimately linked to different faiths and religious activities. In the early days, magnificent Buddhist and Jain rock-cut monuments were constructed in regions like Bihar in the east and Maharashtra in the west. The Buddhist monks dug many caverns for worship and habitation. Chaityas (prayer halls) and Viharas are the finest example (monasteries). In these buildings, windows, balconies and doors were sculpted into enormous apertures formed by an arch. Rock-cut architecture plays a key role in Indian Architecture history. The rock-cut architecture varies from conventional structures in numerous respects. The art of rock cutting is more like sculpting than architecture, because buildings were constructed via the cutting of solid rocks. Let's have a look at several specimens of ancient India's rock cut architecture. Some notable ancient Indian Rock-cut buildings include Chaityas, Viharas, temples etc. Temple 16 of Ellora cave, the Kailash temple, is unique since it has been dug from above rather than by the normal technique of cutting into a mountainside scarp. A single enormous top-down excavation 100 metres down into the Volcanic Basaltic Cliff Rock produced the Kailash Temple. It was commissioned by King Krishna I in the 8th century and lasted more than 100 years. The Kailash Temple, or Cave 16 known in Ellora Caves situated in the Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra, is a massive monolithic temple of Lord Shiva.

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CONTEMPT OF COURT OR FAIR CRITICISM?

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ABSTRACT

Not only common man but whole legal system is expected to pay respect to the court's and judiciary. The society has faith and respect towards the court. A lawyer should pay respect towards the court but he should not remain silent when he is representing his client. It mainly is an offence against the administration which refrains common public from speaking against the judiciary system. There is a separate law for contempt of court i.e. Contempt of Court Act, 1972.

KEYWORDS: *Contempt of Courts- Criminal Contempt- Civil Contempt- Punishment- The Contempt of Court Act- Freedom of Speech and Expression*

INTRODUCTION:

Contempt of court is an act provided by the Constitution of India which limits the general public from criticizing and disobeying the court. It protects the judicial powers and safeguards the dignity of the court. This act defends the judiciary from getting defamed and restores the faith of the common public in the judicial system. It also ensures that no one interferes with the judicial proceeding. The Article 129 of Constitution of India states that the Supreme Court of India shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It procures citizen's respect and faith in the judicial process and authorizes any act which could presumably ravage such respect and confidence in the judiciary. The impact of this act was on subordinate courts where this act allows high court for contempt of subordinate courts.

The origin of contempt of court can be drawn from the English Law. It came into being in India during the pre-independence period when the Britishers were ruling India. It was also observed

that some courts of princely states of India had similar laws. In earlier times, kings were the highest authority of power and the common public was forbidden from questioning the authority of the king. This act is a genesis of the same dictate and is still practiced in a democratic republic.

General Provisions:

- S-3 says that innocent publication and distribution of matter is not contempt.
- S-4 says that fair and accurate report of judicial proceeding is not contempt.
- S- 5 says that fair criticism of judicial act is not contempt.
- S-6 says that complaint against presiding officer of subordinate court is not contempt.

Contempt of court is broadly classified in two categories:

a. Criminal Contempt

b. Civil Contempt

Civil Contempt means voluntary misbehavior to any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court or willful breach of an undertaking given to a court.

- Disobedience of court

In the case of *Shamsher Singh Bedi v. High Court of Punjab and Haryana*¹ the Supreme Court held that any discreditable comments or statements made against judges can distort civil procedure of courts and will be considered as interference with the administration of courts.

- In the case *Ashok Paper Kamgar Union and Ors. vs Dharam Godha And Ors*² the Supreme Court reviewed the section 2(b) of the contempt of Court Act, 1971 that defines the term civil contempt. It denotes voluntary action done with a bad motive to defame the judiciary process or system.
- The breach of court must be intended and must be done willfully and to convict a person under contempt of court there should be beyond reasonable doubt that a person has done it intentionally.
- In case of *Dr.D.C.Saxena Vs. Chief Justice of India*³, when a P.I.L. against Prime Minister of India was rejected by the Chief Justice of India, the petitioner filed another application against the Chief Justice of India stating that the Chief Justice of India himself was involved with the Prime Minister of India and so he must be punished. It was held that making such types of allegations against the judiciary was itself a Contempt of Court.

Criminal Contempt means issuing or declaring by words or in return which lower the authority of the court and interferes the judicial proceeding means criminal contempt of court.

- In the recent case of *J. R Parashar v. Prashant Bhushan* the Supreme Court fined advocate Prashant Bhushan Re 1 in the case of contempt of court and sentenced him for 3 months of jail and barred him from practicing for 3 years. Prashant Bhushan, a senior lawyer known as PIL lawyer vilified the Chief Justice of India in his tweets. He was told apologize to the court and then decision would have been in court's hand but he did not apologize to the court for the statements he made.

- In the case of Prem Surana Vs. Additional Munsif and Judicial Magistrate a lawyer slapped a magistrate officer in open court. It was considered to be criminal contempt and in fact considered to be demeaning to the whole judiciary system.

Punishments under contempt of court act:

S-12 of this act deals with contempt of court. In this act a person is punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to 2000 Rs or both. In the case of Sudhakar Prasad v. Govt. of A.P. and Ors.⁴ Supreme Court held that the contempt of court Act is intrinsic in nature and cannot curtail the implementation of jurisdiction by the Article 129 and 215.

Period of limitation:

The time limit should not exceed 1 year from the date from which contempt is alleged to have been committed. The proceeding must be initiated within 1 year from the date of the contempt.

Contempt of Court v. Article 19

The act curtails article 19 i.e. freedom of speech and expression as it shields judicial institutions from unwarranted denunciation. The reason why contempt of court is being criticized is because it violates the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression which is guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India. Article 19 states that freedom of speech and expression includes criticizing courts and its functioning but on the other hand court uses the power of contempt to punish the one who disrespects the court and interferes in the administration of justice. It is very necessary to maintain balance amongst all the organs created by the constitution. John Milton said “for a liberal society it is compulsory to give the right to people to freely express their views and opinions about the members of society”. Freedom of speech and expression also includes the right criticize any institution but that is violate by the contempt of court act. Press has a very vital role to present the opinions of general mass but due to this act the press cannot express freely. In a democratic country, people should be considered supreme and should have right to speak and criticize against institution freely but this act ceases the common public from expressing their views and opinions about the judiciary. In section 5 of this act it is written that fair and reasonable criticism is not considered as contempt of court but it is in the power of judiciary itself to decide that if the criticism is fair or not. And it is against the principle that “no one can be judge in its own case.” In the case Batheena Ramkrishna Reddy V. State of Madras⁵ the appellant alleged the High Court judge to be indulged in bribery but the appellant was charged under contempt of court. After the investigation it was found that the allegations against the judge were true.

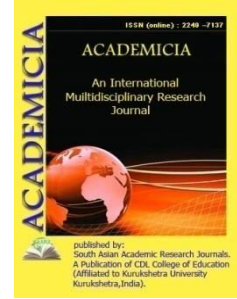
CONCLUSION:

Contempt of Court is provision made to safeguard the integrity and dignity of the court. On the other hand, it violates the Article 19 i.e. freedom of speech and expression. Even lawyers aren't immune to this Act, they too have to obey the rules and regulations of court of law while representing their clients. Media and press is also not exempted from this Act and they cannot disrespect the judicial system while writing or printing about them. Judges have the circumspection to determine what a person should be held for and under which type of contempt.

In this Act it is also concluded that the contempt of court is not for judges personally but for the judicial system altogether. It also states that criminal contempt of court is mostly regarding the freedom of press. Anything published orally or in written that demeans the dignity of court comes under criminal contempt. This topic also deals with concept of apology under the contempt of court Act. It also states that in case of apology the decision lies in the hands of court to accept it or not. Civil contempt refers to disobedience of court whereas criminal contempt refers to publication of some derogatory statement or remark which interferes with the administration.

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CONCEPT OF ZERO IN THE INDIAN TRADITION: THE CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA IN MATHS & SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Zero is the most important number in the present number system, without this (zero) no calculation can be done in either discipline of modern Maths and Science. It has been well argued and accepted by the various scholars that it was discovered in India and then migrated to the Western world through Arabian traders. Not only the idea of zero evolved in India but the other nine digits are also the product of ancient Indian minds. Though the Western world calls them the Arabic numbers but the contribution of the great Indian mathematicians can never be neglected and ignored at any point in time. This paper would be an attempt to explore and identify the very beginning of the number system in India particularly in the context of Zero. The historical and philosophical dimensions behind the evolution of Zero in India would also be a matter of serious inquiry in this paper. It would also be an attempt to uncover the politics behind the naming of Indian number systems as Arabic numbers in the post-colonial scientific world.

KEYWORDS: *Zero, Indian Numbers, Maths, Science, Arabic Numbers, Western Science, History, Philosophy*

INTRODUCTION

The human mind is considered the best among the creatures on the earth because it can calculate, predict and process the available information for its use and benefit. We can also argue that humans are pattern-seeking beings, trying to understand & interpret the world around us, and in this process, Maths has given us the ability to do so. The development of the number system can be traced to various primitive civilizations like Egyptians, Babylonians, Maya, Chinese and Indian. All these civilizations had an idea about the conceptualization of numbers but the idea of zero has been found in only a few civilizations.

Ancient Egyptians were using numerals with the base of 10 they used hieroglyphs for the digits but they didn't have the place value system. The Babylonians had an advanced positional and number system but it was lack of a positional value or place holder. The Mesopotamians had a numeral system with base 20, but the idea of zero was not evolved to them also. The ancient Greeks had no symbol for zero and did not use a digit placeholder for it. They seemed unsure about the status of zero as a number. They asked themselves, "How can nothing be something?"

Despite all these, various scholars (particularly western) have argued that the discovery of zero was done by the people of the Maya civilization. The Maya civilization which has a history dating back to about 1500 BC reached its peak between 300 BC and 900 BC and the most important achievements of the Maya civilization are their perfect calendar, knowledge of mathematics, hieroglyphic writing, and use of paper. The Mayan year consisted of 365 days, as in a solar calendar. There were 18 months in a year, each month of 20 days. Here it seems that the Mayans were having great calculation ability which exhibits in their formulation in the calendar and this might be a reason for the various scholars to believe that they had the idea of zero as a number and as a place holder.

In India, the zero as a concept probably predated zero as a number. The Sanskrit word for zero, *shunya*, meant "void or empty" The word is probably derived from *shun* which is the past participle of *svi*, "to grow". In one of the early Veda, Rgveda occurs another meaning: the sense of "lack or deficiency". It is possible that the two different words were fused to give *shunya* a single sense of "absence or emptiness" with the potential of growth.¹

Scholars like Robert Logan² have argued that Zero was an invention of the Hindu mathematicians, working more than 2000 years ago. Their discovery of zero led them to positional numbers, simpler arithmetic calculations, negative numbers, and algebra with a symbolic notion. It has always been a source of mystery and surprise to the historians of mathematics that the germinal idea of zero was a discovery of Hindus and not the Greeks. The great mathematician of the eighteenth century, Laplace, wrote:

"It is India that gave us the ingenious method of expressing all numbers using ten symbols, each symbol receiving a value position as well as an absolute value."³

There are also scholars like Robert Kaplan who have argued in his book "The Nothing that is: A Natural History of Zero"⁴ that the discovery of Zero is not an original discovery by the Hindus instead the idea of zero was reincarnated in India through Greeks possibly after the invasion of Alexander around 326 BC.

History of Zero from India

The symbol for zero was first used by Pingala (before 200 BC) in his *Chandah Sutra* while the use of zero in calculation appears in the Bakhshali manuscript which is dated around 200 AD, where the use of place values is found. The treatment of zero as a number, with equal status to others such as one or two, is found in the text *Panchsiddhantika*⁵.

The name for zero used in this text and later texts is *shunya*, which means "empty space" or "blank". Zero was first symbolized as dots in the Bakhshali manuscript, and later as a small circle or o. The use of dots to represent zero is used as a metaphor in the text of Vasavadatta of Subandhu.

All kinds of calculations in respect to zero like addition and subtraction with zero first appears in 505 AD., in the *Panchsiddhantika* of Varahmihir, while Brahmagupta in 628 AD formulated the definition of zero as $a-a = 0$. Sanskrit texts on astronomy from the time of Brahmagupta usually contain a portion called *shunya-gatika* or computations involving zero.

The earliest inscription in India about the numeral system is found in an inscription from Gwalior dated 876 AD. The expansion of this number system towards the western world is an interesting story. First, the Indian number reached Baghdad in around 773 AD, and al-Khwarizmi wrote his famous Arithmetic in about 820 in Arabic to deal with the new numbers. The text contains a detailed exposition of numbers and their uses.

In the transmission of Indian numbers to Europe via the Islamic world, Spain and Sicily also played an important role as intermediaries. *Liber Abaci*, written by Fibonacci who learned to work with Indian numbers during his extensive travels in North Africa, Egypt, Syria, and Sicily. Since these Indian numbers migrated to the west via the Islamic world they were started to be called Arabic numbers.

Philosophical dimensions for the evolution of Zero

As we have discussed in the introduction part that various civilizations were aware of the need for a universal base system for the calculation as well as an expression for “nothing” in mathematics but most of these civilizations were failed to deal with the presence of this idea of “nothing”.

As Robert Kaplan in his book has argued that the Idea of zero is not an original discovery of Hindus instead it was done by the early Greeks and then the Idea was migrated at the time of Alexander. When we critically inquire about Kaplan’s argument with the ideas of ancient Greek philosophy it seems that Kaplan’s theory is just an assumption as great discoveries are only being done by western minds.

It has been well argued by Logan in his “*The Mystery of the Discovery of Zero*” according to Logan the climate of Greek thought was as unfavorable as possible to the formulation of zero, particularly zero as something to be manipulated mathematically as a number. The Indians on the other hand were used to deal with the notion of non-Being.

In Buddhism, negativity and non-being are positive and good because the Buddhists take their point of departure in the negative side of life and the world. For them the being of existence is a ‘nothing’, likewise, non-being is the negation of something negative and is, therefore something positive.⁶ For Both the Hindu and the Buddhist, the notion of non-being was a state that they sought in their attempt to achieve Nirvana. Non-being was something a state that could be discussed. The concept of zero as a concrete state was totally consistent with this aspect of Hindu Philosophy, and hence presented no problems with Hindu mathematicians. The Hindus did not have any logical obstacles to overcome in this regard, like the Greeks. Nothing stood in the way of their formulation of zero. The Hindu believes systems encouraged this theoretical & symbolic development of zero.

Here it is important to mention that the idea of liberation in Hinduism or the concepts like *Brahmand* and *Nasadiya sukta* of Rigveda could also be seen as some primordial reasons behind the developments of concepts like:

1. Zero
2. Negative numbers
3. Arithmetic computational methods
4. Algebra with symbolic notions
5. Infinity

Nasadiya sukta is an interesting departure point in the development of philosophical ideation of zero. Within the Rgveda this *Nasadiya sukta* is the earliest attempt by the human mind to know the beginning of mind and beginning of this universe. It has been argued that there is no difference between “infinite” and “nothing” because both are endless, this same intuition has appeared in the questions of *Nasadiya sukta*, therefore the point of inquiry from “nothing” has always been easy for Indians as well to conceptualize infinite and negative numbers.

Colonization of Indian Maths & Science

Colonization was not only a political phenomenon where socio-political and economical exploitation was being done instead it was a process through which local and indigenous maths and science were also subsumed and unrecognized by the western world. The emergence of modern science along with its industrial and commercial applications coincided with colonial explorations and understandings this was no coincidence. Both had an intimate complex cause-and-effect relationship⁷

It is obvious that the colonial masters were not ready to accept and acknowledged any scientific discovery or mathematical formulation beyond the realm of European land and that is why they suppressed the Indian knowledge system by using the English language western education system in India. Indian metallurgies, Indian surgery, Indian Maths, and Indian astronomy were some of the greatest discoveries by Indian minds but they were never accepted among westerners as original Indian discoveries instead they projected them as myths only.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that zero was discovered by Indians and not only zero but the ideas of negative numbers and infinite numbers were also the product of Indian minds. There are various ideas and formulations which originated in India and migrated to the western world through the Islamic world in which zero is just a single example. The due respect and regards to the great Indian minds are unrecognized and ignored as well as the Indian Ideas have been painted as Arabic/Western products. Still, Western minds do not accept that zero is an Indian Intellectual product which shows that even after the end of political colonialism still we are being regulated and governed by cultural colonialism by the West.

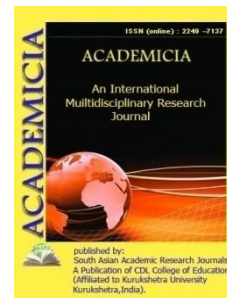
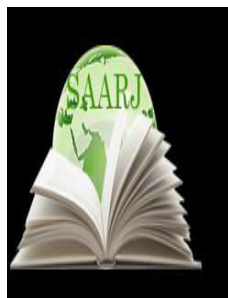
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THE INVESTIGATION HISTORY OF ANECDOTES IN THE TURKIC PEOPLES

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ABSTRACT

Samples of folklore are one of the foundations of the system of spiritual values of any nation, including the centuries-old history of our people, way of life, customs, moral views, thinking, as a unique form of artistic and aesthetic perception of the world. The wisdom at the core of folklore works is interpreted in a new way in each period and serves to enrich the spirituality of the people. The independence of our people and its worthy place in the world community has allowed the field of folklore to reach a new level as a historical event.

KEYWORDS: *Oral Literature, Anecdote, Genre, Plot, Uzbek Folklore, Epic Genre, "Funny Tales".*

INTRODUCTION

Today, folklore is recognized as a science with great experience. In it, in particular, great work has been done on the essence, historical development and poetics of some genres. Well-known folklorist K.V. Chistov spoke about the essence of folklore genres and described them: genres whose aesthetic functions are clearly expressed (fairy tales, parables, legends, all kinds of anecdotes) and a group of genres in which a non-aesthetic function plays a leading role" [1, p. 48]. Although these considerations are made for Russian folklore, since they are of a general nature, they can be easily applied to Turkish anecdotes as well. It should be noted that anecdotes, which are a small genre, have another strong genre in oral literature, exaggeration, which has had a strong influence on stories in written literature, especially short stories.

The well-known writer Fakhridin Ali Safiy, who was able to create beautiful examples of the anecdote genre in our classical literature, can be seen in the work “Latofatnoma” [2], part of which is composed of folk anecdotes, in some stories of Abdurahmon Jami, AlisherNavoi, GafurGulam.

The great scholar T.A. Mukhtorov noted that such a situation exists in Arabic literature: “Anecdotes and short stories are very close genres in terms of imagery, and sometimes it’s hard to tell if it’s an anecdote or a novella. Anecdote tends to be an oral statement, while a novella tends to be a written statement. Often, a written novel is a development of an anecdote” [3, p. 93].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Anecdote is an ancient folklore genre that embodies the humorous potential of the people. In the genre of anecdotes, which has long been popular among the peoples of Central Asia, the heroes are portrayed as a lively and influential speaker, a master of humor, a quick-witted person who defends truth and justice. The plot of the anecdote is short and concise, yet it relies on comic episodes and situations full of jokes, irony, teasing.

The word “latifa – anecdote” (delicate, pleasant, elegant, gentle), which is derived from the Arabic words “latif” and “lutf”, is in the Arabic-Russian dictionary: 1) “delicacy”; 2) “Witty words”, “anecdote”, “joke”; 3) interpreted as “gift”, “present” [4, p. 923]. Widespread in the oral and written literature of the peoples of the near and Middle East, including Central Asia, this genre is a concise story, an anecdote in Russian [5, p. 149]. It is a short humorous story with a critical content and represents a popular and popular genre in Uzbek folklore based on humor and satire. In them, word play and irony play a key role. It belongs to the epic genre because the anecdote tells a life story.

Every nation has its own anecdote hero. For example, the Russians called the hero of this genre Ivan Durak [6], the Kazakhs Aldar Kosa [7], the Karakalpaks Omurbek Lakki [8], and the Turkmen Kamina [9]. In Uzbek anecdotes, Nasriddin Efendi is often the main character. It is believed that the word efendi is actually derived from the Greek “afendus” which means “gentleman”. In Greek, the word means “ἀφέντης - governor, chief”. Originally, it meant “a person who defends himself in court” in the form “ἀφέντες”. During the 15th and 20th centuries, he also held positions and ranks in the Ottoman Empire and a number of Eastern countries [10]. In modern Turkish, the word means gentleman.

In many cases, the name Efendi is widely used in Uzbek anecdotes. There are also sources that record Nasriddin as a historical figure. His tomb is said to be in Turkestan, and a statue of him has been erected in Bukhara. Nasriddin is often portrayed in Uzbek folk anecdotes as the protagonist - an artistic image.

A number of studies on the genre of anecdotes have been conducted in the Turkic peoples. In this regard, the research of Uzbek folklorists is particularly noteworthy. In particular, B. Suvankulov, who studied the features of the genre of Uzbek folk anecdotes, divided the research into this genre into three groups and described:

“The first group is the works that cover the ideology, themes and images of the genre. The research of R. Mukimov, Y. Juraev, H. Razzokov, F. Yuldasheva can be included in this group [11, pp. 18-55, 163, 144, 103].

The second group is the collection and publication of samples of anecdotes. The works of Sh.Rizo, S.Abdulla, A.Rahmat, H.Razzokov, Sh.Shomaksudov, Sh.Shorahmedov, Yo.Juraev, B.Sarimsakov, F.Yuldasheva belong to this group [12, pp. 212, 380, 44, 272].

The third group is the study of the genre of folk anecdotes. The works of O. Sobirov, B. Sarimsakov, F. Yuldasheva, K. Imamov belong to this group [13, pp. 176-186, 64-85, 139-150, 216, 222, 4].

As we have seen, research in the anecdote genre has extensively covered the collection, publication, and genre features of the genre. The following conclusions have been drawn from research in this area:

In particular, R. Mukimov, referring to this genre, notes that his style of narration consists of: "Small story forms of humorous narration ...", as well as "There is also a concise, populist form of the anecdotes, in keeping with the cheerful, optimistic content. For this reason, in each anecdote there is a conflict, a way of creating a type, a way of characterizing the image" [11, p. 20]. "Anecdotes are not characterized by a deep characterization of the protagonists: many of them are based on a specific situation and a way to solve it" [14, p. 25] he said.

H. Razzokov emphasizes that anecdote is an epic genre that expresses deep meaning in a small, concise form. This genre of the epic type is completely different from comic stories, parables, and interesting fairy tales with its structure and characteristic features.

Anecdote has another unique feature. In it, anecdote performers can use some parts and features of other genres [12, p. 380]. For example, even a single episode of a saga or fairy tale can convey anecdotal comments. That part may be sufficient for both the narrator and the listener in various respects. But the same cannot be said of the anecdote. Unless anecdote is told to the end, she will not be able to do her job. In this respect, it should be noted that he is in the same position as the exaggeration. The same feature of boasting and anecdotes is noted in Russian folklore by V.K.Chistov [1, p. 48].

Researchers believe and note that Uzbek anecdotes that are "to form a whole with the anecdote tellers" (H. Razzakov) [11, pp. 95-96], "requires from the protagonist mastery and skill, sharpness of thought and deep insight, diligence" (F. Yuldasheva) [11, p. 26]. "One of the genres of folk comedy of small, humorous nature" (O. Sobirov) [13, pp. 176], "has an episodic plot, the story begins and ends unexpectedly, consists of a dialogue of two or three people, without excessive imagery" (B. Sarimsakov) [13, p. 75].

Professor K.Imamov elaborated on the features and main features of the anecdote genre: "Fairy tales, legends, praises, askiya – *witticism, type of word game* and proverbs had a strong influence on the formation of anecdote as a genre.

The anecdotes are based on satire and humor. This is one of his hallmarks. The plot structure of the anecdotes is concise ... the conflict takes place in various conflicts ... the solution is based on a randomly raised laugh - a joke or a word game. The word game is the culmination of the work.

Another peculiarity of the anecdote genre is that the works are associated with the image of the only hero - Nasriddin Efendi [13, pp. 216-217].

The opinions of the above scholars complement each other and clarify the views on the anecdote.

Based on the above, a number of key characters and characteristics of the anecdote genre can be identified: Anecdote:

- 1) Belonging to the epic type;
- 2) It has mainly a prose form;
- 3) Is much freer than the performer, and anyone of any age and gender can perform it;
- 4) The volume is compact;
- 5) The content is based on humor, humor and humor;
- 5) Has a completed plot;
- 6) Often consists of dialogues;
- 5) In the end, the unexpected happens.

Kazakh folk anecdotes differ in some respects from Uzbek anecdotes. In particular, some Kazakh anecdotes are distinguished by their poetic way. Other aspects are that it has a short plot, both poetic and prose, and in the form of dialogue, it has a genre in common with Turkish folk anecdotes.

The main feature of anecdotes that distinguishes them from other genres is the shortcomings in the social life of society or the unfair behavior of the individual, the vices of some people, such as naiveté, dullness, ignorance, laziness, mean, stinginess, sometimes in a humorous, sometimes satirical way; in order to be a hindrance, it is also to find and respond to a clever word that is appropriate to sharpen the mind.

The main content of anecdotes is related to a person's behavior, character, lifestyle, occupation, age, gender, nature, and a person's relationship to another person and the world. They have made everyday events in nature and society their object. Anecdotes also serve the function of encouraging misbehavior and inappropriate behavior and attitudes.

Kazakh anecdotes have developed in parallel with other genres of folklore, in particular, legends, fairy tales, proverbs, riddles, short stories, epics, Chechen words, sayings. It is no coincidence that Kazakh anecdotes are often published together with the above genres. In particular, in the second volume [15, pp. 423-458] of the three-volume collection "Kýldirgiertekter", although the chapters "Kýldirgiertekter", "Aldar kóseturaliañızdar", "Qojanasirturaliañızdar", "Tazshabala" are named as above, there is no doubt that they belong to the genre of anecdotes.

Also, in the "Kýldirgiəngimeler" section of Volume 2 of this collection, "Yshqu", "Añqaujəneyri", "If you use it, you will find a liar", "Ig'ay men sig'ay, Ekijalqau" and others are called funny tales, but they belong to the genre of anecdotes in terms of content and features. It is worth noting that B. Kenjebaev played an important role in the collection and publication of Kazakh anecdotes. For example, the publication of his book of anecdotes "Timpi" [16, p. 144] was a very important work in this regard. T. Abdirahmanov also collected anecdotes about Kojanasyr and presented the second edition in 1977 [17, p. 176]. This edition was reprinted in 1995.

Volume 98 of the 100-volume series "Babalarsozi" is called "Kýldirgiəngimeler" [18, p. 440] and includes 323 anecdotes. The texts about Kojanasyr mentioned in Chapter

“QojanasirjәнеJoqaxikayalari” of this book are the legacy of K.Kakhmanov, Sh.Kametov, A.Uakitov, J.Bugiboev, Mazhikeev, M.Rustemov, K.Konirbaeva, as well as various expeditions taken by researchers such as B.Uakatov, B.Adambaev, K.Sattarov, G.Sultangalieva, collected by the Manuscript Fund of the Institute of Literature and Art named after M.O. Avezov. The stories about Joha (Yoha) in it are taken from the 21st volume of the collection of “Samples of Oral Literature” compiled by Chinese Kazakhs called “Anecdotes”. Also, samples of folklore, in particular, anecdotes collected by A.Dospanbetov, A.Tajiev, M.Aktaylakov, T.Amirenov, T.Jeksenbekov, literary scholars B.Kenjaev and N.Turakulov, K.Tungishbaev are preserved in the manuscript fund. On the basis of these materials, over the years, anecdotes have been published and presented to the public in collections such as “QazaqtıñkylDIRgi – siqarǵıǵımeleri” (1963), “Qojanasirxikayalari” (1977), “KylDIRgiler” (2011) [19, p. 440].

The name of academician MukhtorAvezov should be mentioned here. In addition to being a great writer, he was also a keen scholar and tireless researcher of folklore. As a doctor of philological sciences, he was actively involved in the collection, study and popularization of almost all genres of folk oral art [20, p. 64]. He also studied anecdotes under the name “funny tales”. The author's works have been translated into many languages of the world. In particular, his research on folklore has been published as a separate book in Turkish [21, pp. 109-127].

Anecdotes in folklore were the basis for the emergence of the genre of humor and satire in the history of Kazakh literature. Also, the main part of Kazakh life tales and comic tales, based on the nature of its elements of satire and humor, goes back to anecdotes. One of the peculiarities of Kazakh anecdotes is that they are told in a humorous, humorous and ironic way.

The same features are fully suitable for Uzbek anecdotes.

From time immemorial, man has always expressed his appropriate attitude to the events taking place in the environment. This attitude was realized, first of all, through the image of various behaviors, passions. Emotions were then expressed in words, a set of words, dances, and actions. Over time, people come up with fabricated stories that explain the emergence of the world, nature, animals, plants, mountains, water. Boys and girls weave love songs. Legends and myths are woven about the brave and courageous young men of the tribe, their extraordinary heroism. All of this is still gaining popularity among the population living in communities before the emergence of the writing culture. Today we are accustomed to calling them “folk oral creations”.

These features of the folklore have been preserved and refined over time. As in some of the anecdotes of Khoja Nasriddin, in some examples of folk comedy one can find a state of distortion of the harmony of time and space. But in them, too, one can see a certain unity of space and time. Because in such anecdotes we see that there is a purpose to the time and society in which the people who created it lived. Such a comedy, whether in writing, as in Aristophanes' comedies, or orally, as in the anecdotes of KhodjaNasriddin, are the best works that reflect the state of society that created it, describing that period.

It should be noted that in the poetics of Kazakh folklore, the issues of collecting and studying the stories of Nasriddin Khoja have not yet fallen into one direction, one system. This work is still ongoing. Representatives of modern Kazakh folklore also collect Nasriddinkhoja's stories from various places and include them in the archives. Previously, this work was carried out by individual collectors, amateurs. Since the 20-30s of the XX century, scientists of the Institute of Language, Literature and Art of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a

large number of materials were collected during expeditions to collect Kazakh folk art, scientific missions.

Nasriddinkhoja worked hard to collect and publish stories with anecdotes: The works of Abubakir Divaev, Mukhtor Avezov, Beysenboy Kenjeboev, Utaboy Turmanjanov, Esmaganbet Ismailov, Tuken Abdurahmanov, Nisonbek Turakulov, Kubey Seydakhonov, Boltaboy Adamboev, Kidirali Sattarov and other writers, poets and scientists deserve special mention. Shapay Kulmaganbetov, Qazong'op Boybulov, Qayyp Aynabekov, Bekmuhammad Kurbanbaev, QayisJubanishev, Yuldoshbek Bugibaev, Abdirayim Muradov, ErkegaliNiglarin's attention to the collection of various anecdotes and stories about Nasriddin Khoja, who showed interest in this field and handed them over to the archives.

The efforts of Doctor of Philology, Professor KidiraliSattarov, K.Abdukadirov, T.Abdirahmanov, Professor B.Kenjeboev, K.Seydakhonov, B.Adamboev, T.Yorkinbekova in collecting anecdotes, Nasriddinkhoja's stories and publishing the materials of this expedition are commendable [22].

This means that Nasriddinkhoja's stories in Kazakh folklore are not an insignificant legacy. On the contrary, Nasriddinkhoja's stories are in the mouths, language, eyes of scholars and artists of the Kazakh people, have been told and collected for centuries, and a certain part of them has been published, which is the endless spiritual heritage of the people.

As anecdotes are closely connected with the life of Turkish Turks, they are also distinguished in the oral art of the Turkish people. Literary scholar A. Alimbekov noted, "The first written examples of Turkish anecdotes can be found in literary monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries. The date of the first collection, which contains 43 anecdotes about Khoja Nasriddin, is 1571. Khoja Nasriddin was a historical figure who was born in 1208-09 in the nearby village of Hormo in Sivrikhisor. After his father, he served as an imam in the village for some time, and in 1237 he came to Akshahar to become a murid of the mystic scholar Sayyid Mahmud Hayrani. The Lord, who lived here until the end of his life (1284), is known among the people as an extremely intelligent, eloquent, and just man. Nuktadon, a wise man, found in the hearts of his contemporaries the words of Nasriddin Khoja and said that gradually jokes were made about him and he became a national hero [23, pp. 22-23].

The scholar also informs that KhodjaNasriddin's anecdotes have been published in Turkey since 1837, translated into European languages in 1857, and more than forty anecdotes were published in Uzbek in 1865.

In Turkish literature, it is said that KhodjaNasriddin was born during the cultural and political rise of the Seljuks, and spent his childhood and youth in a period of relative prosperity. But the Mongols lived even when a flood of oppression and catastrophe flowed from the East, destroying everything. In an environment that was economically impoverished, socially degraded, and decimated by the Mongols as a result of the Mongol invasion, the unrealizable rebellious dreams of the defeated Mongols were expressed through humor, and thus ensured that the people could live in such difficult conditions. Nasriddin was both a historical figure and a symbolic figure.

Now let us talk about the environment and period in which Khoja Nasriddin lived. According to the data collected to date and reliable, the person who was the first prototype of Khoja Nasriddin was real in life, he lived in 1208-1284 and spent his life in the village of Akshahar in Central

Anatolia. This man, who was indeed a historical figure, was later transformed into an artistic hero with a perfect mind in anecdotes that were much filled by the people.

Had it not been for the similarity and closeness between the social personality of Khoja Nasriddin, created by the people over the centuries after his time, and Khoja Nasriddin, who lived in the thirteenth century, not all anecdotes would have been told in his name. Consequently, Khoja Nasriddin, like the legendary heroes of anecdotes created by certain peoples, is not an imaginary person who is entirely a product of folk art; because there is, albeit little, evidence that he lived in the world. According to this evidence, Khoja Nasriddin is a historical figure, and later he is the yeast of anecdotes about the legendary folk hero, known among the people as Khoja Nasriddin, MullaNasriddin, Nasriddin Efendi.

But Khoja Nasriddin, who gained a reputation as a social figure, is far superior and noteworthy to the personality of the historical Khoja Nasriddin. When we say Khoja Nasriddin who lives by his anecdotes today, we understand Khoja Nasriddin more than a historical figure, Khoja Nasriddin.

Since there is another similarity close to the creation of this historical figure, we would like to draw attention to Bertrand Russell's commentary on Homer and his works.

Russell writes: "All the information and considerations concerning Homer are based solely on conjecture. But the widely accepted conclusion is that Homer is not a solo artist, but a group of poets. According to those who believe in this belief, the Iliad and the Odyssey were written by this group of poets over two or three centuries. In contrast, there are those who advance the idea that Homer's epics were written and completed around the thirteenth century. Homer was a perfect man who grew up on the islands around Greek Asia Minor. His epics came to their present form in the late sixth century [24, pp. 935].

There is a great similarity between the anecdotes of HodjaNasriddin and the interaction of the social figure who narrated these anecdotes with the creation of Homer's epics over the centuries.

Kazakh folklorist BoltaboyAdambaev also supports the idea of "The son of the Kojanasyr Turkic people also came from this middle" [25, p. 161], and says that Khoja Nasriddin, with his intelligence, lived in folk legends.

Farida Yuldasheva, who has conducted research on the image of Nasriddin Efendi in Uzbek folklore, concludes: "It can be concluded that in the XII-XIII and XIV centuries real historical figures associated with the name of Khoja Nasriddin were searched and found" [26, p. 103].

Who is Khoja Nasriddin? It is necessary to study in a monograph the subject of short anecdotes about him, the nature of the genre, the features of Khoja Nasriddin as a national and international image, which have been told among the people for centuries. For example, the fact that Khoja Nasriddin (Qojanasyr) was born among the Kazakhs, and even the legends that he lived in Tashkent, Shymkent, Karatag, Kazygurt, Syrdarya, confirms our opinion.

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A dome was also erected on the place where Khoja Nasriddin (Kojanasyr) was buried. This dome itself also makes the audience laugh. This is because the dome on the banks of the Syrdarya River is tilted towards the water. On its bent side is a pillar. The legend that the man who passed by would not pass without laughing at the sight of the building itself has survived to this day.

The genre of anecdotes is the most widely studied field in Uzbekistan, as evidenced by the views of **Rustamov Ilhom Tursunovich in his 2017 PhD dissertation** “Pragmatic cognitive and national cultural significance of small genre texts (on the example of Uzbek and English anecdotes)” [27] on the aesthetic, linguistic and psychological features of anecdotes consumed in English and Uzbek cultures. Many of his views on the essence of anecdotes allow us to draw conclusions on the basis of the “History of the concept of the perfect man in the classical literature of the East”. The translation of Uzbek anecdotes into English is one of the most widely studied linguistic works.

We know that at the heart of any anecdote lies an unusual approach to the object. Accordingly, the effect of laughter occurs on the basis of the listener's traditional imagination to think, to get ridiculously ignorant. Taking into account the traditional perception of the listener, the structure of the anecdote is initially structured in two layers: in relation to the object, the listener is moved from the usual position to an unusual position, resulting in exposing the previously hidden essence of the object. We consider it appropriate to change the opinion of AN Tolstoy that “The reader is an integral part of art” [28, p. 545] as a sentence that “the listener is an integral part of the participants of the anecdote genre”.

Anecdotes are one of the epic genres of Uzbek folklore. H. Yusupova in her dissertation on the topic “Expression of national color in English translations of Uzbek folklore” [29] (on the example of fairy tales, anecdotes) conducted research on the translation of fairy tales and anecdotes into foreign languages. In the dissertation it is necessary to give a comparative-typological analysis of translations, to study the meaning in direct and indirect translations, the preservation of national characteristics. After all, the Uzbek folklore has long attracted the attention of the world with its rich genre structure, antiquity and tradition, as well as the fact that it has undergone a complex path of gradual development. In particular, this can be justified by the fact that Uzbek folklore is studied abroad, recorded, translated and made by foreign researchers.

CONCLUSION

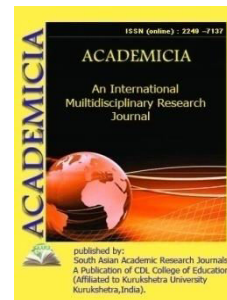
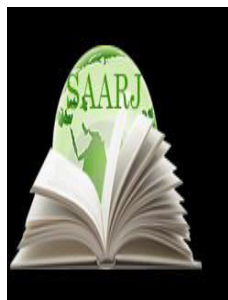
The examples of folklore, which poetically reflect the national ideology and psyche of our people, are noteworthy for their deep ideology and art. In them, the dreams, aspirations, struggle for freedom and liberty of our ancestors over the centuries, the pain and suffering on this path, character, unique traditions, creativity and creative potential stand out as important symbols of our national mentality. Therefore, the collection, publication, study and inclusion in the pages of world spirituality of folklore, which has played a leading role in the development of our society, the enrichment of the spiritual world, is one of the important tasks of today.

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THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND SURVEILLANCE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

As human lives transition online, so do human rights. The main challenge for the world and other actors is to transition all human rights to the digital sphere. This paper argues that the human rights-based approach can be helpful in focusing discussions about security on individuals rather than states. This article provides an overview of countries and companies that pose risks to human rights in the digital sphere and development of information communication technologies. It lists the most relevant international laws and standards, technical standards, business guidelines, Internet principles and policy initiatives that have been crucial in transitioning the human rights regime to the digital sphere.

KEYWORDS: *ICT, Internet, Facebook, Human Rights, Companies, E-Mail, Countries Of The World, Digital Sphere, Digital Economy, E-Government.*

INTRODUCTION

As human lives transition online, so do human rights. While human rights were developed at a time before the accelerated dynamics of digitization, their value to protect every individual remains the same. In order to fully enjoy their safeguards, our understandings, frameworks, the roles of different actors and tools to protect and promote human rights, these need to be refined, clarified, revised and updated. This report hopes to contribute to a better understanding of human rights in the digital age. The key word is 'transition': human rights protections need to be effectively enforced in the digital sphere. Only then, will the affirmation "the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online" be truly meaningful. Developments in information and communication technology (ICT) have not only transformed economic, political and social life, they have also altered lives of almost every single individual in the world. Whether we like it or not, our lives are all irrevocably influenced by this transition. Whenever

civil unrest and protests occur around the world, the Internet, mobile phones, and social media are invariably blamed or praised for enabling these popular expressions of discontent. Such events encourage us to think of the Internet and the Web as an extraordinary technology unleashing torrent of human creativity, innovation, expression, popular rebellion, and sometimes, even democracy. How ironic then that the same Internet has also spawned an explosion in government control and surveillance. Totalitarian dictators of the mid twentieth century would have given their eyeteeth for a technology such as this, that can track what millions of people do, say, think, and search for in billions of e-mails, searches, blogs, and Facebook posts every day. In the early years of the Internet and the Web, many people assumed that because the Internet is so widely dispersed, it must be difficult to control or monitor. But the reality is quite different. Just about all governments assert some kind of control and surveillance over Internet content and messages, and in many nations, this control and surveillance is very extensive. While the Internet is a decentralized network, Internet traffic in all countries runs through large fiber optic trunk lines that are controlled by national authorities or private firms. In China, for instance, there are three such lines, and China requires the companies that own these lines to configure their routers for both internal and external service requests. When a request originates in China for a web page in Chicago, Chinese routers examine the request to see if the site is on a blacklist, and then examine words in the requested web page to see if it contains blacklisted terms. The system is often referred to as “The Great Firewall of China” (but formally by China as the “Golden Shield”) and was implemented with the assistance of a number of U.S. technology firms such as Cisco (the largest manufacturer of routers in the world), Juniper Networks, and Blue Coat (which provides deep packet inspection software), among others.

Main body. Over the past several years, China has strengthened and extended its regulation of the Internet in the name of social stability. In June 2017, a new comprehensive statute governing cyber security went into effect in China. The law requires that data relating to Chinese citizens must be stored on Chinese servers and that firms must submit to a security review before moving data out of China. The law makes unauthorized collection of such data a criminal offense. Other legislation provides that web users may be jailed for up to three years if they post defamatory rumors that are read by more than 5,000 people. China has also issued rules to restrict the dissemination of political news and opinions on messaging applications such as We Chat and WhatsApp, and in July 2017, began using image filtering technology that enables it to erase images sent on those apps in mid-transmission, before they are ever received. Users are required to post political opinions and news only to state-authorized media outlets and are required to use their own names when establishing accounts. In 2016, China issued new rules barring foreign companies or their affiliates from publishing online content without government approval. It also began to subject online programs to the same censorship regulations as regular TV shows. It also said it would punish websites that publish unverified social media content as news, and ordered several of the most popular Chinese portals, such as Sinu, Sohu, and Net Ease, to cease original news reporting. While China is often criticized for its extensive Internet controls, other countries are not far behind. Iran’s Internet surveillance of its citizens is considered by security experts to be one of the world’s most sophisticated mechanisms for controlling and censoring the Internet, allowing it to examine the content of individual online communications on a massive scale. The Iranian system goes beyond merely preventing access to specific sites such as Google, Twitter, and Facebook and reportedly also utilizes deep packet inspection. Deep packet inspection allows governments to read messages, alter their contents for disinformation purposes, and identify

senders and recipients. It is accomplished by installing computers in the line between users and ISPs, opening up every digitized packet, inspecting for keywords and images, reconstructing the message, and sending it on. This is done for all Internet traffic including Skype, Facebook, e-mail, tweets, and messages sent to proxy servers. In 2016, Iran completed the first stage of establishing an isolated, domestic version of the Internet that it calls The National Information Network, one that purportedly is faster and less costly, but which controls what users can and cannot see and subjects its users to even more heightened surveillance. In February 2017, it launched the second phase of the Network.

In Russia, the government may close websites without a court decision if the General Prosecutor's office declares the material on a site to be "extremist." Russia also regulates the blogosphere, requiring bloggers with more than 3,000 daily readers to register their real names and contact information with Russia's communications regulator. Russia also has a law similar to China's requiring Internet companies to store their data on Russian soil, which allows the government to control it and limit access, and in July 2016, passed additional laws that provide for mandatory data retention by ISPs and telecommunications providers for between 6 months and three years, require those companies to provide access to all such data without a warrant, and also require a government backdoor that will enable it to access all encrypted communications.

In July 2017, Russia enacted a law banning the use of virtual private networks (VPNs) and anonymizers, tools that can be used to establish a secure and anonymous connection to the Internet. Turkey is another country that has increasingly attempted to control and censor Internet content. These efforts have increased after the terrorist attack on Istanbul's Ataturk Airport and the failed coup against President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. In April 2017, the Turkish government blocked access to Wikipedia after it refused to remove various statements that the government found objectionable. But it is not just totalitarian nations that have sought to regulate and surveil the Internet. Both Europe and the United States have, at various times, also taken steps to control access to certain websites, censor web content, and engage in extensive surveillance of communications. For instance, Great Britain has a list of blocked sites, as do Germany, France, and Australia. The United States and European countries generally ban the sale, distribution, and possession of online child pornography. France, Germany, and Austria all bar the online sale of Nazi memorabilia. Even in South Korea, one of the world's most wired countries, there are restrictions on content that is deemed subversive and harmful to the public order. In response to terrorism threats and other crimes, European governments and the U.S. government also perform deep packet inspection on e-mail and text communications of terrorist suspects. This surveillance is not limited to cross-border international data flows and includes large-scale domestic surveillance and analysis of routine e-mail, tweets, and other messages. In 2013, National Security Agency (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden made headlines by leaking classified NSA documents shedding light on the NSA's PRISM program, which allowed the agency access to the servers of major Internet companies such as Facebook, Google, Apple, Microsoft, and many others. Additionally, the documents revealed the existence of the NSA's XKeyscore program, which allows analysts to search databases of e-mails, texts, and browsing histories of individual citizens without any authorization. Warrants, court clearance, or other forms of legal documentation are not required for analysts to use the technology. Snowden's documents also showed spy agencies were tapping data from smartphone apps and that the NSA was tapping the flow of personal user information between Google and Yahoo. The NSA claimed that the

program was only used to monitor foreign intelligence targets and that the information it collects has assisted in apprehending terrorists. The FBI also has an Internet surveillance unit, the National Domestic Communications Assistance Center. The NDCAC's mission is to assist in the development of new surveillance technologies that will allow authorities to increase the interception of Internet, wireless, and VoIP communications. Many European powers have also moved ahead with plans to fortify their online surveillance. In response to multiple terrorist attacks, France has passed rules that force ISPs to maintain browsing data, as well as additional provisions for surveillance of phone calls, e-mails, and all mobile phone communications. The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 gives the British government some of the world's strongest powers to conduct online surveillance, including the bulk interception of overseas-related communications, and after further terrorist attacks in 2017, some British politicians are pushing for even stronger measures. In Germany, the Communications Intelligence Gathering Act authorizes Germany's Federal Intelligence Service to gather and process communications of foreign nationals, including communications flowing through Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) located within Germany.

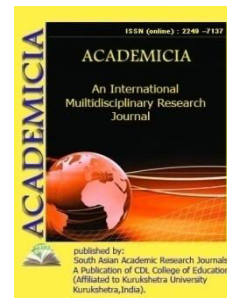
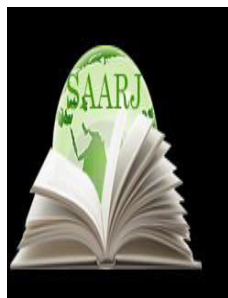
CONCLUSION

However, in the United States, efforts are underway to curb domestic and international counter-terrorist agencies like the NSA from conducting dragnet surveillance of the entire American population, strengthen court oversight of surveillance, limit surveillance to specific individuals, and ease disclosure rules for Internet firms who receive requests from government agencies. In 2015, Congress passed the USA Freedom Act, which limits the bulk collection of Americans' phone records. However, equally concerted efforts are underway to expand these types of spying powers. For instance, the Obama administration expanded the NSA's ability to perform warrantless wiretaps on suspected malicious hackers, allowing them to monitor international Internet traffic from these suspects as well as domestic traffic. Concerns about the use of the Internet and other methods of encrypted communications by the Islamic State to recruit new members and engage in terrorism have further heightened the tension.

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THE MEANING OF THE COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to teaching students the essence of composition and its role in the learning process and the creation of works of art, the problem of effective use of the rules of composition by the teacher in long-term classroom lessons. considered. Compositional connections are based on memorials, works of music or theater, sculpture and painting, and theatrical films. The principles of originality and division, symmetry and rhythm are manifested differently in different art forms. The subject is a determining factor that reflects the artist's position, his worldview, and his worldview around him through the prism of the feelings and experiences of certain events and happenings. The form of expression of an idea and the corresponding archetype of thinking is called the subject. The theme of the work of art is a semantic-formal integrity according to the hierarchical principle, the content becomes a motif in a new form.

KEYWORDS: *Composition, Artwork, Idea, Interdependence, Space, Color, Rhythm, Light, Harmony, Symmetry, Balance.*

INTRODUCTION

Composition is one of the main categories of literature. Unlike drawing, color, line, size, space, it is not one of the components of an artistic form, but an artistic-figurative, content, formal integrity- the most perfect and complex structure in which all the elements are inextricably linked type.

Composition (in Latin *compositio*) means to combine different parts of a whole according to an idea. A composition of fine art is the construction of a work of art according to its content, character and meaning [17].

The word composition was seldom used regularly during the Renaissance, and the perception of a work depended largely on its composition.

The process of creating a work in artistic activity can be called composition. If we look at the composition in the example of a tree, it organically connects the roots and branches of the form, subordinating its elements to each other, to the hyseloma. Hence, it means establishing relationships between parts of an image, linking them together, and generalizing them. In a word, a composition is a picture that is the same as an organic whole, with a semantic unit that is drawn, representing a combination of color and plot.

Composition is unique to all types of art. Compositional connections are based on memorials, works of music or theater, sculpture and painting, and theatrical films. The principles of originality and division, symmetry and rhythm are manifested differently in different art forms. However, the presence of the same general patterns allows the synthesis of art, their organic combination, for example, in an architectural and sculptural ensemble, in the context of theatrical art, interior design, and so on. In dramaturgy, the theater, which combines the skills of actor and director, decorative painting and music, is a shining example of compositional synthesis. In this case, the interaction of all the conditions of the play depends on the strength of its emotional impact on the audience.

Speaking about the definition of the concept of composition, it should be noted that different types of art have their own content and level of development. In music, this concept is very clear. However, some experts believe that the description of a composition as a general plan of a musical work is too formal and should be supplemented with forms that establish the connection between the parts.

In theory and literature, the term composition refers to the placement of a particular material in a particular sequence in the text. [18]

Definitions of composition and fine arts can be found in encyclopedic dictionaries and literature. It should be noted that it is not possible to define clear rules of composition, because the reflection of the nature of the composition varies historically, which depends on the social structure of the tasks facing the art. The Brockhaus and Efrona dictionaries contain very few rules that come from the best works of art. This definition already mentions the main feature of the composition - integrity. In addition, the composition is said to represent the content intended by the artist.

Composition is the most important organizational element in art. It gives the work unity and solidarity, subordinating its components to one whole. Artistic practice is a measure of the compositional laws that emerge in the process of aesthetic cognition of reality, at least objective laws and relationships, and the reflection and generalization of real-world events. [16]

In plastic art, composition combines features such as real or imaginary formation of space and volume, symmetry and asymmetry, size, rhythmic proportions, nuance, contrast, and color in the creation of an artistic form. The composition forms both the internal structure of the work and the viewer's relationship with the environment. [19]

Composition is one of the most important elements of the language of fine arts, and language always represents an objective reality that exists. The composition therefore requires: the subject of expression is the artist who speaks that language, and the object of expression is the subject

embodied through the idea and intention of the artist within it. The subject is a determining factor that reflects the artist's position, his worldview, and his worldview around him through the prism of the feelings and experiences of certain events and happenings. The result of the combination and combination of these categories into a single creative process is composition. On the one hand, it is a clear structural structure of the image in the plane of the image using material visual components: cone-spatial, temporal, structural, coloristic, and so on. On the other hand, enrich this image with meaning, essence, such as ideological, semantic, semantic, emotional, using other components.

In this definition, we see several aspects of defining the essence of composition, as it were: on the one hand, the structure, form, image, and on the other hand, the creation of an expressive image that most expresses this idea and connects the author's intention and content and the process of optimal selection of techniques, tools, and methods for placement.

The expressive combination of form and content as a whole - the artistic image of many structural visual components - is also a composition, the result of a creative embodiment of the author's intention, which is a reflection and generalization of objective laws and interdependencies. The location and interdependence of these objects are conditional on real-world objects, events, and a specific meaning, purpose, as well as the result of the work of all the life and spiritual forces of the artist: mind, will, perception, contributes to perception, observation, imagination, thinking, memory, image, emotion, and the most effective knowledge of the environment. The development of the world and the personality gives us a real opportunity to imagine what an important role composition plays in the development of fine arts, the development of the individual and the creativity of artists, which in turn determines the importance of its proper organization.

Such integrity in architecture, painting, graphics, sculpture, artistic craftsmanship, and design is illogical, and the artist achieves it intuitively. She is unique and unique. In other words, the only unique combination of elements is the essence of compositional integrity. This particular integrity is based on the following principles: novelty, integrity, clarity and development. It consists of an open modification structure with "multiple levels of freedom". It is a spiritual phenomenon, both partial and imperfect. The constituent parts of the composition have a relative character, not an absolute one, as in the technical parts. They are manifested in the form of trends, in the scale of implementation. It depends on many objective and subjective, external and internal factors. Structural integrity can only be partially studied by rational methods. Examples include image construction, the system of proportions in architecture, anthropometric data, or the psychophysiological properties of visual and tactile perception. [6]

The classical definition of composition in the fine arts is given by the Italian Renaissance theorist and architect **Leon Battista Alberti** in his book *The Three Books on Painting* (1435-1436): "Composition is an essay, an invention." ni "free artistic will movement". [1]

Perhaps Alberti derived such an understanding of composition from classical philology, yet Alberti saw composition not as a complete picture but as a style of the artist's creative process, revealing the sequence and content of the main stages of the work. In addition, Alberti understood the composition as a "living organism." "Nothing can be added to it, nothing can be removed from it, and nothing can be changed without making it worse," he said. The latter explanation is of particular importance and has to do with the aesthetics of the Renaissance, and

the pursuit of an ideal and balanced form of art. According to the Russian artist and psychologist N.N Volkov (1897-1974), composition is a "construction for meaning" [2] and another definition is an "algorithm of the creative process." According to S.M. Daniel's definition, composition is not a state (even in a relative sense) but a "process that regulates the development of an idea" [3].

Any composition is based on certain ideas, expressed orally or figuratively, often using a preliminary sketch, sketch, or model. For example, in fine arts and architecture, it can be based on the ideas of height, balance, tension, or, conversely, the ideas of calmness, completeness, integrity. At the same time, hidden invariants (permanent archetypes of thinking) are preserved in all modifications of the pictorial form. Each idea corresponds to a specific archetype: vertical, square, horizontal, triangle, circle. The number of such archetypes is called another mode (Lat. Modus - pattern, order of movement, method). They are limited, but their combinations bring endless variability. The form of expression of an idea and the corresponding archetype of thinking is called the subject. The theme of the work of art is a semantic-formal integrity according to the hierarchical principle, the content becomes a motif in a new form. For example, separate motives from music, such as a "changing subject" or a leitmotif (German leitmotif - leading motive) - a repetitive musical phrase, a harmonic twist.

Similarly, in the fine arts we can say "direction of form". In architecture: the arch - the same building - a repeating row. In this case, the arches are arcades, the motif of a particular architectural composition. The series of semicircular arches - it is a motif of Romanist art, lancet - a peculiar motif of Gothic, Taka - a motif of Arabic and Spanish-Mauritanian architecture (artistic style) and, accordingly, the name "Roman architectural cell", a motif of ancient Roman architecture. The semicircular arch, leaning directly on the capitals of the columns, is one of the main themes of Italian Renaissance architecture [4].

In Russian historiography, composition theories in fine arts are reflected in the works of V.A. Favorsky, A.D. Goncharov, L.F. Jegin, I.I. Ioffe, P.Ya. Pavlinov, S. M. Daniel, V. G. Vlasov, A. V. Sveshnikov. At the beginning of the 21st century, composition, cluster or fractal structures are used in all types of architectural, fine or plastic arts, along with increasingly dissipative (open, "Scattered") systems, computer modeling techniques [5].

Although composition is relatively underdeveloped in theoretical work on the fine arts, I think many underestimate its role as an independent science because of a misunderstanding of its significance and essence and in this regard. At the same time, any work of art is a composition, built according to its laws, principles and rules. An important basis of the composition is the unifying principle of two - external and internal:

-external, clean crafts - this is the practical creation (drawing) of the form of the composition, ie. in its basic combination of primary and secondary, combined with its structure, construction, color, rhythm, balance of masses, harmony of proportions, contrast, etc., by means of artistic expression;

-inner is to convey the artist's thoughts and ideas figuratively, filled with deep psychological meaning (content), in an exciting and convincing way.

The unity of these two principles is the essence of composition. Composition is unique to all types of art. The compositional foundations that underlie the universe are the basis for creating the composition of any work of art. Natural harmony, integrity, symmetry, rhythm are also at the

center of any human creation - architectural structures, ornaments, literary and musical works, sculptures, paintings, theatrical performances and more.

Harmony is a formal characteristic of a composition, it means a connection, a combination. This is the highest level of orderliness associated with the aesthetic criteria of perfection and beauty, where there is no order where there is no order, where disorder prevails.

Integrity is the placement of things in the depicted space, manifested in the unity, harmony, completeness of the constructed image.

Symmetry is an order in which objective reality exists. It is manifested in balance, relative calmness, proportion, between the whole parts, in the balance of all the parts of the compositional image.

Rhythm - always determines the essence of the composition, whether it is dynamic or static, symmetrical or asymmetrical, it means a sense of life and movement (time indicator), the exchange of one or more elements in a certain order: lines, shapes, contradictions, and so on. All of these foundations lie in nature, so by learning from nature and imitating it to a certain extent, the artist learns the essence of objects and natural phenomena, their objective laws. To create a deep, vital, realistic composition, the artist must constantly engage with nature - this is the best teacher. Only by observing, studying and analyzing nature in its real state does the artist develop the ability to see, observe, comprehend, reflect realistically.

Of course, nature is not a cure. The artist must be ready not only to perceive it, but also to see the novelty as usual, so as to make what is perceived meaningful to the pictorial plane, and to compel not only his own feelings and memory to work.

Why don't we stop admiring the works of the great masters of the past today? Because in the artistic images in their works, the spiritual state of the artist is reflected in relation to the spiritual essence of the surrounding world. The composition of such works is standard, the perfect creation of human hands and thoughts, so they are eternal - A. Rublev's "Trinity" (Fig. 3) and Leonardo da Vinci's "Jaconda" (Fig. 2), "The Last Supper" (figure 1) and other gems.

The above definitions show that the composition, on the one hand, as the most important organizational component of the artistic form, subordinates its elements to each other, giving the work of unity and integrity.

To sum up, it is very important to teach students the essence of composition and its widespread use in the process of teaching students the secrets of fine arts. Whether we are painting, sculpting or graphic, it is clear that the works we create have no value unless we first understand the essence of the composition. The role of this subject in the training of teachers and artists is also very important. pedagogical artists, especially students of fine arts and engineering graphics, are primarily educators. Therefore, their first task is not to create a particular work of art, but to educate future students. This requires a thorough understanding of the theory and the ability to apply it in practice, as well as a method that will be of interest to students in the future. Knowing the laws of composition is a great help for future educators.

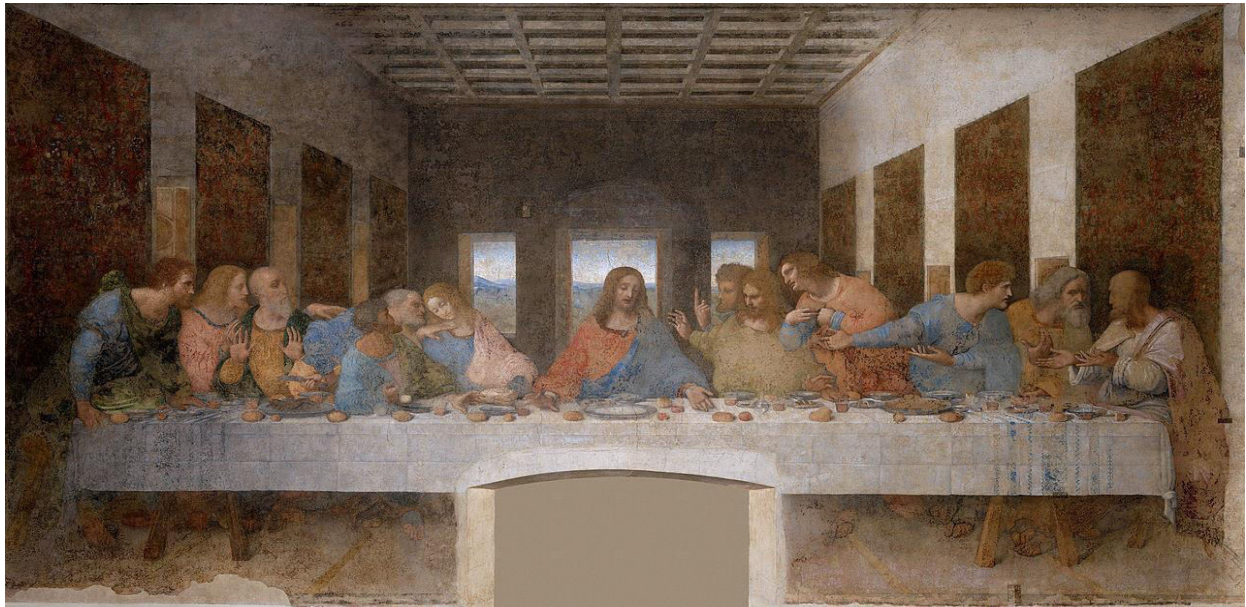


Figure 1. Leonardo da Vinci, The Last Supper (1495-1498) Ultima. 460 × 880 cm Monumental painting by Leonardo da Vinci depicting the last meal with the disciples of Christ. Founded in 1495-1498 at the Dominican Santa Maria delle Grazie monastery in Milan.

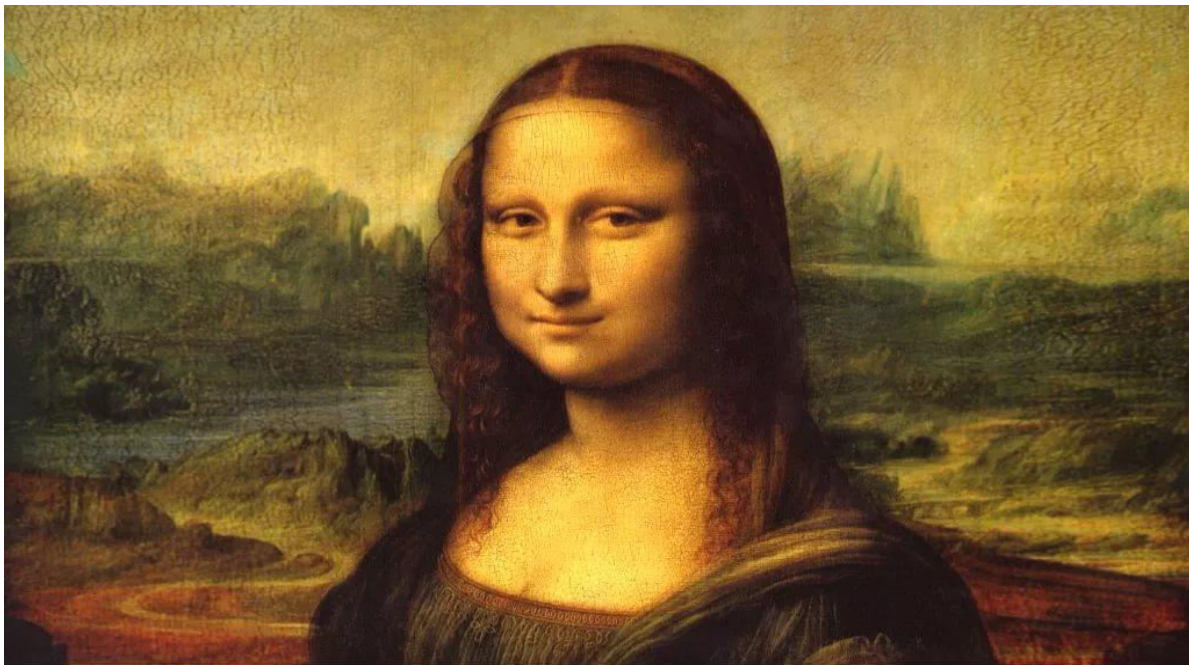


Figure 2. Leonardo da Vinci. Portrait of Mrs. Lisa del Giocondo. 1503-1519 Monna Lisa (La Gioconda) wood (poplar), oil. 76.8 × 53 cm, Louvre, Paris, (inv. INV. 779)

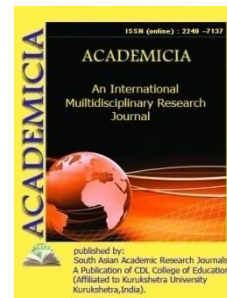


Figure 3. Andrey Rublev. "Trinity" (1411 or 1425-1427) wood, temperature. 142 × 114 cm. Tretyakov State Gallery, Moscow.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF ACTIVE TEACHING TECHNOLOGY ON THE BASIS OF COMPUTER IMITATION MODELS

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the research work of foreign and CIS scientists on the creation of multimedia textbooks based on computer imitation models and their application in the educational process. Teaching using computer imitation models is based on increasing the efficiency of the learning process.

KEYWORDS: *Imitation Modeling, Global, Technology, Digital Device, Models, E-Learning Technology, Virtual Reading.*

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of information development in Uzbekistan, the competence of a modern specialist directly depends on the level of his readiness to use information technology in the information society. The above determines the relevance of highly qualified training of modern educators. The most effective, appropriate “pedagogical technologies should be selected as a series of interconnected systems of teacher action aimed at solving pedagogical problems or as a planned and consistent implementation in a pre-designed pedagogical process practice”.

In the modern pedagogical literature, active forms and methods of teaching through activities or active learning technologies (ALT) based not only on the processes of cognition, memory, attention, but also on the above processes have a special place. The strategic direction of strengthening education is not to increase the amount of information transmitted, but to increase and increase the number of control activities, but to create didactic and psychological conditions for meaningful teaching, to add students to it.

One approach to classifying active learning technologies is to divide occupations into two categories:

1. A non-imitative, characteristic feature is the absence of the process or activity model being studied.
2. An imitative, distinctive feature is the presence of a model of the process or event being studied

Imitation models can be focused on playful and non-playful types. Training of teachers of vocational specialties (computer science, computer technology and computer technology) using computer imitation models is carried out mainly on the basis of imitation methods of knowledge in various fields, except for games. Computer imitation is understood as an official (ie, performed in some official languages) description of the operating logic of the system under study and the interaction of its individual elements, taking into account the most important causes and effects.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The following can be seen when analyzing the research work of foreign and CIS scientists on the creation and implementation of multimedia textbooks based on computer imitation models (CIM).

In IV Maximey's article "Imitatsionnoe modelirovanie na EVM" the term imitation means working with mathematical models, using which the result can not be predicted or predicted, and therefore requires experience (imitation) to predict the behavior of real complex systems issues were analyzed. In addition, imitation is defined as a digital method for conducting experiments on a computer with mathematical models that describe the behavior of complex systems over a period of time [1].

The need for priority development of education in the dissertation of A. A. Volodin "Kompyuternoe imitatsionnoe modelirovanie pri izuchenii osnov sifrovoy texniki budushim uchitelyam texnologii" is related to the scientific and technological development and global technology of the advanced countries of the world, as well as the fact that social change determines the requirements of society to train a competitive, highly qualified, intelligent and enterprising specialist with creative thinking ability, which in turn determines the development and creation of new technologies for teaching [2].

The dissertation is based on the fact that the study of electrical and radio engineering by students is one of the main aspects of technological training of future technology teachers in pedagogical universities. Currently, the most rapidly developing area in the field of modern electronics and radio engineering is the study of the problems of development and production of digital devices and equipment, as well as the processes of storage, processing, conversion and transmission of digital data.

V. Lowe, in A. Kelton's book "Imitatsionnoe modelirovanie" through target imitation programs, model validation and sufficiency testing, data input modeling, random number generators, random variables and process creation, imitation involving statistical plans provide complete information on all important aspects of systems research. The simulated experiments are also based on the main directions of the application of imitation, in particular, the possibilities of modeling production systems [3].

DISCUSSION

Modeling allows a holistic study of the object under study, as it is possible to demonstrate and reproduce analogs of existing or developed systems and processes by the researcher, not only the structure, elements, properties, but also the relationships between elements and also reveals the relationship. The computer imitation model is designed to focus students' attention on some important learned concept, category, object, allowing them to form and consolidate certain skills in a creative environment. The use of models on different topics allows for interdisciplinary integration of disciplines. Taking into account interdisciplinary connections is a prerequisite for successful learning. The development of students' thinking and worldview depends on how this connection is made. Organization of the educational process on the basis of interdisciplinary relations helps to involve students in thematic and practical activities, including the active acquisition of knowledge, their creative use, the development of cognitive activity and independence, the formation of a scientific worldview.

The computer imitation model combines the most important achievements of different disciplines, being used as a tool of modern information technology as a systematic way of creating, studying and using models in perceiving the surrounding reality. Many modern educators make the most effective use of the opportunities inherent in new pedagogical technologies, one of which is ALT, only through the widespread introduction of new information technologies, combined with the development of appropriate methodological support. The formation of the content of the process of "computer imitation modeling" is carried out on the basis of the event-graphical approach.

Laboratory and practical classes will be conducted to study the process in depth. In these lessons, theoretical materials are understood, practical experience and the ability to formulate the basic rules of the theory being studied are formed, and professional skills are acquired. Using an event-graphic approach, the use of laboratory and practical work involving computer imitations of events and processes of various natures is suggested: the movement of a social group; changes in the state of economic reserves at the enterprise in conditions of uncertainty; interactive learning; the process of learning and teaching the training module; scheme of logical functions.

RESULTS

These laboratory-practical works are structurally meaningful units that provide a combination of theory and practice, activate the cognitive activity of students, give specificity to the theoretical material studied in lectures and focus on many interdisciplinary problems. However, traditional teaching methods do not allow to fully realize their didactic potential. In laboratory-practical and lecture classes a gradual transition from the method of explanatory-illustrative teaching to the creative method is required (Figure 1).

The gradual transition from methods involving relatively simple thinking skills to methods based on higher abilities falls into three levels of activity:

- Reproductive activity is characterized by the student's desire to understand, increase knowledge, master the methods of application in accordance with the model. Suitable for explanatory-reproductive and reproductive teaching methods.

- Interpretive activity is related to the student's understanding of the meaning of the subject being studied, making connections, mastering the methods of applying knowledge in changing conditions. Consistent with the method of problem statement.
- Creative activity - involves the student's desire for theoretical understanding of knowledge, independent search for solutions to problems, intensive manifestation of cognitive interests. Partially appropriate to the search and research method of teaching.

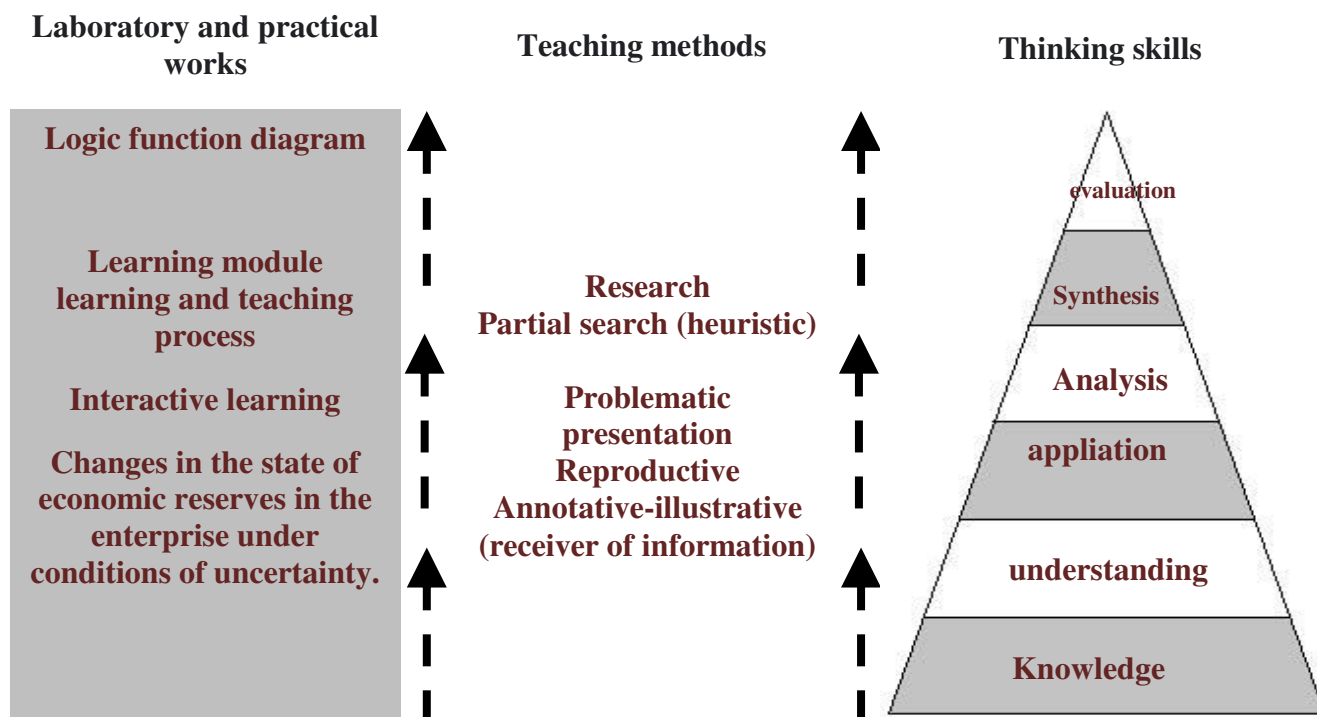


Figure 1. Step-by-step transition from explanatory-illustrative teaching style to creative style during lessons

The implementation of laboratory and practical work is a period aimed at mastering and strengthening the synchronous work of students under the supervision of an independent, teacher. Each work is performed in the following sequence of steps (Figure 2), reflecting the general approach to the computer imitation modeling sequence. At each completed stage, students prepare a report for the defense.

Active forms of computer use in the educational process contribute to a deeper study of the content of the material, the effective use of different teaching methods, the development of logical thinking in students, the implementation of the principle of activeness and transparency in reading. The use of active learning technologies allows students to improve the quality of subject preparation, expands, deepens and systematizes knowledge, helps to develop all levels of thinking skills.

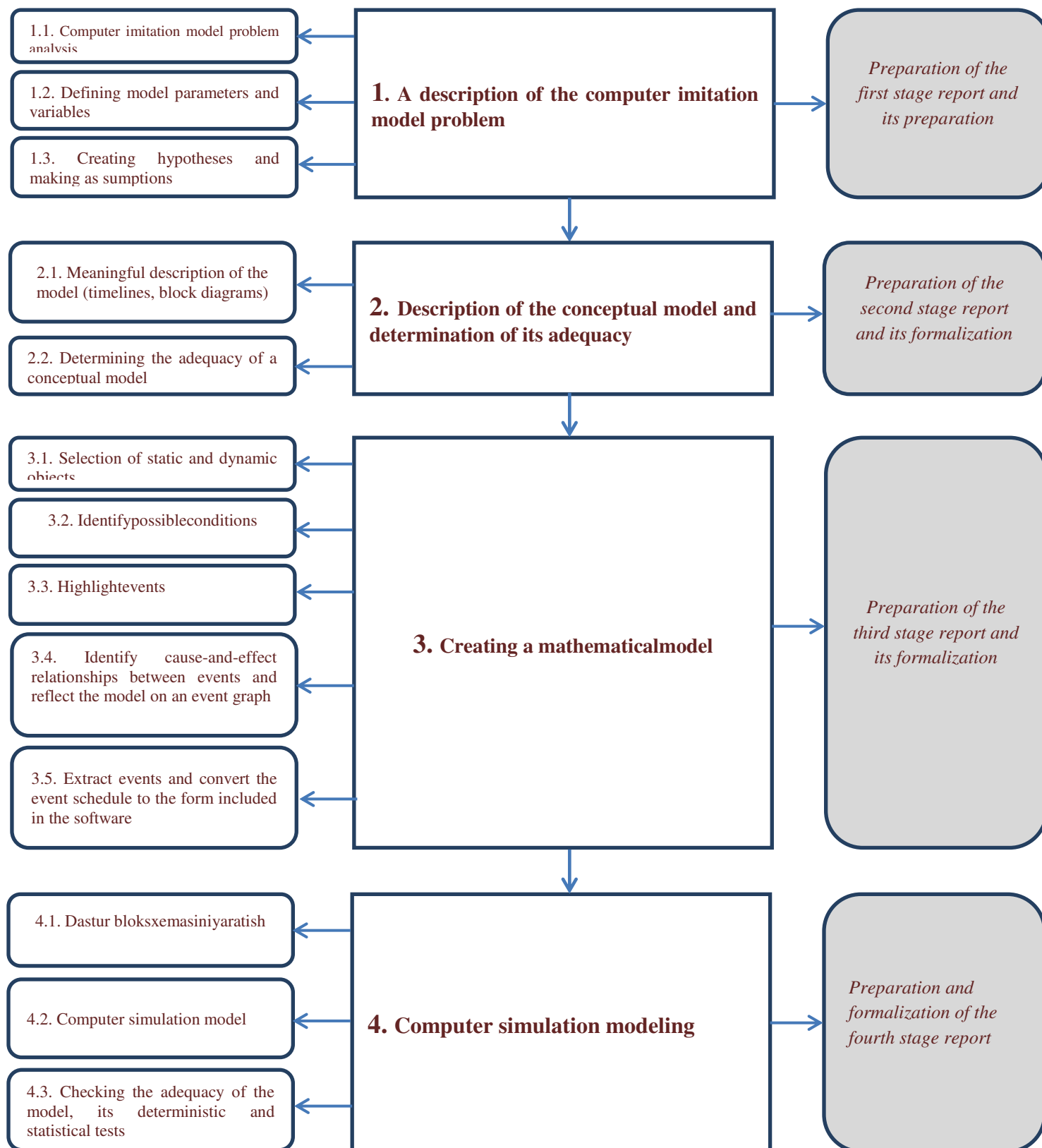




Figure 2. Stages of laboratory and practical training using a computer imitation model

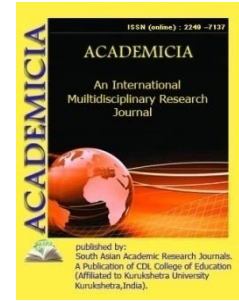
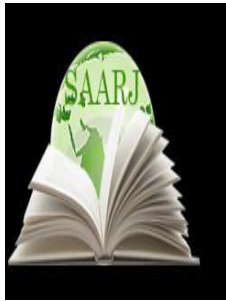
CONCLUSION

Active forms of computer use in the educational process contribute to a deeper study of the content of the material, the effective use of different teaching methods, the development of logical thinking in students, the implementation of the principle of activeness and transparency in reading. In addition to the presentation of the internal and external features of the topic in the CIM created for each topic, lectures, practical and laboratory classes are interpreted by teachers by "voice"..

In short, a multimedia e-textbook created from the disciplines serves as a visual aid for students to increase the effectiveness of the learning process.

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THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN SOCIETY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the role of youth in the economic development of society from a socio philosophical point of view. The article also develops theoretical conclusions and recommendations for strengthening the role of youth in the economic development of society. The emergence and development of economic thinking of young people in Uzbekistan during the new stage of development, i.e. the "Third Renaissance" is an objective socio-economic process. The first is the relationship between the object of property and the subject of property, which includes the relationship of knowing the value of things that are the object of property, respecting them, preserving them, advertising them, or keeping them secret. In such a system, the same legal conditions are created for the operation of all forms of property. This, in turn, gives all young people the right to own property in the first place; second, it allows them to freely dispose of their property; third, freedom, entrepreneurship, initiative are encouraged.

KEYWORDS: Globalization, Renaissance, Civil Society, Thinking, Economic Activity, Theory, Reform, Market.

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring economic well-being in society, raising the human factor, further increasing the content of labor, improving the morale of young people who are the subjects of activities in many respects depends on the level of their economic culture and thinking. The first president of our country I. As Karimov noted, "our goals and objectives to modernize the country and create decent living conditions for the population, as well as changes in regional and world markets, strong demand and competition make it an objective condition for further deepening economic reforms" [1]

Main part

The general laws on which the socio-economic basis of society is based influence the formation and decision-making of economic thinking. We try to express and justify our point of view by approaching it precisely by the conceptual rule that 'it affects'. The emergence and development

of economic thinking of young people in Uzbekistan during the new stage of development, ie the "Third Renaissance" is an objective socio-economic process. Therefore, the philosophical study of the development of "economic thinking" requires the discovery of their essence through the analysis of such concepts as "economic consciousness", "economic relations", "economic culture", "economic development".

In this process, one of the most pressing tasks is the formation of new economic thinking in young people, changing their worldview, creating opportunities for them to independently determine their own field and form of work. In the context of economic globalization, as well as in the transition to the "Third Renaissance", in order to better understand the essence of today's trends, it is important to study them in connection with the economic and spiritual life and culture of society, reliance on their own strength and potential is encouraged, effective economic activity is encouraged, and, of course, production is subordinated to their interests. In this context, economic, spiritual and cultural factors and the functioning of social structures such as planning, supply, market, finance, social norms are reflected in strengthening the economic position of young people in society. Of course, among the factors influencing the development of economic thinking of young people, property relations, which are formed on the basis of property relations, i.e. ownership, use, disposal, etc., also have a special place. These relationships can be divided into two major groups. The first is the relationship between the object of property and the subject of property, which includes the relationship of knowing the value of things that are the object of property, respecting them, preserving them, advertising them, or keeping them secret. The second group includes the relationships that arise between the subjects of property in the possession, disposal, development and use of the object of property (for example, the acquisition of an enterprise that is denationalized or sold by any owner). The essence of any property relationship is economic communication and interaction between the subjects of property.

Based on the philosophical observations described above, the concept of "property relations" can be defined as follows.

Property relations are a system of interactions and transactions that occur in the possession, disposal, development and use of the object of property by the subjects of property.

A system of ownership is formed on the basis of property relations existing in society. The property system of any society is usually 1) quantitative and qualitative levels of natural and other material resources; 2) mental and physical condition of the productive forces and means of labor; 3) the degree of legitimacy of production relations; 4) the organization of labor on the basis of universal, national, class values; 5) on the basis of mutual dialectical relations of existing forms of property.

The system of ownership is a set of forms and procedures for the organization and implementation of the work of certain properties, which arose as a result of property relations. This system is divided into single-component (monostructural) and multicomponent (polystructural) systems according to their structural structure. A one-component property system is a system based on the dominance of a particular form of property in society. Until the end of the 18th century and the second half of the 20th century, private property was dominated by capitalism or the former Soviet socialism, which was dominated by state property from October 1917 to 1991, was based on a one-component property system. Such property systems

have led to social conflicts that are difficult to resolve. Industrial relations in the former Soviet Union had put the positive initiative of the workers in jeopardy. It had made the solution of the question of property, which was the basis of the economic foundations of society, a vital necessity. The more types of property, the wider the path to economic democracy, economic pluralism. As a result, the concept of economic polyformism was created in the society and a multi-component property system was introduced.

A multi-component property system is a system in which different forms of property operate on a legally equal basis. In such a system, the same legal conditions are created for the operation of all forms of property. This, in turn, gives all young people the right to own property in the first place; second, it allows them to freely dispose of their property; third, freedom, entrepreneurship, initiative are encouraged. As a result, property balance is established in society, drastic positive changes take place in the economic activities of young people, a modern style of economic thinking is formed in their minds, and on this basis a new socio-philosophical worldview is formed.

Therefore, the independent Uzbek people have also chosen a multifaceted path of ownership and in a short period of time have done commendable work in this area.

So what are forms of ownership? When approaching this issue from the economic point of view, the forms of property are the appearance in their development, the practical expression of the property, the content. Of course, the above approach is correct, but philosophically a bit of filling is required.

In philosophy, "content is understood as a set of internal elements and changes that characterize a particular thing and event, and form is a way of expressing content, the organizer" [2]. Based on this methodological basis, we believe that the concept of "forms of ownership" can be philosophically defined as follows.

Forms of property are methods of existence that represent the internal and external structure of property relations that occur in the process of possession, development and disposal of property by people.

The dialectical connection between property relations and forms of property is seen in the following.

First, the content of any system of property is property relations, and its internal and external structure is formed by forms of ownership. The content of a one-component property system is the mutual property relations of the subjects of property that own the majority of property in society, and the form is private property or state property, which is an expression of the unity of internal and external aspects of these relations.

Second, in any property system, property relations are crucial, i.e., they determine the forms of ownership. Accordingly, first property relations and then forms of ownership change. In connection with the establishment of a market economy in Uzbekistan, property relations were first changed, and accordingly, the monopoly of state property was abolished and replaced by various forms of property with equal rights.

Third, forms of property also have relative independence and actively influence property relations, i.e., they can accelerate or slow down the development of property relations. The task

of creating a market economy in countries with a high share of the public sector in the transition period requires the denationalization and privatization of a certain part of this property. brought.

From the point of view of historicity and logic, we see that at all stages of human history, forms of property existed mainly such as private property, private property, public property, and state property.

The driving force of property relations in any system of property ownership and the real creator of forms of ownership are young owners who are the subjects of property.

Who is called an owner? About this lawyer M. Rustamboev: "Owner - a subject of property; a natural or legal person who has the rights to the object of property, strengthened on the basis of the legal principles of ownership, use, disposal "[3]. While this is an accurate definition from the point of view of jurisprudence, it will need to be supplemented philosophically.

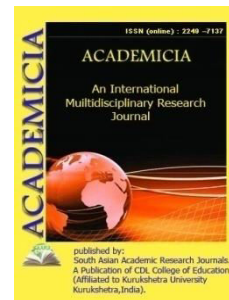
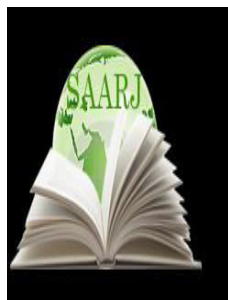
The word "owner" is derived from Arabic and Persian and means "owner" in Uzbek. Accordingly, in the history of human society, property owners were called owners. The concept of "owner" has a specific meaning and significance in each historical period. In the historical period before the independence of Uzbekistan, the concept of "owner", a) a large landowner, landowner; b) owners of districts and regions with large wealth; (c) Officials holding senior positions, property, slaves and other dependent labor; g) class enemy, i.e. the enemy is understood as a wealthy people who must be eliminated as a class.

CONCLUSION

After the independence of Uzbekistan, especially with the establishment of a property system consistent with the reforms aimed at building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society based on market relations, the concept of "owner" began to take on a new meaning.

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PRELIMINARY STUDY OF UZBEK HYDRONYMY ON THE ROOTS

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ABSTRACT

The name of all water Objects is called hydronyms. About 71 percent of the Earth's surface is occupied by 4 – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, northern ice oceans. Some parts of the oceans are called seas. The depths, filled with water in the droughts, are called lakes. Smaller rivers are called Shadows, and smaller ones are called gills. The waters that add to the river or shade are called tributaries. The second largest research on Uzbek hydronymy N. Ulugov's monograph is. The scientist successfully defended his doctoral dissertation, which was later prepared on the basis of this monograph. At the same time, at present, 53 water reservoirs, 41 HPP, 1456 pump stations, 140 thousand km.ga nearby trenches, 30 thousand km. more than 4,3 million internal network channels have been built, of which 4,3 million are built.

KEYWORDS: *Hydronyms, Names Of Water Objects, Toponyms, Terms That Form Hydronyms.*

INTRODUCTION

Gidronym (Greek territory – water + onoma – name of origin) refers to the name of origin, toponym type meanings of any (natural and artificial) objects in the water. On the territory of our republic, water objects such as rivers, shadows, ditches, canals, tributaries, springs, waterfalls, sardines are very common. In particular, in the Fergana Valley there are about 6500 rivers, shadows, valleys, about 120 shades in the middle stream of the Zarafshan River, 3120 in Qashqadarya, and more than 2200 rivers, shadows, Gorges in Surkhondaryo. At the same time, at present, 53 water reservoirs, 41 HPP, 1456 pump stations, 140 thousand km.ga nearby trenches, 30 thousand km. more than 4,3 million internal network channels have been built, of which 4,3 million are built. Hectare serves to irrigate the land area 66. All these water bodies have their own unusual name – gidronym.

Research in the field of Uzbek hydronymy is very ancient and has a long history. For Example, S.Karaev in his toponymic dictionaries, along with toponyms, also commented on many

kidronyms. X. In several works of Hasanov from the history of Central Asian place names (1965), the land language (1977), the mystery of Geographical Names (1985), the issue of interpretation of kidronyms was also studied. For example, the scientist gives interesting evidence of the etymology of kidronyms, such as the Tuyatortar Canal, the river tumulus, Lake Hubbon⁶⁷. N. In the booklet named “toponyms and their nomenclature” okhunov names of rivers (such as Amudarya, Sirdarya, Karadarya, Akdarya, Zarafshan), names of reservoirs (such as Kattakurgan reservoir, cattle reservoir), names of canals (such as the Southern Mirzachul canal, Ulugnar canal, Narpay canal, Lagon canal), names of lakes (such as Lime, Kyzylsoy, Shuralisoy, CHodaksoy), names of lakes (such as the Southern Mirzachul canal, Narpay canal, as for the back, Devonkul, akchakul), the names of springs (such as Lamb, Birch, Beshbulak, Akbulak), the names of plums (such as Marigold, FIR, Maple), the names of wells (such as stoned, Scarlet, It classifies kidronomic objects such as: otkuduk), pool names (such as Toshhovuz, Molhovuz), zovur names (such as Poppies, Karayagzovur), dam and pipe names (such as sandstone, Beshkuvur, Taşkuvur), and also interprets some of such kidronyms etymologically. For example, on the basis of the name of the Bulungur channel lies the Mongolian word.

That is, the word bulgur means muddy water. Arashon Sor in the first component of arashonbulakkidronym is Sanskrit, meaning “curative, warm”. Accordingly, Arashonbulakgidronimi means “healing spring”, “hot spring”. The suffix “nor”, used in the second part of the ulugnorgidronym, is a phonetic variant of the Arabic word “nahr” (River) in the pronunciation of the local population. Accordingly, the gidronym of glory means “big channel”. Or the name of the Sangzor River was formed from the suffix, which denotes the meaning of the Tajik sang – stone and place-stone, meaning “rocky land, Rocky” in⁶⁸.

The first research on Uzbek kidronimiy is called “kidronimlari of Samarkand region” (linguistic analysis) ⁶⁹. This candidate dissertation consists of three chapters, the initial chapter of which is devoted to the analysis of “Gidronomic terms”. Further chapters of the work include lexical, semantic, morphological and etymological analysis of gidronyms encountered in dialects and dialects of Samarkand region. N. A separate chapter of the work “Samarkand toponymy”, which Begaliev later published, was called “Gidronyms – water names mean”. In this work, information on the etymology of kidronyms such as the dark Bee, CA'yiArziz, Obi Mashhad, herdsman Bee, Shahab Bee, Korizkuduk, Kushkuduk are presented.

The second largest research on Uzbek kidronomy N. Ulugov's monograph is. The scientist successfully defended his doctoral dissertation, which was later prepared on the basis of this monograph. Also A. Muhammadjanov, M. Turdibekov, A. In the work of many researchers, such as Otajonova, important observations of some gidronyms on the properties are presented. For Example, T. In his articles, Nafasov described his observations about the emergence of formal gidronyms “jili”, “qashqa”, about the etymology. Gidronyms are studied by many geographers, historians and ethnographers, in addition to philologists. For Example, A. In his work “on land-water issues in Fergana in the XUI-XIX centuries” Juvonmardiev expressed his views on the formation of many kidronyms such as Naryn, Sirdarya, Shahrikhon, Dalvarzin, Andijonsoy. Y. In his work “from the history of irrigation of the Namangan Oasis” Kasimov thought about the naming of dozens of other water objects in the same region, such as the Kalmykarik, Bagish, Kurama, Mamai, Beshatmon, Poppy, the so-called historical tribe, the so-called plums, the Boyarik (now Namangansoy), the Eshonbobo Canal, the Yangiarik, Mutagan, Khanarik. Since hydronyms have a name for certain water bodies, the principle of relativity in the bun is also

followed. That is, according to this, the properties of hydronymic objects will not be fully reflected in those hydronyms. For example, in the Shofirkon District of Bukhara region there are so-called Kattajilvon, Kichikjilvon. This is the toponym of the genus Sor in the composition of the name of the bees. To name the bees that are close to this object, the words big and small were used before that toponym. Or you can say such an opinion about gidronyms as the Southern Fergana channel, the southern Mirzachul channel.

When naming water objects, the conflict or opposition arising on the basis of its character, properties is also taken into account. For example, Sweet Sorrel, Sorrel, etc.

Gidronyms are simple in form-radical, simple-derivative, combined and combined properties. For example, gidronyms such as Karasuv, Karadarya, Akdarya are joint words in which the composition consists of two parts. But at the same time, the structural structure of some gidronyms can not be clearly defined by the current period. For example, when namang, there are such Arik names as Crow, Pig, Spruce. There are different opinions about their formation, etymology. Also on the territory of Uzbekistan there are a lot of ethnogidronyms: Chinariq, Fergana aryk, Kirghizbulak, Kipchakarikgidronymes. In addition, some hydronyms in the territory of Uzbekistan are in the form of anthropogidronym: Tashbabariki, Jorakhja fountain, Joymahmud, Jabbarsay. In addition, some of the gidronyms are in the form of agrogidronyms: Khanariq, Khujaabad, Eshonariq etc.

The etymology of gidronyms is very interesting to many scientists, and various scientific-etymological observations along with folk etymology on the origin of gidronyms are described. For example, in the Ferghana region there is a plum called redness. The origin of this gidronym was based on the fact that the girl's word had a different meaning – “the place where the high mountain does not fall”. The first compound in the composition of the toad suffixonent was actually Red, later the suffix –il in the composition of this word fell. Analyzing the etymology of gidronyms, scientists work on the basis of morphological, derivational, semantic, historical and dialectological principles. For example, the “rez” suffix in the gidronym Rezaksoy means a small crumb, a place. There are also different opinions about the name of the Tutak channel. One Of Them. As noted in Rahman's book "notes of the ancient Turkic run of Uzbekistan“, it is derived from the word kidronimtutak-tutuk, which means” head of military administration". N.Andulukov connects the origin of this gidronym to the word pig, mastered from the Persian-Tajik language. Its meaning is” pumpkin tube used in spinning yarn from cotton ". Some hydronyms have the property of a peripheral naming. For example, in the texts of artistic and publicistic style, the northern Fergana Canal - the Hayat river of the Namangan Oasis // the Hayat river of Namangan, the Greater Namangan Canal – the silver belt of the Namangan Oasis, The Kosonsoy reservoir – the sea between the mountains, the Naryn River and the Sirdarya – the golden belt of the Fergana Valley, the Narpay Canal – the golden belt.

Terms that form gidronyms:

Aquatoria (Latin aqua-Water) is an area covered with water.

Anhor (Arabic unit - nahr) is a large arc.

The arc is a waterway.

Afdoq is a network from a large vodka.

A strait is a waterway that connects two reservoirs.

Dargot-water dispenser construction.

Guzar is a place to cross the river, a passage.

Hail-a device that raises water high.

Izza-sernam, zakh place.

Canabolak is a spring that comes out of the ground by chopping.

Lake-a smaller natural pond.

Puddle-hoop water.

Kam-Erik.

Nineveh is a reed cave made of nov; nov is a place where water flows Ozen, tarnov.

Nahr-a large arc.

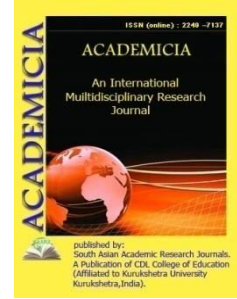
Fasting is a shadow River.

Khatsuv is a low-lying place, where the amount of water varies slightly, Ozan.

The methods of legalization and legalization of gidronyms are one of the problems that still need to be studied extensively in Uzbek linguistics.

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PECULIARITIES OF ADJECTIVES IN BERDACH'S POEM "IN SEARCH"

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of adjectives in the poetry of the great Karakalpak poet Berdakh. The attention is paid to the construction of Berdakh's poetic text, which is multifaceted and unique. The article examines the adjectives from the poet's poem and makes an attempt to identify the peculiarity of their use to express philosophical thoughts. The lexical composition of the poet's poem, in particular, adjectives are considered in the article from the point of view of their emotional function in the poetic text. The poet's philosophical views and moral ideals are reflected in his lyrics through numerous elements, including the use of adjectives.

KEYWORDS: *Adjective, Text, Philosophy, Thought, People, Peculiarity, Technique*

INTRODUCTION

The poet Berdakh is "the shining peak of the Karakalpak classical literature" [1, p.5], all his works are distinguished by an exceptional wealth of not only content, but also linguistic organization. It would seem that in every line of his creations, he put a deep thought, an important thought. It is not in vain that he became a truly folk poet, because the great poet devoted almost all of his work to the people. Along with the nationality, rich ideological content, the poet's skill in creating forms and images, in embodying ideas with the help of numerous linguistic means, in "weaving" words into graceful rhyme, is worthy of great attention, thereby making its way into the soul of the reader. All new and new aspects of the work of this outstanding poet are being studied and, undoubtedly, will be studied. Berdakh's works, for all their relevance, will be the subject of many more research works. We, in turn, set the goal in this article to consider the features of the use of adjectives in Berdakh's poems when expressing philosophical thoughts. We tried to reveal the emotional function of adjectives in the poetic text of Berdakh.

Traditionally, an adjective is defined as a lexico-grammatical category “combining words that denote a feature of an object (qualitative, relative, or indicative - determinative) and that are defining nouns ...” [2, p. 157]. Considering adjectives in the literary aspect, it should be noted that adjectives are most often epithets. Epithets are a means of creating expressiveness and are often descriptive, evaluative character in the text. Rosenthal rightly notes that an epithet is a word that defines an object or action and emphasizes some characteristic property or quality in them. The stylistic function of the epithet lies in its artistic expressiveness [3, p. 355]. It is safe to say that Berdakh’s poems are also rich in epithets.

Next, let us dwell on specific examples of the poet’s use of adjectives in his poem “In search”. The main material for our article was the book “Berdakh. Selected (1977)”, which contains the brightest examples of the rich poetic heritage of Berdakh. The poem “In search”, truly, can be considered a poem built on numerous epithets. This is also explained by the theme of the poem. The poet expresses his desires and ideals, because he sees what is necessary for the people. By its nature, this poem, along with many others, is a clear expression of the inner feelings, deep reflections of the poet. He is not only a poet, but a poet with democratic thoughts; in his works he proclaimed the ideas of equality and humanism. As a witness to the suffering of the poor, the author dreams of justice. Berdakh’s position can be rightfully called heroic, since his works vividly reflect socio-political views, concern for the fate of the people, the call of the people to fight for their happiness and liberation. The rather voluminous poem “In search” by Berdakh contains many adjectives. The poem of 24 verses includes a total of more than 50 adjectives.

In this poem, we can distinguish:

1. Adjectives that express human qualities.

Berdach mentions what kind of people and with what qualities are respected. The subject + adjective construction is observed. For example:

Lost in the water

A courageous and direct counselor.

Or other examples:

1) Yes, my companion will be a brave one,

I was looking for a defender daring.

2) Among China and Kungrad

I was looking for a leader in combat.

3) I always looked for a good mentor.

2. Adjectives serving as definitions of abstract concepts. Berdakh’s philosophy is manifested in epithets with such concepts as happiness, grief, torment, light, destiny, etc. For instance:

1) I was unhappy, - I wanted happiness,

I was looking for happiness, bright, great.

2) To bring joy to the people,

I was looking for a balm from the age-old grief.

3) To become a counselor for the unfortunate,

Who knew the burden of terrible torment,

4) I would look for a clear, daylight

5) Let's go, friends, - the lot

Look for a happy, different one with me!

3. In some lines of Berdakh, there is even some criticism. In particular, in this poem, this can be seen in examples of adjectives with words **word and thought**. The poet is looking for truth in this world. His philosophy lies in such searches. Foreexample:

I am connected with the truth, with a precise word,

The enemy is false and vicious thoughts.

Poems are like strong bonds:

I was looking for an honest, direct word.

The poet's nationality is connected with the fact that in each of his works he mentions the people and lives with the problems of the people. The lines from this poem by Berdakh contain both tolerance and patriotism:

1) I start searching for the truth:

I was looking for goodness for the human race

2) May their eyes be open:

So work for the people dear!

The critical judgments of the poet can be traced in the following lines, where the author expresses his thoughts about social phenomena, inequality and difficulties in his native land. For his native land, the poet wishes all the best, for he himself has been a witness of many troubles for a long time. For example:

1) To bring joy to the people,

I was looking for a balm from the age-old grief.

2) Cursed the present, cursed the past,

I looked for paths in the deaf gloom.

3) Oh no, I wouldn't sit still:

Reached for the right sweep

It would seem that Berdakh's epithets are carefully selected, all definitions are clearly set. When describing objects and phenomena, the most "strong" signs and qualities have been taken, that is what the adjectives express. Each epithet, each characterization by the poet of objects or phenomena, bears an evaluative, critical character. In addition, in every line of the poet, one can feel the involvement in the fate of the people, responsibility for the future. All these adjectives seem to not only define the subject or object in the sentence, but are called upon and serve to reveal the entire philosophy with which the poem is saturated. Berdakh's creativity and the

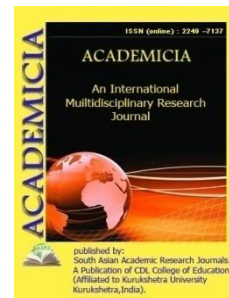
philosophy of his works clearly correspond to the definition of the scientist A.Pavlovsky: “Philosophical lyrics in its basics is always reflection, a chain of inferences ... The work of a philosophical structure contains and develops in itself not just a thought, but a thought-image, a thought-feeling, a thought-picture, therefore, it generates in the soul of the reader a wide chain of emotional-semantic associations...”[4, p.243].

In Berdakh’s poems, we can find an image, feelings, and a picture.

As the above examples show, adjectives play a significant role in the rich and multifaceted poetic world of Berdakh. It would seem that in every line of Berdakh’s creations lies a high philosophy, which is expressed by various stylistic figures, one of which is an epithet. By means of adjectives, the poet managed to give objects and phenomena an emotionally evaluative definition, thereby influencing the reader. All the emotionality that permeates the poet’s poem, the embodiment of the poet’s moral ideals, is mainly based, in linguistic terms, on adjectives. With all the diversity, Berdakh’s poems were and will remain truly popular. Berdakh’s works are “bright pearls of Karakalpak poetry”. And Berdakh rightfully occupies an honorable place in the Karakalpak literature [1, p.6]. We consider it expedient to study the peculiarities of epithets and the use of adjectives on the example of works of fiction, that is, to further develop such a study.

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LEXICAL BORROWING IN KOREAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of borrowed words in Korean. Attention is paid to the adopted words from English. The article defines and 'Konglish' words including some examples with their definitions and usage.

KEYWORDS: Borrowed Words, Loanwords, "Konglish" Words.

INTRODUCTION

The process when a word or a phrase from one language is adopted for use in another language is known as lexical borrowing in linguistics. The word or a phrase which is adopted is known as borrowed word, loanword or borrowings. Nowadays, English is the major donor language, as many other languages borrow English vocabulary. In this article, we focus on the English borrowed words in Korean.

There are two categories of Korean words which derived from English: loanwords and "Konglish". Loanwords keep the original meaning of the word or phrase in English. Thus, loanwords can be understood easily by English speakers. For instance:

Loanword Actual English word

아이스크림[aiseukeulim]	Ice cream
주스[juceu]	Juice
하우스[hauseu]	House
초콜릿[chokollis]	Chocolate

콜라[kolla]	Cola
피자 [pija]	Pizza
비타민 [bitamin]	Vitamin
와인 [wain]	Wine

[3:4p]

The loan words listed above keep the original meaning, so it can be easily understood by native speakers of English.

“Konglish” words/ 콩글리쉬

The term of “Konglish” is itself originated from the combination of words Korean and English, and it literally means the Korean version of English words. In most cases, Koreans prefer to shorten borrowed words from other languages if they feel the word or the phrase is very long and difficult to pronounce. Moreover, some “Konglish” words are combination of English and Korean words. Thus, in order to understand the meaning of “Konglish” words, it requires further learning of the meaning. Some examples of “Konglish” words include;

“Konglish” words Actual English words

에어컨 (eeokeon) Air conditioner

아파트 (apateu) Apartment

센티 (senti) Centimeter

리모컨 (rimokeon) Remote control

셀프 (selpeu) Self service

사이다 (saida) Cider

아이쇼핑 (aisyoping) Window shopping

이벤트 (ibenteu) Sale/ promotion

Anglophones find these words difficult to comprehend the meaning when they hear them for the first time. Since some of the words are shortened, they may lose their original meaning.

The first five words there is observed the process of shortening a long word or combination of two words as in example below;

에어컨 (eeokeon) 에어(eeo) – air, 컨(keon) – ceon (the first syllable of conditioner), and the last two syllables air and con are combined as “aircon.”

아파트 (apateu) is shortened form of word apartment, in which “apart” is taken. Korean syllables cannot consist solely of a consonant, therefore, a vowel is added “으”[eu] to form the word 아파트 (apateu), which means apartment in English.

센티 (senti) is also shortened form of the word centimeter. 리모콘 (limokon) is formed by shortening and combining two English words - remote and control. The first two syllables “remo” from remote and “con” from control combine to make the word “limocon,” which means remote control.

셀프 (selpeu) is also shortened form of English word self-service. In this case, only “self” is used, and “service” is discarded. The word ‘셀프’ (selpeu) or self means self – service.

음료는 셀프입니다. (Eumlyoneunselpeu-imnida.) – Drinks are self- service. It is common in Korea to come across this phrase in cafes. It means one should bring their drinks by themselves. In the above example there is also added grammatical suffix 입니다 (innida) to the word 셀프 (selpeu) – self, this suffix is used as auxiliary verb “to be” in English. [2:58]

Moreover, the words 아이쇼핑 (aisyoping) and 이벤트 (ibenteu) lose their actual meaning in English. 아이쇼핑 (aisyoping) is the combination of two English words “eye” and “shopping” which gives meaning doing shopping only with eyes without buying anything, or just in order to make one’s eyes happy. The word 이벤트 (ibenteu) is taken from the English word “event” but the word lost its actual meaning. In Korean this word means sale or promotion and is mostly used at the supermarkets when there is some kind of sale or “one plus one” gifts.

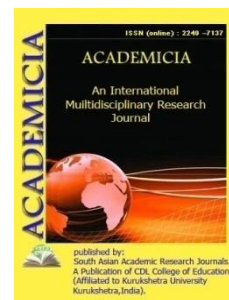
In conclusion, in modern social world usage of English words is enhancing rapidly. In this article analyzed loanwords and formation of new words in Korean by using or combining two English words or English words with Korean words, which is called Konglish words. Moreover, there are given explanation to some Konglish words as; 셀프 (selpeu), 이벤트 (ibenteu) and so on. To understand Konglish words needs further learning the meaning of new words, even for native speakers of English. Since, they lose their original meaning when they are borrowed into Korean.

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DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF MATERIAL CULTURE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AREAS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE EARLY IRON AGE

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ABSTRACT

The article notes that the results of stratigraphic excavations by V.M.Masson at the Yazdepa monument to substantiate the chronology of the Early Iron Age do not cover all of Central Asia to date, and that the Yaz-II archeological complex may belong only to the southern Amu Darya. The most characteristic sign of Yaz-III archaeological complex is characterized by the fact that almost all dishes are made in the form of ceramics, and their shape is only in the form of a cylinder-cone. Especially the fact that the characters characteristic of this culture were found from the upper layers of the jargon monument in a color patterned on the pottery of the jargon period, gave the opportunity to associate the origin of this culture with the culture of Chust.

KEYWORDS: *Yazdepa, Handmade Pottery Culture, The Culture Of The Period Of Pottery Given A Pattern Onmargiyana, Bactria, Sughd, Fergana, Hook-Necked Vessel, Cylindrical-Conical Vessel, Divine Tumor, Burganli Culture, Kuchuktepa, Tillatepa, Koktepa.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 50 years of the last century V.M.Masson published one of his best books, which “Ancient agricultural culture of Margiana” [11]. In the process of excavations at this monument, V.M. Masson focused on the stratigraphic condition of the monument, that is, on what finds are found in each layer. Because even in the 50s of the last century, the issue of chronology of material culture, even the largest monuments of Central Asia, was not over.

Stratigraphic shurf, laid out at the monument to the great Yazdepa in the Marv oasis of Turkmenistan, gave a much better result. Of its layers from the lower layers to the upper layers, exactly 3 pieces of archeological evidence were obtained, and these artifacts clearly manifested the stratigraphic state of the periods from the first Iron Age to the Alexander Makedonsky walks to Central Asia. As a result, the stratigraphy of Yazdepa served as a base for archaeologists working on the archaeological monuments of the first Iron Age in other regions of Central Asia.

The lowest layer in the stratigraphic Kompleks of Yazdepa (Yaz-I) with the first Iron Age, followed by the second archaeological KompleksYaz-II with the VII-VI centuries BC, and the last archaeological KompleksYaz-III with the VI-IV centuries BC. It is noteworthy that for the material culture of the Yaz-I Archaeological Museum, almost all dishes are prepared manually, giving a pattern with a red or liquid brown tint over them. At the same time, experts note the meeting of dishes of the same period in the south, namely Yaz-I archaeological complex in one or two pottery charches, as well as the fact that these dishes were formed under the influence of the urban traditions of ancient Bactria and Margiana.

If the Yaz-II archaeological index shows the continuation of hand-made traditional dishes of the Yaz-I archaeological period on the one hand, then on the other hand the traditions and methods of preparing dishes using the pottery charxi of the ancient Bactria and Marginalis come from the second. Archaeologists explain that the dishes prepared in the pottery chariot reappeared again in the everyday life of the population, as the archaeologists entered the next stage of urban culture. Of course, in terms of its shape, the dishes prepared in the pottery charchi were fundamentally different from the dishes prepared in the pottery charchi of the ancient Bactria and the ancient marginalized period, and their main form was the cylinder-cone forms. In addition, it is noted that Yaz-II archaeological Kompleks dishes produced in the pottery sherds are distinguished by the fact that they are in the form of a hook as the main sign of the lab part, and that the presence of this mark is not only a sign that distinguishes Yaz-II Kompleks from Yaz-III Kompleks. V.M. Masson, perhaps, is emphasized by many other archaeologists. In spite of this, the fact that the total number of hand-made dishes, traditionally used, makes up close to 30-40% of the products of pottery produced exactly hand-made dishes, is one of the most characteristic signs of this sex.

This means that the main archaeological signs of the Yaz-II archaeological sex are characteristic of the fact that close to 30-40% of the dishes are hand-made, that is, a large part of the dishes are made up of traditional dishes, at the same time the pottery charm ishlangan differs from the dishes in that the lab is made in the form of loops.

The most characteristic sign of Yaz-III archaeological complexes is characterized by the fact that almost all dishes are made in the form of ceramics, and their shape is only in the form of a cylinder-cone. During this period, only the dishes used in the oven are prepared manually, and during all subsequent historical progress, too, with the oven. Dishes such as cauldron-sand, which is associated with a large temperature, were always prepared manually, since the clay of dishes associated with a large temperature would have been resistant to high temperatures in Destiny with the addition of sand, crushed stone (dresva), crushed ceramic (shamot). There was also no possibility of using such clay in a pottery slab, since such a large amount of sand, stone or a visionary piece of Clay was laid on its composition. Therefore, all grass-related dishes are always prepared manually.

A rather sharp, but noticeable difference between the archaeological rocks of the Yaz-I, and Yaz-II periods is unknown in the archaeological rocks of the later Yaz-II and Yaz-III periods. For some reason, all the archaeological monuments found in the 60-90 years of the last century were exactly the same period, depending on the archaeological part of Yaz-II, which was the main base part of the stratigraphy of Yazdepa, but no one noticed that this difference was exactly a territorial difference.

Archaeological excavations carried out in the Sughd region in recent years have shown that there is no significant difference between the archeological complexes Yaz-II and Yaz-III, identified by VM Masson at the Yazdepa archeological monument. This difference was mainly due to the fact that the cylindrical-conical vessels in the Yaz-II complex are specific only to the southern side of the Amudarya, and such vessels are not specific to the northern side, especially in the Sughd region. Based on this, we should note that the peculiarity of the neck-shaped neck part of the cylindrical-conical vessels of the Spring-II period is that it is only a mark in the production of a separate workshop. Because there is almost no difference between the archeological complex Yaz-II and other vessels of the archeological complex Yaz-III.

Therefore, none of the archeological Kompleks found in Sogd is not as categorical as in Bactria and Margiana. The workshops that produced the Yaz-II archaeological complex in marriyona should have been the workshops that lived in the amudarya region. It is precisely these workshops that should have produced pottery items according to their own pottery tradition. Therefore, it is produced in the Centers of ceramics-made.

Archaeologists first came to a definite understanding of the first Iron Age archeological complexes only after the American archaeologist R. Pampelli conducted a stratigraphic excavation at a monument called Anovdepa near Ashgabat [14: p. 156 – 157]

In the period from the end of the II millennium BC to the beginning of the I millennium BC, it was sharply divided into cultures that entered the steppe zones in the north with a culture based on the southern herbivorous farming, which was traditional in large areas of the Eurasian mainland.

The first Iron Age in the Fergana Valley is characterized by the fact that the total number of residences based on the culture of herbivorous farming is several times greater than that of the regions with the same period residences and cultures of other regions, and this is also recognized by various authors. At the same time, it is established that a large part of the lands to be cultivated in Fergana drank water from rivers and lakes flowing from the mountains, and due to the fact that the remaining monuments were located on the banks of springs and ditches saturated

with groundwater, these monuments were developed by drinking water from the spring waters [10]. The main occupation of the early Iron Age peasant communities in everyday life, apart from farming, domestic livestock also played a big role.

The irrigation system of the first Iron Age of Central Asia is based on the irrigation systems of soybeans and rivers, which in many cases flow from the mountains. A similar irrigation system was observed in the ancient Sogdiana (Ergurion, Sangirtepa, Gooseberry). These peasant communities lived mainly in houses that were raised from the basement, semi-basement, pakhsa or brick. Engaged in farming and domestic livestock, this is a daily lifestyle of peasant communities, and the material culture is very close to the material culture of the burgulyuk culture of the Tashkent Oasis [8; 13: p. 23]. In the lower layers of the poppy, a bronze foundry workshop is found, and therefore it is also worth noting that the craftsmanship here is quite advanced, although this workshop also knows that the production of Sickles and knives of the Chust type is made from Stone molds preserved here [15: p. 20].

On the issues of the epoch of the first Iron Age of Central Asia in the following years, the army was established in the territory of the Osh city of the Kyrgyz Republic. The excavations carried out by Yu.A. Zadneprovsky not only played a huge role in the periodization of the archaeological past of the Fergana Valley, but also the first Iron Age around. Because, as a result of the archaeological excavations carried out in the OSH residential area of the first Iron Age at the foot of Süleytağ, more than 15 excavation-carbon analyses were obtained. As a result, from the XXII century BC to the XII-X centuries, there were great changes in the chronology of the Asori-asikas. Yu.A. Zadneprovsky defines the period of the settlement space at the foot of Suleymtov with an average of XVI centuries[6].

The results obtained as a result of the study of the monument of Osh gave an opportunity to obtain great scientific results on the first Iron Age of Central Asia. One of them was the spread of the Chust culture to most of the north-eastern regions, including the pre-Chinese ones, at the same time this culture has preserved its archaic traditions in many cases.

Chust culture Osh residential space with the help of hydrocarbon analysis obtained by Yu.A. Zadneprovsky, the antiquation of the period of the beginning of the Chust culture gave a peculiar great resonance. Especially the fact that the characters characteristic of this culture were found from the upper layers of the jargon monument in a color patterned on the pottery of the jargon period, gave the opportunity to associate the origin of this culture with the culture of Chust. V. Ruzanov observes that the metal objects of the Chust culture are in sync with the metal objects of the sopol culture.

It is during its time that the pottery of the Mashan period in the north-western part of China is very similar to the pottery of the Chust culture with a color pattern Yu.A. Zadneprovsky was told [5: p. 107]. The parallelism of the Chust culture with Masha to each other BC 1700-1300 YY. that's right.

"Sohtoshtumori" is an artifact from the stone ishlangan Eneolithic and early Bronze Age, which expressed the fact that two snakes are moving towards each other, and the essence of the content should be associated with worship. At present, we can say unequivocally that at the origin of the Chust culture, we must emphasize the fact that the culture of geoxyur or sarazm, but also the culture of simultaneous farming, stands for these cultures. In particular, in the territory of south-west Iran there are cultures called Javaj in Jirofta, Messopotamia, which are characterized by the

end of the III millennium BC and the beginning of the II millennium BC. Therefore, both for the fact that the period of monuments coincided, and also for the proximity of cultures to each other, it is very similar to the “toshtumor”, which is associated with the culture of Girofta with the “Sohtoshtumori” [1: p. 98 – 104; 2: p. 88 – 93].

On the basis of a comparative study of material cultures of Fergana Valley with the fashion culture of Zarafshan Valley, it will be possible to draw the following conclusions: 1. Both in the Zarafshan Valley and in the Fergana Valley, the last Eneolithic and the first Bronze Age, the first peasant communities, similar to the sarazm culture in the Zarafshan Valley, lived. An example of this is the period of “Sokhtashtumori”, “Taurus stone” in Karasuv, “Taurus stones” stored in Andijan and Namangan museums, and another new “Taurus Stone” recently found at a depth of 4,5 meters in the private courtyard of the Pakhtaobod Rayon of Andijan region, and finally the period of 2 “Taurus stones” stored in the museum reserve of Suleymandavlt of Osh region, at least The period of sarazm culture, found in the upper reaches of the Zarafshan Valley, is also characterized by the fact that it dates back to this period and its material culture is very similar.

2. Proceeding from the above, we should emphasize that on the basis of the Chust peasant culture lies the culture of the sarazmbabodehgans.

3. The difference between Chust culture and eilaton culture is not so great as it is. Both in the Chust culture and in the eilaton culture, the predominance of hand-made dishes, the greater use of stone weapons in everyday life, especially the numerous encounters of stone weapons of the Chust type, is evident in the continuation of that cultural succession.

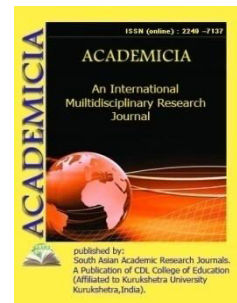
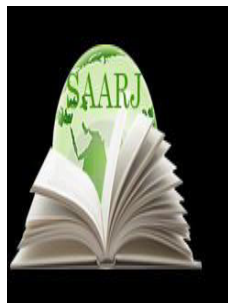
4. The tributary and then eilatan culture, which are similar to the modern culture based on farming and livestock farming, were originally in the south-western regions of the valley, but then, having grown, they fully joined the peasant communities and urbanization processes.

We emphasize that it was carried out by the herdsmen population, without degrading the location of the influence from the eastern regions, including the Sintszian side. These are about aA.Askarov and Yu.A.Zadneprovsky wrote several times [4: p. 68 – 74; 7: p. 95 – 98]. In short, the peasant culture of Central Asia became the basis of future urbanization processes both in the southern regions and in the north-eastern regions.

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INTELLECTUALITY AND YOUTH INTELLECTUAL POWER

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the scientific significance of intellect, intellect and the intellectual potential of young people. It has been analyzed that the intellectual potential of young people is the basis of the development of society. The need for intelligence and the intellectual potential of young people in society is scientifically based. The member that can replace the thought function is the mind. Philosophical research examines the functional four-dimensional feature or "thinking style" model, as well as the logical, statistical, emotional, and experimental features of the mind, despite the morphologically two-component symmetrical structure of the mind. Thus, intellect is, first, the general ability to know and to be the basis of others, ensuring the effectiveness of any activity. Second, it is a system of cognitive abilities of the individual, consisting of intuition, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, imagination.

KEYWORDS: *Intellect, Youth, Intellectual Potential, Intellect, Intelligence, Mind, Thinking, Innovative Thinking.*

INTRODUCTION

As far as we know, any change in the society and human life can be strongly reflected in the phenomenon of consciousness. The influence of consciousness on human activity, as a factor and product of changes in thinking in it, has been confirmed in social philosophical and psychological research.

Intellect (Latin "intellectus" - intellect, perception, intellect) in the broadest sense is an activity based on a person's complete knowledge of the nature of the event and manifested through it [1.102]. The term "intellect" refers to the "ability to understand, think, and comprehend" that distinguishes man from other living beings and defines his place in society. The dictionary states that "mind (Latin, rationalis, Greek nous, fronesis, Arabic al-Aql - based, purposeful) - the ability to know all things, events in the spiritual life of man, to create abstract thinking and concepts" Described as [1.42]. In Islamic teaching, it is pointed out that the minds of the prophets and believers are not the same as the minds of the disbelievers. Whoever says that the mind of a believer and a disbeliever is equal, he is a heretic. There are five levels of the mind: the instinctual mind (natural, innate), the mind takallufiy (the mind created through hard work, obedience), the mind atoy (the mind given by Allah), the mind min minin-nubuvva (the mind given to the prophets), honor (an intellect given in terms of honor, which Allah did not give to humans or angels, but to Muhammad (pbuh), his only lover) [3.36]. Human intelligence is explained by concepts such as quick thinking and the ability to know, readiness in thought and idea, purity or depth. The ability to quickly and objectively analyze the knowledge acquired in the mind is also called intelligence. Intelligence is a broad function of the mind. While the human mind is in 11 dimensions, a complete study of the 4 dimensions of it can be seen in the work on the subject. The 2-dimensional nature of the computer is interpreted as 'sharp intelligence' as a small volume of potential intelligence.

In our view, thinking is a feature that distinguishes man from other biological beings, that is, from ability and influence, a blessing that distinguishes man from other living beings. Otherwise, as a function of 'manifestation of activity', all beings will be reduced accordingly, albeit at different levels. The member that can replace the thought function is the mind. Philosophical research examines the functional four-dimensional feature or "thinking style" model, as well as the logical, statistical, emotional, and experimental features of the mind, despite the morphologically two-component symmetrical structure of the mind. Despite the results of philosophical research devoted to the solution of problems related to consciousness, their perfect solution has not been achieved. The mind and its functions are so complex that scientific knowledge about the human mind is limited.

According to the philosopher VB Tarasov, "Intelligence consists of the structure of a certain level of strong, stable mental abilities of the individual" [4.352]. N. According to Bostrom, "intellect is the mind capable of solving the problems that exist for humanity" [5.496]. Various philosophical currents have prevailed in explaining the essence and development of the intellect, which have been united on the basis of certain scientific views, opinions, and have been the subject of discussions and debates around the same approach. We see that among philosophers there are different views on the interpretation and scientific substantiation of the essence of intellect.

Uzbekistan is on the path of developing a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society. Democratic reforms in the country are going through a period of testing and renewal. In this process, along with the restoration of our national values, attention is paid to raising the intellectual potential of the younger generation, as well as educating the harmoniously developed generation with advanced ideas of science.

Intellect differs from thinking in its content and essence. If we pay attention to its lexical meaning, it has the activation of knowledge, creativity, access to the essence of the unknown.

Intelligence includes not only the results of an individual's cognitive activity, but also embodies specific human modes of that activity and acts directly in relation to the process of cognitive activity. Such recognition does not limit the possibilities of understanding it. Consequently, these concepts cannot be mutually identical or confused. However, intellect manifests itself as a state of its own quality only when we approach thinking as a process.

There are various scientific approaches to the philosophical study of the nature of the intellect, each of which serves to understand specific theories. Below we comment on some of them.

In the associative approach to the content of thinking, the process of involuntary subordination to images, the accumulation of associations (D. Gartley, D. Priestley, D. Mill, etc.) is studied. Representatives of the Würzburg school, such as O. Culpe and K. Marbe, who describe the intellect as the operation of intellectual operations, focus on the study of thinking as a process.

Researchers M. Wertheimer, K. Koffka, K. Dunker, V. Keler and others approach thinking as a phenomenon of situation reconstruction. According to subjective behaviorists (D. Miller, Yu. Galanter, etc.), thinking is a "process that takes place in the body" [6.125].

In philosophical views, the theory of the approach to intelligence in the form of cognitive activity (A. Newell, G. Simon, P. Lindsey, U. Nysser, etc.) was also formed. This approach seeks to eliminate the study of thinking, perception, memory, attention, and so on.

In our view, the creation of diagnostic methods of mental development has gained new meaning in the study of the philosophical aspects of the problem of intellect. The general theory of mental maturity determines the diagnostic content based on its theoretical model. Tests to diagnose the height of personality, based on the philosopher A. Bine, were the first step in this area.

It is known that today there are more than 70 authors' descriptions of the essence and content of intellect, which reflect the cultural and historical aspects of intellect. In this sense, the concept of intellect is constantly changing. Such a process of change is associated with an increase in human intellectual potential.

Intelligence consists of a whole system of cognitive (creative) abilities of the individual, such as intuition, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, imagination, attention. Thus, intellect is, first, the general ability to know and to be the basis of others, ensuring the effectiveness of any activity. Second, it is a system of cognitive abilities of the individual, consisting of intuition, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, imagination.

The concept of "intellectuality" as a general expression of mental ability is also used as a holistic description of behavior that can adapt to the requirements of civil society.

There are three philosophical forms of youth intellectual potential:

The first is the verbal intellect, which means the content of words, the reserve of erudition, the source of independent reading, the comprehension of books;

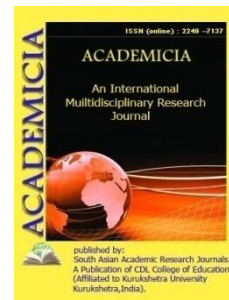
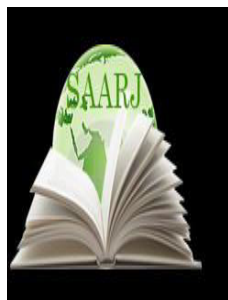
Secondly, the individual's ability to find solutions to social, economic, and political problems;

Thirdly, practical intelligence is a personal ability that serves the purpose of accomplishing goals.

In conclusion, one of the components of an individual's intellectual potential is an intellectual resource. It is a set of mental capacity, intellectual capacity of a person based on knowledge, life experience, mind and perception, which depends on his lifestyle, the level of development of mental activity. Thus, the intellectual potential of young people is a high level of development of innovative thinking, which allows young people to acquire modern knowledge and use it effectively in creative activities.

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THE ESSENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DESIGN IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the scientific importance of the effectiveness of socio-cultural design technology in society and public administration. The role of design technology is analyzed as socio-cultural technologies are the basis of social development. The need for design technology in community management is scientifically based. In our opinion, this method is reflected in the efficiency and effectiveness of design technology in the scientific management of society. That is, by realizing that the first method is less effective than the outdated imitation method, the second method moves on to adopting a new design model. Such a definition is useful in understanding socio-cultural design, in which the most important source of design is clearly indicated. It is completely natural to design, as well as the expected construction work, the creation of new enterprises, can be business-related. The main component of such

design is the essence of scientific management of society (as design). According to the dialectic of logical and socio-cultural phenomenon, essence is also a key component of design.

KEYWORDS: *Society, Scientific Management Of Society, Socio-Cultural Technology, Design Technology, Socio-Cultural Design, Strategy, Management.*

INTRODUCTION

Design technology, which is the main type of socio-cultural technologies, plays an important role as a feature of the management of socio-cultural spheres of society. At a new stage in the formation of a democratic society in Uzbekistan, based on the practical experience of the world community, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. According to it, the law of integration between existing socio-cultural relations and theoretical projects, that is, the Strategy of Action, was developed. It was noted that "an in-depth analysis of the path of development of our country, the sharp changes in the world market today and the growing competition in the context of globalization require the development and implementation of completely new approaches and principles for more stable and rapid development." [1.4.]. This created the need to apply the technology of socio-cultural design to social life, based on the universally recognized principles of civil society.

Accordingly, we will focus on several scientific and philosophical views on the concept of design technology, which is the basis of socio-cultural technologies in society. First, the term "project," which is often used to describe the meaning of the term, means that something is thought out or planned. Experts in the field of social design technology give the following definition: "Every time you want to change something, it takes time and effort - that's design [2,100.]". Such a definition is useful in understanding socio-cultural design, in which the most important source of design is clearly indicated. It is completely natural to design, as well as the expected construction work, the creation of new enterprises, can be business-related. The phrase comes from the Latin, which translates from "projicio" to mean "throwing forward," "holding ahead of myself," "projectus," literally meaning "thrown forward." The current concept of 'design' has retained its importance. When we talk about design technology, we mean making some kind of change in the mind. This is a theory that can be put into practice. Design is expressed in concepts such as model, emblem, pattern. It will have an unconditional will component, i.e. a firm plan of action to implement the intended changes.

The philosophical literature on the concept of design technology says that it is a system expressed at the core of the concept, the goals of which are stated in a scientifically developed plan (project). Socio-cultural facilities, creation or modernization aimed at its practical implementation, adaptation of technological processes to strategic goals, as well as methodological recommendations and organizational documents, material, financial, labor and other resources, management decisions and measures as part of the design [2.102.]. understood. Based on this view, it represents the essence of social design, which, like other types of socio-technology, has both theoretical and practical features.

Socio-cultural design technology In the scientific management of society, the design of the subject of socio-cultural technologies will need to highlight the valuable nature and leadership role in their activities.

The technology of socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society is the introduction of innovations, management decisions, that is, the diversity of this or that socio-cultural event or process in accordance with the purpose. This, in turn, is reflected in the planned implementation of the strategic goal.

Socio-cultural design technology logically involves understanding and comprehending socio-cultural needs. Defining the purpose of the project, setting, justifying its specific features, the need for design is, in general, a systematic scheme of design. These are very important, firstly, they are very necessary for the design, and secondly, they are the basis for the transition to the technological stage.

The study of socio-cultural needs, the purpose of the design goes through the preparatory stage of the creative research of the design initiator. Such an approach makes it necessary to classify the technological elements of the socio-cultural design stage. To determine the structure of design technology, this subject goes through a phase of activity, which is usually behind the scientific-philosophical design process, but inevitably involves inevitably.

Socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society is directly related to the type of socio-cultural activities of the subjects and the development of this area. Tasks to increase the effectiveness of socio-cultural technologies include overcoming problems and barriers in the socio-cultural sphere. Such activity is reflected in the practice of socio-cultural management of the society of developed countries. Today, it is difficult to imagine the socio-cultural policy of the state without the use of design technologies. It should be noted that socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society is a technology to achieve the expected results in the social sphere, because at the present stage of socio-cultural development of mankind the main task is to move from quantity to quality. requires the validation of design thinking (or reasoning on the basis of design) in practice.

Socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society is a design by an individual, group or community members, a project that is limited in socio-cultural significance and space, time and resources. The main problem that any manager faces is what strategy to manage the object assigned to him. A rational approach to what type of socio-cultural technologies can be implemented on a scientific basis that manages these problems is inextricably linked to design technology.

It should be noted that one of the features of the design technology of socio-cultural management in Uzbekistan is the scientific substantiation and implementation of new principles arising from the centuries-old social philosophy, political and legal culture, national mentality and demographic characteristics of the country. It consists of important practical and theoretical concepts such as important principles: from simple to complex, gradual, qualitative, systematic, transparent and fair. Such conceptual approaches always require the elimination of various socio-cultural intolerances and contradictions, and naturally there is a need to use the peculiarities of design technology. In turn, at a new stage of development, democratic change and modernization of governance in society will help to overcome the difficulties in the socio-cultural sphere.

The technology of socio-cultural design of scientific management of society is constantly updated from a scientific point of view on the basis of a dialectical project, the principles of solidarity in the world and the universalization of phenomena, as well as a new method or approach that reflects innovative theories. In line with the principle of world unity, the dialectical

project of scientific management of society means that when an ideal (just) society emerges as a necessary component of scientific management, it is an integral part of the unique design of socio-cultural technologies. The main component of such design is the essence of scientific management of society (as design). According to the dialectic of logical and socio-cultural phenomenon, essence is also a key component of design. This situation distinguishes the dialectical norm of religious and secular knowledge, which is intended to determine the general theoretical foundations of the project of spiritual (divine) power management of society, as well as institutional and administrative complementarity. We can see that the design of scientific management of society is reflected in the definitions of the essence of society (principles of community and sociality, national-cultural values and universal cultural standards) in the dialectical project of our research. Socio-cultural development in the vector of improving the social life of society, in which the creation of perfection leads to new design qualities of scientific and managerial management of society, such as social harmony, order, systemicity. In these processes, the scientific management of society is characterized by a focus on reducing the confidence of the subjects, that is, socio-cultural growth. That is, its focus on improving socio-cultural life is a sign of it. As a result of the reflection of socio-cultural life, the socio-cultural design of the scientific management of society corresponds to the living life of the people and at the same time it is seen as a key factor of effective and sustainable social development in the collective socio-cultural environment. The fact that the scientific management of society is not based on the principles of socio-cultural design, the application of projects in this area in a community environment does not serve for the effective development of relevant societies.

In our view, the study of socio-cultural design technologies in the scientific management of society opens up great prospects for development not only in theory but also for the practice of building an advanced civil society. Social and cultural relations include many arguments for ignoring existing definitions of social life (principles of social life, culture and cultural standards) in the process of implementing public administration. The methodology of scientific management of society is a public opinion, which is consistent with its basic concepts, the socio-cultural technologies applied in practice are gradually managed. Public control is manifested in the development of all spheres and structures of social life, depending on the ability or incompetence of the subjects, and it is difficult to draw clear conclusions and considerations in advance.

Socio-cultural spheres in Uzbekistan include education, culture, health, labor and social protection. Thus, increasing the effectiveness of socio-cultural technology in society is inextricably linked with the design technology of the above-recognized areas.

At the new stage of development of the country, with the improvement of the new legislative system, radical reforms are being carried out in the socio-cultural sphere. These reforms are reflected in the development of the socio-cultural sphere, ie in the socio-cultural modernization of society as innovative ideas and socio-cultural technologies.

The essence of socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society is to make the culture of life of today's and tomorrow's society as the people dreamed of. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Today, the Action Strategy, created on the basis of our Basic Law, plays an invaluable role in raising the development of our native land to a new level, moving towards innovative and industrial development.

Constant communication with the people, solving people's problems and satisfying them is becoming a criterion of our activity [3.5.], "He said. Future design technology sets clear goals for the developer of socio-cultural projects and requires him to have the professional knowledge, skills and competencies required to implement the projects, as well as a clear strategic goal. Because in the study and management of any field, excellent theoretical and practical knowledge is important because it helps to understand our cultural performance and our daily life as a whole, and the strategic goal determines the effectiveness of a particular technology.

The task of socio-cultural design is to change the social environment, to introduce innovations. In this regard, the technology of socio-cultural design of society is inextricably linked with innovative activities. Accordingly, innovation is a conscious activity based on constructing simple innovations and re-understanding them in practice, which has given them a positive effect in practice.

The application of socio-cultural design technology in the scientific management of society is reflected in various innovative approaches. They require a scientific study of time, a particular historical period, and the role, influence, and philosophy of society in the joint socio-cultural activities of members of a particular society.

Socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society, in turn, requires socio-cultural reforms in the policy (adopted strategy or program) of the state. These reforms will be implemented in the main reform of the state and are designed to bring the socio-cultural sphere to a state of sustainable growth. This can be expressed as follows, i.e. it is manifested in the definition of strategic programs or long-term concepts. As a result of their implementation, the technology of socio-cultural design shows certain manifestations in innovative activities. In long-term socio-cultural projects in society, many issues are intertwined with social reforms, which also require reconsideration. Socio-cultural design is in the interests of small groups of society, is close to everyday problems and is directly related to the general political conditions and circumstances. Socio-cultural projects are classified by their specific characteristics based on their historical and cultural needs.

The importance of socio-cultural design technology in the scientific management of society: first, it is determined by the transition of more than half of the planet's population to urbanization. At the new stage of our development, on January 10, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically improve the process of urbanization" was adopted. The Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the relevant ministries and departments, as well as in the Republic of Uzbekistan with the involvement of local and foreign experts in the prescribed manner until July 1, 2019, including the creation of new cities and satellite towns It is planned to introduce a draft resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the Concept of urban development until 2030 [4]. An important aspect of this is the establishment of the Agency for Urbanization under the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this way we can see the scientific basis for the adaptation of material and spiritual aspects of socio-cultural design to society and the improvement of the cultural life of the population.

The second is to design the education system in the world as an important condition for the development of society. In the life of modern society, man, his consciousness and creative activity come to the fore. The existence of socio-cultural design in education is characterized by

the disappearance of the boundary between production and need of the individual, with information and knowledge as the main resource for the development of human activity in the first place. The modernization of modern society's technologies, which is being described as a rapidly transitioning or globalizing society to an informed society, is creating a need for design. In an informed society, information and knowledge are the foundation of socio-cultural technologies.

Any design is a type of sketch, a planned activity that requires a creative approach. It is not a dogma - a rigid state, but a form of action that motivates a person to creative activity.

In conclusion, it will be possible to consider the stages of implementation of socio-cultural technologies in the scientific management of society.

The first stage - the content of which requires the design documentation in clear, defined forms, as well as the presence of socio-cultural conditions for the implementation, verification and forecasting of the selected technological process. At this stage, extensive and detailed analytical information on the composition of the participants in the technological process is collected. If we are talking about the subjects of society, then it is necessary to determine the level of its moral, cultural and psychological self-awareness. Of course, doing this is a complex process, and unplanned problems and obstacles can occur.

In such processes, reliable scientifically based information about the object, subjects of socio-cultural technologies and their social activities is of great importance.

The second stage - the content of this stage is always formed by the efforts to form the design documentation, and the availability of conditions for the implementation of the selected technological method is analyzed. The tasks of the second stage are as follows: First, the baseline situation is designed. To do this, a practical model template developed in the project, corresponding to the technological projects, is used and the type of situation is recorded. The existing technologies that will be developed during this action will be studied in detail. Once a project suitable for a particular situation has been identified, the design of the next situation begins. Second, the final situation is approached based on clearly defined steps, which determines the effective implementation of all technological actions. It should not be ruled out that during the implementation of the project, unplanned situations or circumstances may arise, such as force majeure, which may "jump". That is why it is important to constantly monitor and control such a technological process.

The third stage is the specific renewal or decisive stage. At the same time, it is necessary to achieve the above results, that is, the technological process is free from socio-cultural design, unexpected barriers, uniformity, national values and passive assessment, motivational reasons for behavior. He becomes as if he has been completely "cleansed" and mentally prepares himself for the assimilation of new behavior. Then it will be focused on the acceptance of personal interests aimed at self-improvement in the spheres of society. At this stage: the use of material and spiritual incentives pays off.

The fourth stage - this stage is mainly devoted to cultural and educational propaganda (training). A pre-planned socio-cultural technology design system will be introduced. They are fun and use a variety of advocacy tools. Psychologically, it is effective to stimulate an increase in the perception of selected personal qualities and abilities among the participants of socio-cultural

relations. The end of this stage is determined by the strengthening of national-moral values and norms of behavior of a particular social class in the mind of the agent of the technological process, in accordance with the changed tasks in the planned technological project. Of course, the level of achievement is conditional.

The fifth stage is the creation of a series of individual situations in terms of self-control. They examine the extent to which a socio-cultural technological project in a society meets the approximate socio-cultural indicators. The closer the real manager's behavior is to the project being implemented, the more productive the introduction of social technologies will be.

The sixth stage - the results of the implementation will be completed and summarized. Corrections will be corrected in practice (if the implementation is completed effectively). Implementation may be complete or partial. Naturally, this requires serious analytical analysis, the development of a detailed project of the entire technological process.

The introduction of socio-cultural technologies in an intellectual society is directly or indirectly related to the personal views, scientific thinking and spiritual perfection of citizens (human beings). Thinking in creative thinking is activated, and socio-cultural technologies affect different relationships and social communities. This situation prevents these groups and communities from being disrupted, forming the ability to direct things that are not unusual for them to the field for the socio-cultural development of the society. Socio-cultural technologies are associated with the development of constructive projects that serve the development of society, the creation of complex programs in each of its areas, the implementation of rational activities such as prevention of social problems [5].

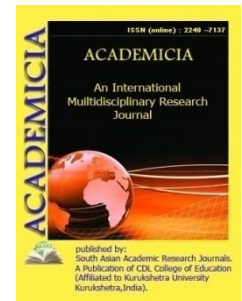
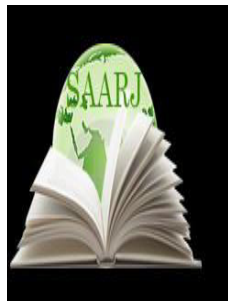
In this regard, it is appropriate to refer to the historical pages of the impact of socio-cultural design technologies on the development of society. The famous philosopher K. Levin proposes a "three-phase" scheme of human activity [6.20.]. This is called 'defrost-move-freeze'. In the first phase, outdated methods of activity, i.e. imitation, are carried out. It is caused by an increased feeling of dissatisfaction. In the second phase, the subject accepts the new behavioral model proposed to him and begins the action. In the third phase, the new image of the movement returns to the freeze-suspension state of the design.

In our opinion, this method is reflected in the efficiency and effectiveness of design technology in the scientific management of society. That is, by realizing that the first method is less effective than the outdated imitation method, the second method moves on to adopting a new design model. This adopted new model will be the basis for the third stage, which is why it will be the fundamental basis for socio-cultural technologies in the society with the preservation and benefit of the efficiency stage of the new design model.

So, if we generalize the role of socio-cultural design technology in the scientific management of society based on the above ideas, it will be possible to take society to a new stage of scientific management, depending on the goals and scope of design. In a broader sense, the technologies of socio-cultural design in the scientific management of society are perceived as social thought, expressing the views of the subjects of society. In our view, the recognition of socio-cultural design is the unification of all sources, while the project must be recognized by the majority. This will provide an opportunity to analyze the socio-cultural design.

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FROM MILITANT NATIONALISM TO SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM: EVOLUTION OF BHAGAT SINGH

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ABSTRACT

Bhagat Singh was born in a family with revolutionary traditions. The objective conditions of a historical time are very important and play a significant role in the making of an individual's personality; Bhagat Singh's ancestors were Sandu Jats who had been converted to Sikhism. His grandfather Arjun Singh was an agriculturist. He was also interested in social work. His mother Vidyawati was also an inspiring force behind him. She could inculcate the sense of responsibility towards the nation and with the passage of time the environment at home helped Bhagat Singh to imbibe the spirit of patriotism and an unquestioning loyalty to the country. Thus, a family background developed nationalist

feelings in Bhagat Singh's mind. Bhagat Singh came in contact with Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Sukhdev, Yashpal, Ram Krishan and Tirath Ram in the college. Bhagat Singh was much impressed by Jai Chander Vidyalankar, his history teacher. His lectures on history of revolution and socialism influenced Bhagat Singh the most. Thus, family background, schooling and higher education, the discussions and deliberation in the educational institutions prepared the ground to design his political ideology. The revolutionary life of Bhagat Singh is not only a source of inspiration for all of us but equally significant as a light house for the coming generations. The great martyr acquired unparalleled stature and glory in the brief span of his life. He was not just a brave revolutionary activist but also a profound thinker and an ideologue with a keen sense of analysis that had long term visionary investment for the future of India. Not only did he himself personify the rare qualities of courage and sacrifice, he could also through words and deeds, instill those qualities in others. Shaheed Bhagat Singh, a legendary figure, is undoubtedly one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of freedom fighters of India.

KEYWORDS: *Tribute, Galaxy, Legendary, Martyrdom, Symbolize, Revolutionary, Visionary, Analytical, Resistance, Momentum*

INTRODUCTION

Shaheed Bhagat Singh, a legendary figure, is undoubtedly one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of freedom fighters of India. Neta ji Subhash Chandra Bose, while paying his tribute to Bhagat Singh in a speech delivered at New Delhi shortly after the later's martyrdom said, "Bhagat Singh is not a person, but a symbol. He symbolizes the spirit of revolt that has taken place in the country". The revolutionary life of Bhagat Singh is not only a source of inspiration for all of us but equally significant is that he stands as a light house for the generations to come. Thus the great martyr acquired unparalleled stature and glory in the brief span of his life. He was not just a brave revolutionary activist but also a profound thinker and an ideologue with a keen sense of analysis that had long term visionary investment for the future of India. He was an able organizer and a clear-headed thinker who could not only arouse the genuine patriotic emotions of the masses but also could orient them with his clear analytical thinking and the revolutionary ideology of those days. Not only did he himself personify the rare qualities of courage and sacrifice, he could also through words and deeds, instill those qualities in others.

The present paper attempts to analyze the role of early life and contemporary revolutionary activities which shaped Bhagat Singh's mind of growing age and could help him to evolve his own and independent revolutionary ideology. Though a compartmentalisation of a historical person is not possible but in order to fully understand Bhagat Singh as an ideologue and a political man it is essential to understand and analyze the initial phase of his life and the objective and subjective conditions of those days which shaped his life.

Bhagat Singh was born in a family with revolutionary traditions². His birth took place at a time when the political situation in the Punjab, was very tense due to the agitation against the colonisation act launched by Ajit Singh and Lala Lajput Rai, the well-known revolutionaries. Some of the leaders even looked to driving the Britishers out of the country

either by force or through passive resistance by the people as a whole³. This is further corroborated by the proceedings of the meeting of the Bhagat Mata Sabha of which Kishore Singh, Ajit Singh and Mehta Anand Kishore were founder members. Addressing the meeting at Lahore Ajit Singh said “I have come to the platform merely to give you the message of our mother country. Efforts are being made to frighten us by saying that we shall be arrested and sent to prison. We do not mind such treats. These are detectives here. May disgrace fall upon them! We must take the trade and management of our country in our hands. Do not think that we can do nothing. We would be free in two days. See the devotees of Guru Gobind Singh upset the whole country. The English are tyrants. The English are robbers. We should expel them.”⁴

This was the age when political movements were gaining momentum not only at national level but also at international level. In India there was strong anger and reactions against the division of Bengal. Swaraj movement had taken deep roots in the minds of people cutting across sections of society. Several newspapers like Yugantar, Sandhya and Vandematram were spreading nationalist sentiments at a wider level; political leaders had started deviating from the congress path and moderate ideologies. Many leaders had become vocal against the policies and strategies adopted by congress leadership. The youth of those days had least faith in the methods suggested by Mahatma Gandhi too. Lal Bal Pal⁵ were emerging in Indian politics. Shyam ji Krishan Verma and Madam Cama were struggling abroad for creating genuine patriotic feeling for Indian liberation. There were armed struggles in other states; in Punjab, the motherland of Bhagat Singh, political movement was at its peak and it was culminating in violent activities at times at various places. The political movement in Punjab was led by Sardar Arjun Singh (Bhagat Singh's grandfather), Kishan Singh, Ajit Singh, Lala Lajpat Roy and Sufi Amba Prasad. The situation was in ferment all over the country.⁶

The objective conditions of a historical time are very important and play a significant role in the making of an individual's personality. Bhagat Singh's ancestors were Sandhu Jats who had been converted to Sikhism. His grandfather Arjun Singh was an agriculturist. He was interested in social work also. Sardar Arjun Singh was the first to tilt towards Arya Samaj though he was a Jat sikh. Sardar Arjun Singh, being an Arya Samaji was also active in politics and trained all his three sons in politics and motivated them to love the nation. Kishan Singh, supported the extremist faction of Indian National Congress and also had close relations with contemporary Indian gadharities and revolutionaries such as Sachinder Nath Sanyal and Kartar Singh Sarabha. In 1907, he took part in the agitation against the Basi Doaba Canal Act and Colonization Act and was even arrested. Swaran Singh was also an ardent nationalist and a freedom fighter. He too joined and participated in the agitation against the colonization act. As a consequence, he was arrested and kept in central jail, Lahore. He developed tuberculosis and died in 1910 at the early age of 23.

Vidyawati, the mother of Bhagat Singh was also an inspiring force behind Bhagat Singh. She could inculcate the sense of responsibility towards the nation and with the passage of time, the environment at home helped Bhagat Singh to imbibe the value of patriotism and an unquestioning loyalty to the country.

Thus, a patriotic family background developed nationalist feeling in Bhagat Singh's mindset at a very early stage of his life. At an early age of five, he would divide his

playmates into two groups and would stage fights between them to promote the feeling of nationalism and to teach them that they have to expel the Britishers from India. The exile of his uncle, Ajit Singh in 1909, because of his nationalist views and his work in the struggle for freedom, made a deep impression on the mind of Bhagat Singh. How deep was that impression could be judged from the following talk : Ajit Singh's wife used to weep most of the time because of the exile of her husband, Bhagat Singh used to say, "Aunty, do not weep, when I grow up, I will drive the Britishers out of India and bring my uncle back."⁷

Bhagat Singh joined the district primary school in 1916-17. Having passed the 5th class from the village school, he joined the DAV school, Lahore. While at school he was good at studies.⁸ In those days the entire atmosphere was charged with the combustible fallout of the legends of Ghadar Party heroes and martyrs. The restlessness which he inherited from his family mixed in with the air in which he was breathing. He was sensitive towards the most genuine cause of the freedom of the nation. Of all, Bhagat Singh was greatly influenced by Kartar Singh Sarabha. The impact of Shahid Kartar Singh Sarabha's heroism and sacrifice on Bhagat Singh could be judged from the fact that when he was later arrested, a photograph of Kartar Singh was recovered from him. He always carried Sarabha's picture in his pocket and derived great inspiration from the hero of his life. He always used to show that photograph to his mother and say "See mother, this is my hero, friend and companion"⁹

The Russian revolution of 1917 had a world-wide impact and was an epochal event which attracted the attention of the revolutionaries all over the world including Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries in India. He read about the success of Russian revolution and even began to consider the Soviet Union as the state which was nearest to their ideal.¹⁰ The sensitive and analytical mind of Bhagat Singh could sense the contradictions prevailing in the society. Needless to say, it helped Bhagat Singh to develop a vision and make his own worldview regarding future formation of India. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre left a deep imprint on the young impressionable mind of Bhagat Singh. He also drew inspirations from the revolutionaries of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. At that time Bhagat Singh was only 12 years old. But when he heard the news, he reached Amritsar instead of going to school and picked up a little soil in a phial. He reached home very late after he escaped. His elder sister informed him that his share of mangoes was waiting for him. Ordinarily he would have jumped at them but that very piece of information appeared too mundane and remote to him. He took his sister aside, showed the phial stuffed with the holy soil and said, "The Britishers have massacred hundreds of our men".¹¹

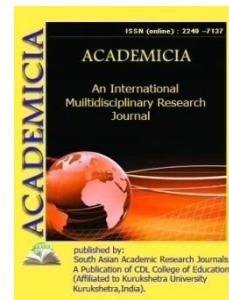
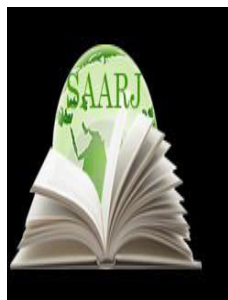
While in college, Bhagat Singh came in contact with Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Sukhdev, Yashpal, Ram Krishan and Tirath Ram. Bhagat Singh was much impressed by Jai Chander Vidyalankar, his history teacher. His lectures on history of revolution and socialism influenced Bhagat Singh the most. Besides, special lectures were developed in the college by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand¹² as a result of these lectures he became conscious and even sensitive towards the issues of social and political nature.

The above discussion leads us to the conclusion that the objective and subjective conditions of those days influenced Bhagat Singh's thinking the most. For the times to come, the tense and revolutionary situation had deep impact on his young and impressionable mind. The schooling, the higher education and the discussions and deliberations in the educational

institutions prepared the ground to design own political ideology and to emerge as a serious ideologue,' who could analyze the problems, with a scientific methodology, being confronted by the Indian society in those days. The situation at international level moulded his vision and helped him to evolve an ideology based upon the principle of liberty, equality and justice which will promote the basic principle of equalitarianism for future generation of India.

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PRESERVATION AND STUDY OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE IS THE POLICY OF OUR STATE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITIES

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ABSTRACT

The reforms being implemented in our country are directly related to the field of history. In the 70s and 80s of the last century, most of us did not even hear the names of Imam Bukhari, Termizi, Moturudi, Nasafi, Marginoni, Zamakhshari, but today we have enough information about them. One of the most important tasks facing science is the preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation. The article provides historical

information about the centuries-old history of the ancient settlement of Ahsikent, its development and architecture of the elements of urban planning and its components. The importance of preserving this archeological national heritage for future generations was noted.

KEYWORDS: *Ahsikent, History, Architecture, Development, Elements Of Urban Planning, National Heritage, Fergana, Dovan, Sughd, Bactria (Balkh), Iran, India.*

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of AD, Aksikent was a large fortified city in the Fergana Valley. The defensive walls of the city had a majestic appearance in the first half of the first century, that is, in a very short time, strong and unique defense fortifications were built. For example, in the second century, two rows of thick and unparalleled walls, two rows of trenches and unique corners will be built. As a result, the thickness of the city's defensive wall will reach 20 meters. The corners were built in a unique style, not protruding from the outside of the defensive wall, but at least 5-6 meters higher than the top of the wall (parapet). Due to this, the height of the defensive wall reached 20 meters. Even today, the remaining part of these corners is 3-4 meters above the level of the preserved part of the defensive wall.

By the first century AD, the most fertile lands of the rivers and river basins of the Fergana Valley were fully developed, that is, agriculture was widely developed. At the same time, the expansion of international trade relations, the rapid development of multidisciplinary handicrafts, the rapid growth of mining have led to the flourishing of all aspects of urban culture. In Shatija, the city of Ahsikent has become the main center of culture and way of life. During this period, not only the suburbs, but also remote villages began to live in imitation of the city.

During this period he traded with Dovan, Sughd, Bactria (Balkh), Iran, India and neighboring nomadic tribes. According to Ptolemy, the northern branch of the Great Silk Road (Marv-Chorjuy, Samarkand-Fergana), which connected East Asia and the West, passed through Fergana. In the first century BC, the Fergana Valley became part of the Kushan Empire, which was a powerful state of its time. During this period, the largest city and center of the Fergana Valley Koson (now Kosonsoy) played an important role in economic and social life. During the Kushan Empire, in addition to agriculture and animal husbandry, handicrafts, cocoon growing and ore mining were developed in the Fergana Valley. The period of the collapse of the Kushan Empire dates back to the III-IV centuries AD.

At the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century, the Fergana Valley was part of the Hephthalite state. In the middle of the 6th century, the Turkic khanate was formed as a state of large nomads living and raising cattle in Southern Siberia, Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Yettisuv and Tien Shan. The khanate soon split into the Eastern and Western Turkic khanates, and the Fergana Valley came under the influence of the Western Turkic khanate. Instead of the "fortresses" of the Kushan Empire, cities such as Ahsikent, Kuba (Kuva), Novkent became stronger.

In Chinese sources, large villages are also referred to as cities. The capital cities of Ahsikent are developing in all directions. In particular, in the V-VII centuries AD, the city began to build houses.

attention is paid. The houses are built in five or six rooms. The walls of the room are very smooth, and in some houses the plaster is painted. Each household has a separate bedroom, barn, kitchen, and a well with clean water. The dormitories have a wide wall along the wall and sandal-like heaters on the floor.[1].

By this time, the intercontinental road began to play a very important role in the life of the peoples of Fergana. Especially in the VI-VII centuries, Sogdian-Turkish merchants engaged in trade through China in the east to Korea and Japan, in the west to the Mediterranean countries, in the south to India and Ceylon. This will lead to the economic prosperity of the ancient regions of Uzbekistan Shosh-Ilak (Tashkent), Fergana (Fergana Valley), Ustrushna (Syrdarya-Jizzakh) and Sughd (Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Bukhara) and the improvement of living standards. Large cities such as Akhsikent and Samarkand played an important role in this regard[3].

Since the beginning of the new century, glassware has been produced in cities such as Ahsikent, Afrosiab, Shohrukhiya, Boykand, and Termez. In general, it is known that quartz sand melts at 1200 ° and turns into glass. In ancient Greece, mosaics were made of colored resins. Something in a bottle with smalt. By the way, pottery and glass are common in all excavations. For the development of handicrafts and applied arts, first of all, it is necessary to have the necessary raw materials in a certain area. Ahsikent and its surroundings were covered with pure soil, all kinds of plants for the production of dyes, cotton, cocoons, leather, quartz sand, dalamite, pigmatite, feldspar, kaolin, tin, copper, silver, gold, iron and other ores. There was every opportunity for all branches of handicrafts to flourish at the highest level.

They are made of the purest, most valuable and high-quality raw materials and are created by the mature craftsmen of their time. Such items are invaluable not only historical, but also artistic value as a work of art.

The trade of products made in the Fergana Valley became famous not only in Movarounnahr, but also around the world along the Great Silk Road. Through the Great Silk Road, a variety of products, including silk fabrics, precious stones, gold and silverware, medicines and colorful dyes, celestial tulpars, wonderful birds, heavenly fruits, and their dried gourds, were found. Talented musicians, actors, artists, craftsmen and propagandists traveled along this legendary road.

According to written sources, artists from Tashkent and Samarkand regularly performed at the Chinese Imperial Palace. The Chinese emperor loved riding on Fergana's celestial horses and appearing in front of a standing army. The kings of Central Asia, on the other hand, loved to wear clothes made of Chinese silk. Despite the differences in language and religious beliefs, the peoples of Central Asia, including Fergana, lived side by side in peace. This, in turn, has led to economic growth.

Among the items found in the Sagans of the Sogdian period (V-VI centuries) were cotton and silk fabrics and headdresses. These are not uncommon, as fabrics are rarely preserved. The tailoring and sewing of the clothes is also done with mastery. Silk fabrics are mainly dark green, brown and dark red. Women's dresses are embroidered with small corals and embroideries on the width and chest. From ancient times the poplars were well versed in the art of weaving, dyeing, embroidering, embroidering, embroidering and sewing. In addition to clothes, about 10,000 beads made of precious stones and animal bones were found. Among the finds were metal rings,

pendants, wooden utensils, carved knife handles, combs and a neighbor, which showed that a number of areas of folk art were well developed in the ancient Pope.

Ahsikent in the VII-VIII centuries. Primary sources, especially manuscripts written in Arabic, are of great importance in the study of the early medieval history of our country. Among them are Al-Balazuri's (IX century) *Futuh al-Buldan* (Conquest of Nations), Al-Tabari's (10th century) *Tarikh al-Umam wa-l-Muluk* (History of the Peoples and Rulers), Ibn al-Asir's (XIII century) *In the works "Al-kamil fi-t-tarikh"* (The most complete history) there is a lot of information about the entry of Islam into our country and its spread. Another such historical source is Ibn al-Assam al-Kufi's *Kitab al-Futuh*, which contains important information about the military operations of the Arabs in Central Asia.[2].

Ibn al-Assam al-Kufi's *Kitab al-Futuh* has not yet been studied in depth by scholars. The part of the work on the history of the Khazars was studied by DM Danlop [3], D. Ludwig [4], MI Artamanov. ZM Buniyatov also translated some information on the history of Azerbaijan into Russian. Parts of the work on the history of Central Asia, although involved in scientific research, have not been specifically studied.

There is almost no information about the author and his biography. His name is not mentioned anywhere in the works of Arab historians known to us. There is almost no information about the life of the author in the specialized scientific literature. Even the exact period of his life is not known. According to some scholars, he lived in the IX-X centuries and was a contemporary of famous Arab historians such as Al-Yaqubi, Al-Balazuri, At-Tabari.

The original of the *Kitab al-Futuh* has not yet reached us. However, a 14th-century copy of the two-volume manuscript is housed in the Ahmad III Library in the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul under No. 2956. [5] The work was translated into Persian in the 16th century and has several manuscripts. The information given in this work differs in many respects from the works of At-Tabari, Al-Balazuri and Al-Yaqubi. The first year of the work consists of 267 chapters and covers the period from the last years of 'Uthman (ra) to the years of Ma'mun's caliphate. The second year of the work, which covers 273 chapters, provides information on the assassination of Al-Ma'mun and the Babek Uprising, as well as the assassination of Caliph Al-Musta'in. Parts of the work on the conquest of Khorasan and Transoxiana are of particular importance to us. It also provides valuable information about the wars waged by the Arabs in the Fergana Valley. Here are some of them.

At the end of the fifth century, the capital of Fergana was Kasan. Balazuri cites Ahsikent as the ancient capital of Fergana and presents it as Khshikat. Tabari cites Koson as the main city of Fergana during the Arab conquests, and this idea is close to the truth. AN Bernstom mentions that Koson was founded in the VII century and settled in Mugtepa and Mughal settlements.

In Ibn Asam al-Kufi's chapter, "Yazid ibn Abu Kabsha's appointment to Iraq and Qutayba's march to Fergana," we have the following information: He appointed Hajjaj as the ruler of Iraq and ordered Qutayba to stay in Khorasan. Yazid ibn Abu Kabshah reached Iraq and wrote a letter to Qutayba ibn Muslim inviting him to Iraq and inviting him to march on Fergana:

When Yazid ibn Abu Kabshah's letter reached Qutaybah, he recited it to his followers as they gathered. He then ordered them to arm themselves to fight the people of Fergana. The population agreed. Qutayba and his army marched on Fergana, where they massacred and captured the

population. The Muslims captured many booty. Then Qutayba went to Boshak, the ruler of Fergana, who had a strong fortress called Kazakh. In that palace he gathered those who wanted to be protected from the siege. Qutayba besieged him for seven months and, as if on his way back, tricked them, plundered the fortress and beheaded him. He captured all the wealth, divided one-fifth of it, and sent it to the Emir of Iraq, Yazid bin Abu Kabsha. He divided the rest among the Muslims. Al-Walid ibn Abdul Malik wrote a letter to Qutayba ibn Muslim after learning that he had conquered Fergana, conquered its people and killed its ruler.

The Commander of the Faithful has learned that you have persevered against the enemies of the Muslims, that you have taken revenge on the polytheists, and that the Commander of the Faithful appreciates and appreciates your services. I ask Allah to bless you in your religious struggle. "[7]

This section does not provide information on the date of the conquest. The previous chapter deals with the year 94 AH. In the ninety-fourth year (October 7, 712, November 25, 713), Qutayba ibn Muslim built a mosque inside the Bukhara Fortress. It was a place of worship. Qutayba ordered the people of Bukhara to gather there every Friday; For example, every Friday he would announce, "I will give two dirhams to everyone who is present for Friday prayers." [8]

Because Islam was still a new religion in this country, many of them had not completely renounced their ancient religion of animal husbandry. The adherents of the old religion have for some time opposed the religion offered to them. Gradually, under the guidance of Allah, the people of Bukhara, seeing the justice and beauty of Islam, began to become Muslims of their own free will. The mosque inside Hissar was built by Qutayba, where people prayed. As Islam became more widespread and people's interest in Islam grew, they could no longer fit in the mosque. This continued until the time of Fadl ibn Yahya ibn Khalid al-Barmaki. He became the Emir of Khorasan during the reign of Harun al-Rashid (786-809). The people of Bukhara gathered and in the year one hundred and fifty-four (December 24, 770, December 12, 771) excavated the pool of Hissar (where the waters flowed) and built a mosque between the Hissar and the Shahrستان [10].

The mosque between the Bukhara Arch and the Shahrستان Bazaar was the first mosque built in Movarounnahr and the first building of the present-day Grand Mosque. By the time of Amir Ismail Somoni (888-907), everyone had expanded the mosque. Amir Ismail bought many houses and expanded the mosque by two-thirds. According to some estimates, the Grand Mosque housed 100,000 Muslims at the time.

When Imam Bukhari (810-870), the Sultan of Hadith, came to Bukhara, the Grand Mosque was a very large mosque. It is a certain distance when they teach here.

The missionaries, that is, the transmitters, stood up and delivered to the people whatever came out of Imam Bukhari's mouth. Everyone heard, remembered and wrote [11]. At the Kalon Mosque, about 10,000 people were taught by Imam Bukhari at the same time. Qutayba ibn Muslim opened the first mosque in the Fergana Valley on the site of a shrine in the ancient city of Fergana (Ahsikent) (identified by A. Anorbaev) and called it "I will give two dirhams to everyone who is present for Friday prayers." . In the future, the mosque will serve as both a mosque and a madrasa.

Returning to the document A-14 on the archives of the Mug Castle. In Fatufarn's letter, the property of Fergana was mentioned in Sogdian as "Fraganik". According to the content of the

letter (translated from Sogdian by the Avestan scholar, Professor MirsodikIshakov), the Sogdian IkhshidDivashtich sent an envoy to the ruler of Cho and the Ihshid of Fraganik between 717 and 719. Ambassador Fatufar's main task was to form an alliance against the Arab invaders. In Chach, he met with a high-ranking official of the khanate - Tudun, a prisoner of the FraganikIkhshidlig (military representative), a Persian general and a man named Marwan. On his return, unable to find a way to pass through Ustrushona (Jizzakh) (the area was occupied by the Arabs), he returned to Chach and sent a letter to Divashtich through a confidant named Marwan. The letter also states that Divashtich's letter, addressed to the king of Fergana, was sent to Fragana through the Fraganik prison.

CONCLUSION

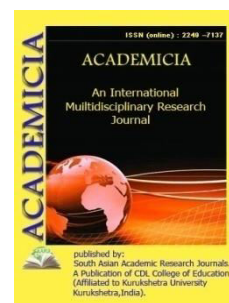
The political and economic system of government in Fragana was not much different from that of Sogdiana and Tokharistan (Surkhandarya Province, Northern Afghanistan, and Tajikistan). In the early years of the Arab conquest in the early eighth century, the first Arab historian Tabori mentions five cities in the Fergana Valley: Khujand, Koson, Bab, Quba and Fergana. King al-Tar (Olatar) of Fergana played a key role in the struggle against Arab rule since the Arabs invaded the Fergana Valley (723). He helped the people of Samarkand who revolted against the Arabs. Muslim ibn Sa'id, who had marched against Fergana in a fit of rage, was thrown out of the valley.

As a result of the Arab conquest, the whole Turkish khanate, including the peaceful and stable life in the Fergana Valley, was forced to give way to war and instability. However, this process did not last long. At the end of the eighth century, life resumed at the same level of sustainable development.

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PLACE AND APPLICATION OF TERMINOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Terminology is the great important for every fields. In this article, we analyzed the basic principles of creating industry terminology (industry terminology) and tried to clarify the leading principles of terminology. The compound of achievements of two or more areas of knowledge in one, the sphere of modern science, technology, social practice leads to the formation of a combined totality of terms, and in many cases the terms of the new region are twisted, organically combining the term one area. The most ramified is the linguistic classification of terms of a certain area, more precisely, a complex of linguistic classifications, which includes, first of all, a meaningful classification and at least eight formal-structural classifications (by

individual linguistic structures), to which classifications by the source language and on the novelty of terms. Thus, the term can be any word that is given a clear definition, which defines the concept able concept and rigidly limiting the conceptual sphere, providing isolation from the philistical meanings of the homonymous words of general vocabulary.

KEYWORDS: *Term, Term Systems, Agricultural Terms, Classification, Internationalism, Borrowing.*

INTRODUCTION

Terminology is a set of terms of a certain industry of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of education, composition and operation of terms. The subject of the general theory of terminology is: to study the formation and use of special words, with the help of which knowledge accumulated humanity accumulated and transmitted; Improving existing terminological systems; Searches for optimal ways to create new terms and their systems; Searches for universal traits, characteristic of the terminology of different areas of knowledge.

At the beginning of the 30s of the 20th century, the terminology becomes the object of studying linguists. The successful development of theoretical problems of terminology contributed to the formation of a new scientific discipline "Terminology", designed to formulate the patterns of the creation and operation of terms and thermo systems. The founder of Russian scientific terminology is D.S.Lote. He first raised the question of the need to systematize, unification and standardization of terminology based on the theory of term developed by him. However, when the generally accepted theory appears in this field, sectoral terminology may be transformed into thermos lasting with more stringent rules for the selection of unified lexical units, and if there are two and more theories describing this area.

The thermo system is a consciously constructed sign (tongue) model of a specific theory of a special area of knowledge or activity. The elements of the thermo systems are lexical units (words and phrases) of a certain language for special purposes, which is included in one natural language, and the structure as a whole is adequate to the system of special concepts reflecting this theory According to these provisions, the combination of innovative terms of modern agriculture is only terminology that is far from its signs of thermo systems. Most of the terminology is formed in new areas, together with the process of registration of the relevant area.

All industry terms are divided into several principles. The first such principle was named, at the suggestion of Y.N.Marchuk, the principle of translated terminology. Usually it is used in cases when a new field of knowledge arises and begins to develop in any one country, and then its subject, theory (theories, if any), special concepts and, accordingly, terms are borrowed by another country or other countries.

The second principle of terminology formation is based on the use of native resources of the language in which they are created, and therefore this principle could be called the principle of self-reliance. However, due to the fact that the ways of creating terms here are very diverse, it can be called complex. The list of methods for creating terms includes all the methods traditionally mentioned in textbooks on terminology:

- Semantic, based on the rethinking of commonly used lexical units and on intersystem (intralingual) borrowing of terms;
- Various methods of term formation, including morphological and derivational;
- Syntactic (creation of terms and phrases). The works of V.P.Danilenko, B.N. Golovin and R.Y.Kobrin, S.V.Grineva and others. The complex principle is considered on the example of the terminology of librarianship (see, articles and dictionary by I.M.Suslova).

The third principle is very specific; it is applied in a limited number of areas of knowledge and is hardly covered in the literature. The point is that the original lexical units, when used as terms, are not subject to metonymization or metaphorization. This fact takes place, for example, in the formation of political science with its terms glasnost, human rights, etc. Since common words and phrases are used in such lexical units, this principle can be called the principle of non-terminology terminology. To a certain extent, it is also used in the terminology of the ESC, for the most part when using the so-called borrowed terms, including agricultural terms, which are practically common lexical units: wheat, rye, cattle.

The fourth principle is used in complex and butt areas of knowledge. The compound of achievements of two or more areas of knowledge in one, the sphere of modern science, technology, social practice leads to the formation of a combined totality of terms, and in many cases the terms of the new region are twisted, organically combining the term one area. Therefore, the principle of formation (data of industry terminology can be called the principle of association, these are also the terminology of Agriculture, including data, a common economy and actually agricultural data. From here and the emergence of such phrases, In the process of constructing the thermosystemistic, some of these presenters can go to the category of terms, the other part remains within the terminology (the latter do not disappear if there are thermoslastic).

It is important that the terminology of the agricultural sector, like any industry terminology, includes all groups of terms; basic, related to those basic sciences that underlie the study area (expanded reproduction); attracted-related to related areas; main, characterizing Uzbek agriculture (farmer, peasant), derivatives arising from the main (wholesale price of grain); complex, combining two or more special concepts of agricultural terms (land plot); general scientific and general technical, necessary to ensure the completeness of terminology (costs; design); words of general semantics are supporting elements necessary for the creation of terms in the corresponding natural language (material, products) (see the methodology for dividing terminology in the works of V.M. Leichik and M.L.Makarenko). Taking into account the above considerations about the incompleteness of the Agriculture terminology at the present stage, this article provides examples of the use of descriptive constructions in the absence of an adequate term. Terms, including industry-specific terms, can be classified according to various grounds - by content, by linguistic form, by function, by intralingual and non-linguistic features. All of these exclusionary classifications are important and necessary. At the same time, it is advisable to try to find some deep features of terms that underlie, on the one hand, the delimitation of terms from adjacent units, on the other hand, the division of the entire set of terms into groupings (types) according to these features. The most ramified is the linguistic classification of terms of a certain area, more precisely, a complex of linguistic classifications, which includes, first of all, a meaningful classification and at least eight formal-structural classifications (by individual linguistic structures), to which classifications by the source language and on the novelty of terms.

Difficulty of linguistic analysis identified; units is that in recent years, the terminology in the field of agriculture has not been the subject of detailed study, and therefore one has to focus on works on the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in general or related sections of the agricultural economy. Formal and structural types of terms in the Russian language have been the subject of many works, both linguists and terminologists, therefore there is no need to build a general classification of terms-words and terms-phrases, it is enough to show by examples which of the structures are actually found in the studied set of them. This is all the more expedient since not all structures of lexical units of the Russian language are used in the terminology of agriculture. The most elementary case is the use of simple (root) words, originally Russian and borrowed. In the terminology under consideration, there are quite a few of them: harvest, farm, village.

If the main special concept is constantly denoted by a two-word term, then derived concepts (most often these are specific concepts) are denoted by three-layer terms: agrarian economic relations, state food funds. This is how the question of terms consisting of two or three words is solved. But when we have before us nominative formations containing four or more words, and in works

R. Yu. Kobrin lists terms up to 17 words long - the thought involuntarily arises that these are nominative units that have not yet reached the required level of terminology.

We can say that these are not terms, but terminological combinations. If we remain on the first point of view, which the school of B.N.Golovin, then these units can be called, after him, terms of speech and strive to transform them into full-fledged terms of the language. If we recognize the second point of view as legitimate, then it is necessary to conduct a thorough analysis, which will allow us to see that with the help of these nominative units, not one, but several special concepts of a certain field of knowledge and or activity are designated, and these combinations of terms are constantly encountered, in the corresponding texts are reproduced, not produced in them. Combinations of economic and agricultural terms are an extremely frequent phenomenon, one might say - a specific feature of this terminology both in the sphere of fixation (in dictionary works) and in the sphere (spheres) of functioning (in texts of a different nature).

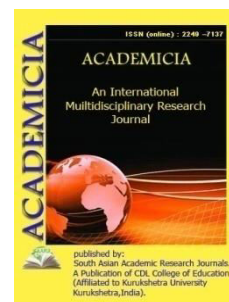
Additional classifications of terms in the area under consideration are: classification by origin (terms original words, borrowings, tracing papers and internationalisms, neologisms and archaisms (historicisms), agrarian and land transformations; slaughter (herds).

Thus, the term can be any word that is given a clear definition, which defines the concept and rigidly limiting the conceptual sphere, providing isolation from the philistical meanings of the homonymous words of general vocabulary. The term can be an artificially created word.

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TEACHING WRESTLING AS A NATIONAL SPORT IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the historical development of the national sport of wrestling, directions, methods, research on wrestling, the development of the strength of wrestlers, the principles of basic training, the importance of the right and left hands in wrestling, methods of teaching

wrestling, improving the training of wrestlers. The long-term structure of the process of training skilled wrestlers is based on the laws of objective formation of sportsmanship, which is specific to certain martial arts. There is a great deal of material evidence that proves the history of our struggle scientifically. For example, a mural of two fighting heroes found in Pajikent is a unique monument of the Sogdian statehood, ie the Middle Ages. . Serious mistakes made over many years or years of preparation, that is, long-lasting structural elements, are difficult to make up for in the future, and mistakes in the design of individual training or microcycle programs can be overcome relatively easily with subsequent sensible work.

KEYWORDS: *Wrestling, National Wrestling, Belt Wrestling, Wrestling Terms, Initial Training, Strength Development Experience.*

INTRODUCTION

Under the slogan of a new worldview, Uzbekistan has opened the way for reforms not only in politics but also in physical culture and sports. In particular, on the basis of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 4, 2020 No PP-4881 "On measures to develop the national sport of wrestling and further enhance its international prestige", the rapid development of the national sport of wrestling and its prestige in the world community. laid the groundwork for growth.

Kurash has been one of the most popular and beloved national games of the Uzbek people for centuries. Kurash is an ancient form of individual wrestling, which has its roots in the territory of modern Uzbekistan. There is a great deal of material evidence that proves the history of our struggle scientifically. For example, a mural of two fighting heroes found in Pajikent is a unique monument of the Sogdian statehood, ie the Middle Ages. Rare finds, artifacts, and rock art sources from the Surkhandarya, Zarafshan oases, the Fergana Valley, and the Sarmishsay Gorge, as well as a number of ancient settlements, have a history of three and a half thousand years. The masterpieces of Oriental literature, such as "Shohnoma", "Qobusnoma", "Zafarnoma", "Boburnoma", also contain vivid lines about the appearance of wrestlers, colorful images, descriptions and descriptions that disturb their spiritual world.

Heroes such as Alpomish, Alp Er Tonga, Pahlavon Mahmud, who were born and raised in our great and holy Motherland and whose blessed names have become legends and epics, spread the fame of the Uzbek land all over the world through wrestling. According to ethnographic research, our wrestling in the territory of our country was widely developed in the IX-X centuries AD, and wrestling competitions became common in all festivals. Abu Ali ibn Sina's Kitab al-Qanun fit-tib also provides valuable information about the struggle. Kurash was a source of physical training and strength for Amir Temur's troops. In particular, Amir Temur paid great attention to competitions and types of wrestling and called on his troops to study the science of wrestling. Amir Temur was not only a statesman, clever, enlightened, a historical figure with a perfect knowledge of military science, but also a strong wrestler with a deep knowledge of the art of wrestling. Mahmud Kashgari writes in his famous book "Devoni lug'atit-turk" that wrestlers hold each other by the waist and lift their opponents with their feet. The unparalleled heroes and struggles of the wrestlers are praised in Tabiri's "History", Firdavs's "Shohnoma", Sherozi's "Devon", Nizami's "Khamsa", Navoi's "Farhod and Shirin", Babur's "Boburnoma". It is

known that Uzbek wrestling developed in the IX-XIII centuries. During this period, wrestling became one of the most popular forms of entertainment. Wrestlers such as Pahlavon Mahmud, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Darveshmuhammad spread the fame of Uzbek wrestling in those times. Prestigious competitions have been held in our country since 1992. International tournaments dedicated to the memory of Amir Temur in Shahrisabz, At-Termizi in Surkhandarya, Bahaiddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Bobur Mirzo in Andijan, Pahlavon Mahmud in Khorezm have contributed to the rise of Uzbek Kurash to a new level and its entry into the world sport. On September 6, 1998, the founding congress of the International Kurash Association (IKA) was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of 28 countries from Latin America, Europe and Asia. At the same congress, the Executive Committee of the ICA was formed, and the international rules of Kurash were unanimously approved. Islam Karimov has been elected Honorary President of the International Kurash Association. Uzbek words such as "Kurash", "tazim", "tokhta", "yonbosh", "chala", "dakki", "halal" sounded loudly in the language of judges of different nationalities, which brought great joy to the hearts of our people.

The Main Findings and Results

The phrase "Uzbek wrestling" has become an important and effective tool among athletes around the world to demonstrate the qualities of honesty and humanity, tolerance and fighting spirit. The National Wrestling Federations of 127 countries are full members of the International Wrestling Association. Wrestling is a national sport in the comprehensive scientific research of the leading scientists of the country AKAtoev, K.Yusupov, F.Odilov, J.Tursunov, TSUsmonkhujayev, F.Kerimov, O.Toymurodov, J.Nurshin, U.Ibrokhimov, J.Tashpulatov. described. Uzbek wrestlers Abdulla Tangriev, Rishod Sobirov, Khushvakt Ruzikulov, Sabir Kurbanov, Sayfiddin Khodiyev and others started their careers in wrestling¹.

The main part. The main task is to form the main components of the system of training wrestlers in higher education, to develop a system of competitions and training. Precise planning of undergraduate programs is one of the factors in managing the system of sports training, which requires large financial costs and pre-organization of the following components: the schedule of competitions in the national sport of wrestling, the schedule of training sessions, as well as logistics of sports training. begins with addressing security issues. Only after these plans are approved will sports training be planned. The long-term structure of the process of training skilled wrestlers is based on the laws of objective formation of sportsmanship, which is specific to certain martial arts. These laws determine the effectiveness of the competition and the optimal training structure, the adaptive characteristics of the national sport of wrestling, the means and methods of pedagogical influence, the duration of the main competitions and their age to achieve the best results, multi-year training, macrocycles. period and other reasons. These various factors determine the duration, purposefulness, and content of the multi-year preparation stages, macrocycles, cycles, meso-, and microcycles, the relatively complete, independent, and interrelated training process structures.

It would be very wrong to distinguish between primary and secondary structural components in a training system. For example, it is incorrect to look at cycles or phases as the main elements of a structure, microcycles and activities as secondary elements, and vice versa, microcycles or activities, weeks or months cannot be considered as basic elements of a structure. Each element of the structure, regardless of its duration, is associated with the solution of specific, specific and specific tasks. The training process should be considered as a set of different structural elements.

These elements are subject to the main strategic task of training - to ensure the full technical, tactical, physical, psychological and integrated training of wrestlers in accordance with the laws of formation of higher sportsmanship in a particular national sport. Serious mistakes made over many years or years of preparation, that is, long-lasting structural elements, are difficult to make up for in the future, and mistakes in the design of individual training or microcycle programs can be overcome relatively easily with subsequent sensible work. However, this, of course, is not the basis for dividing the various elements of the preparatory structure into primary and secondary elements. In the monograph "Improvement of methods of initial training of the national sport of wrestling" the author emphasizes the need to improve the initial stage of teaching wrestling in higher education, increase the number of hours and loads and conduct it in an intensive phase.

The main components of the management system of the training process of wrestlers can be justified by the following tasks:

1. Creation of a unified system of accounting and analysis of training and competition loads.
2. Identify the most effective training tools and methods.
3. Optimizing the design of the training process, that is, finding ways to rationally distribute the tools and methods of training at different stages of preparation.
4. Development and unification of the system of control over the level of training of the wrestler.

In wrestling, high results are not possible unless the physical qualities are well developed, especially mental ability, especially quick thinking, visual memory, attention distribution, and the ability to move from one thing to another. Over time, the requirements for the mental capacity of the wrestler increase significantly, because only a high level of these qualities allows the following:

- 1). Conducting the competition in a mode characterized by a high concentration of intellectual operations in conditions of increasing physical fatigue, which ultimately determines the effectiveness and stability of the results;
- 2). Equipping the fighter with tactical means of combat, as he is required to choose the optimal option ten times from a large number of actions that can be used in the absence of opportunities, to plan the nature of combat interaction, to engage directly with the opponent.

Problems of adaptation to the load of training and competition in sports - the complexity of the problem of managing the training of wrestlers is determined by the multifactorial nature of the components that determine the state of training and the outcome of the sport depends on its manifestation. In the national sport of wrestling, the interaction of physical and mental factors is determined by the complexity of the movement, the unpredictability of tactics, and the high emotional intensity of the activity. The high intensity of motor movements, as well as the extremeness of not only the race, but also the training conditions, cause great reactions to loads, especially in competitions and contests. The accumulation of such loads leads to changes in the adaptation process, which can lead to their incompatibility and inadequate reactions to the loads.

Training improves adaptation not only in a given direction, but also in the intermediate mechanisms of adaptation, increases the tone of the body, develops its overall flexibility. However, the possibilities for adaptation are not limitless, so downloads can lead to maladaptation. Therefore, there is a need to interpret exercise as a complex conflict process, a

process that involves the simultaneous regression of a number of functions and structures of the body. The optimal workload parameters identified during many years of pedagogical experience (including more workload, intensity and specialization) ensure the effectiveness of training in the context of a high level of morphofunctional development of the body of skilled wrestlers. Short-term adaptation to operating conditions is ready and relies on fully formed physiological and psychological mechanisms. Such reactions occur immediately after the onset of the stimulus, but can only spontaneously adapt to its relatively short-term effects. Long-term adaptation involves reactions in which there are no ready-made mechanisms that are ready to take place, only genetic preconditions that allow environmental factors to form gradually over multiple and long-term effects. Managing an athlete's training process is the gradual formation of the mechanisms needed for long-term adaptation, that is, for achieving a high level of training.

The development and application of effective teaching aids in wrestling is considered at the level of the process of practical acquisition at the level of skills, sensory-rational comprehension and memorization, that is, the acquisition of skills at the level of skills. The essence of the exercise process should be taken into account when beginning to teach basic technical skills to OO students. It is determined primarily by the requirements (structure and content) of competition in each sport, their effective implementation, the actions and conditions of competition, the physiological laws of the development of motor skills. One of the ways to improve the system of sports training is to ensure that the training system of athletes is strictly consistent with the specific requirements for the chosen sport. The mastery of the competition takes place in the opposite order: first the initial quality-balance and functional basis is created, on the basis of which special physical qualities and abilities are developed, then mastering the techniques and tactics of competition actions, and complex application of technical-tactical arsenal and game activity in competitions. will give².

In parallel with the algorithm for mastering competitive movements, there are exercises and competition tools, which are used to develop competition skills. As a result, all of this is reflected in the training activities - in the components of the exercise: general and special physical training, technical, tactical, integrated training. The structure of the training process also includes theoretical and psychological training: the acquisition of specialized knowledge and the development of personal willpower. The preparation of the novice wrestler for the training of special throwing movements is carried out on the basis of skillful application of certain methodological principles:

- 1) the principle of consciousness and activity;
- 2) the principle of universality;
- 3) the principle of regularity;
- 4) the principle of clarity;
- 5) the principle of sustainability.

When working with novice athletes, the implementation of these principles in the practical work of the coach is achieved when the training is properly organized and a methodologically sound system of teaching technical and tactical movements is used. During the training of wrestlers, it is necessary to know three basic principles:

1. The principle of sequential training from simple to complex, taking into account the fact that the body and its parts move at the required speed in time and space.
2. The principle of conformity of tempo and duration of movement to the objectives of training and safety of the training process, subject to a certain level of muscle tension and relaxation.
3. Strict adherence to the principle of safety of the training process, which requires special measures to ensure the safety of trainees,

It is advisable to base the process of training technical and tactical movements in wrestling on the principles of universality and consistency, which require the selection of selected exercises depending on the strength and ability of the participants. It is important to take into account the age and individual characteristics of the students, ie differential education. The principle of gradual increase in load is mainly related to the development of the quality of actions, and both of these rules are related to the process of acquiring knowledge and skills. New motor skills are built on previously accumulated skills. Depending on the principle of "whether mastered or not mastered", the content of each previous lesson serves as a stepping stone to the content of the next lesson. For example, in wrestling, intermediate exercises should be used to train the waist.

Achieving the learning objectives and solving the tasks is carried out by organizing the participants using a variety of tools and methods adopted in the theory of physical education and sports methods and integrated into the system of influence in the classroom. In each case, the appropriateness of using this or that method is ensured by a number of requirements.

The inadequacy of the teaching of wrestling techniques and the lack of specific tasks do not allow for the correct choice of teaching methods, for example, in training sessions, the task is to teach the participant how to lift the waist. The task was defined and it was necessary to use the method of teaching in parts:

1. a) Capture an opponent;
b) Cutting an opponent off the carpet;
c) Playing the opponent;
g) Throwing the opponent and throwing him over the waist.
2. The principles of teaching methods should be based on the relevance and implementation of the whole system. It is known that this principle is implemented through a whole system of methods.
3. Conformity to the specifics of the study material. There is a connection between teaching methods and types of exercise. In some cases, it may be appropriate to limit yourself to just the word style, in other cases, it may be necessary to use the demonstration method in more complex tasks. For example, games, compressions, attempts, and so on. However, each of these species tends to use more of one type of style and less of the other. The deeper this connection, the better the learning outcome.
4. Adequacy of individual and group training of students. For example, for well-prepared students, it may be helpful to use a piece-by-piece approach to learning some movement activities, while for less-prepared students, it may be best to start with the introductory exercises.

Special attention should be paid to the general level of knowledge of students when using word techniques.

5. Compliance with the individual characteristics and capabilities of the coach. It goes without saying that every educator must have mastered all teaching methods. Approximately the same results are expected from the two methods in each case, but it is better to use the method that the trainer is better at.

6. No style is considered unique and basic, universal. Great success is achieved when different methods are used.

In sports practice, the use of such exercises, standardized or differentiated according to the age, sex and physical capabilities of the participants in terms of size, intensity, in the formation of physical qualities and technical-tactical actions (methods) specific to a particular sport, has a positive systematic methodological effect. It is known that the effectiveness of training or formation of technical and tactical skills is determined by the appropriate development of physical qualities inherent in the characteristics of the chosen sport. However, in all sports, especially situational sports, in addition to specific physical qualities, there are physical and functional components that play an important role in the composition of physical and technical-tactical capabilities, the high level of which can determine the fate of the competition. These include the right and left rotations during static and dynamic stress movements, and the components that maintain balance under the influence of this process. As mentioned above, such components are a priority in wrestling, especially in the practice of belt wrestling. Pedagogical observations, surveys, and current research have shown that little attention is paid to the formation of balance-related components in wrestlers' training, which can increase the effectiveness of technical and tactical methods. In the wrestlers involved in the study, these components were found to be very poorly formed. However, experience has shown that such components, which expand the range of physical and technical capabilities and increase their functional value, can be effectively formed through the long-term regular use of special exercises developed by us. The introduction of this set of exercises into the practice of wrestling training and its application requires the observance of specific methodological procedures, normative requirements and technological guidelines.

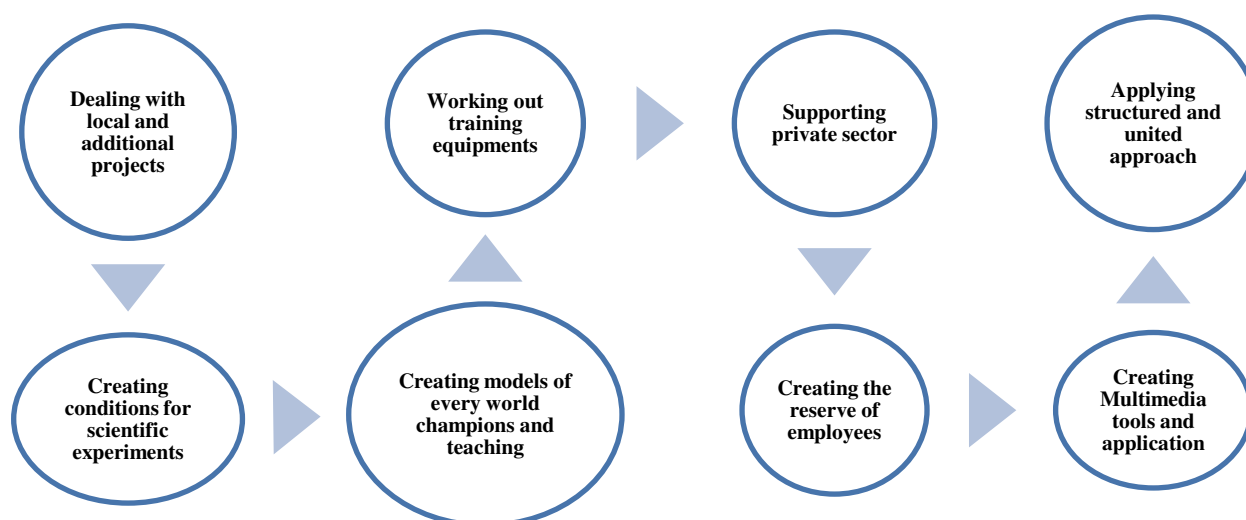


Figure 1. Guidelines for the systematic development of the national sport of wrestling.

CONCLUSION

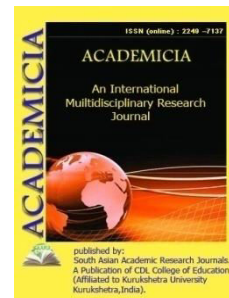
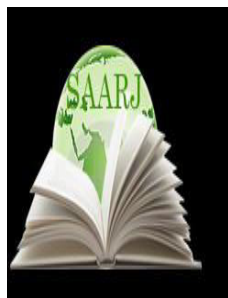
It is necessary to modernize the training system of wrestlers in vocational schools on the basis of innovative technologies and modern methods. The main goals and objectives of the research discussed above are the accuracy of the curriculum, the development of a plan for the implementation of foreign joint programs, the involvement of qualified trainers, the improvement of existing methods, the systematic implementation of initial training and other stages. It is important to popularize the integrated modeling system, to establish a system of regular training of general and individual sports pedagogical skills, as well as to create a generation of modern literature, to develop and ensure the development of multimedia tools in this regard.

In addition to studying the world experience, ensuring that local coaches conduct master classes in foreign sports schools, and establishing practical partnerships will also contribute to the further development of the sport of wrestling. Wrestling will also create opportunities for research institutes and the private sector in the national sport, as well as a healthy and competitive workforce and environment in the system.

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GETTING OF GOSSIPOL ACIC ACID (GSK)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the biological characteristics and technical Gossypol (Gossypium) isolation of Gossypol acetic acid (GSK) based on the fact that all species of cotton belong to the genus Gossypium and belong to the family Malvaceae. The gossypol molecule has a large number of polar groups, for example, six hydroxyl groups. But the presence of two heavy dialkyl naphthalene groups makes it insoluble in water. The seeds contain gossypol pigment (a toxic organic compound), which is extracted during the oil extraction process and various synthetic substances are produced from it. Residual tar in oil production is also sent to the national economy for use.

KEYWORDS: Cotton, Gossypium, Rosemary, Technical Gossypol, Bactericide, Antiseptic, Antibacterial, Antioxidant. Gossypol Acetic Acid (GSK)

INTRODUCTION

In the treatment of various diseases, plant-derived substances are characterized by high biological sensitivity to synthetic substances, low toxicity and no side effects. Cottonseed oil is obtained from cotton seeds by pressing and extraction. The oil is used for food and technical purposes. It is used in the manufacture of soap, alif, lacquer, enamel and other products. The seeds contain gossypol pigment (a toxic organic compound), which is extracted during the oil extraction process and various synthetic substances are produced from it. Residual tar in oil production is also sent to the national economy for use. In addition to cotton clothes, bedding, artificial cotton, plastic, lacquer, paper, explosives are used for production. In addition to animal feed, the industry produces potash, preservatives, alcohol, paper, cardboard and many other products from seed husks and husks. Even cottonseed meal separates phytin and food protein. More than 100 compounds can be obtained from cotton stalks. [1].

Main part:

All species of cotton belong to the same genus: *Gossipium*, and belong to the family *Malvaceae*. The genus *Gossipium* includes 35 species, and 5 of them are cultural: 1. *G. hirsutum* (Mexican) Mexican or ordinary (medium-fiber) cotton 2. *G. barbadense* (*G. barbadense*) Peruvian cotton or long (fine-fiber), 3. *G. herbaceum*, African Asian or herbaceous cotton, 4. *G. arboreum* Indo-Chinese or woody cotton, 5. *G. trilobatum*, West India-three (bowl)) is called toothed cotton. The last West Indian species is considered a minor species because it is morphologically close to *xirzutum*. Cotton, its seeds and oil products are shown in Figure 1. [1].



Figure 1. Cotton, seeds and oilseeds

The ripe seeds are ovoid or pear-shaped. The seed consists of a spike and two surrounding skins, the inner skin is curved, the outer skin is hardened with wood. The outer surface of the seed coat is covered with hairs, these hairs are called fibers, in some of them there are short hairs along with the long hairs, which are called lint (linter). The wide side of the seed is called the aunt, and the thin side is called the micropile. The seeds can be 12-14 mm long, 6-8 mm in diameter and weigh 50-50 mg depending on the growing conditions. The seed pod consists of two seed pods and the beginning of the main organs of the plant. The oil in the kernel bud averages 20-25% of the seed weight. The seed coat is very strong, reaching a thickness of 0.25 mm. The development period of the seed lasts 50-60 days. The earlier the cotton ripens and the more favorable the growing conditions, the faster and better the seed will grow. [1].

The importance of cotton in the national economy is immense. This is because there is no economic sector in which cotton and its products are not used in one way or another. Unlike other agricultural crops, cotton is a valuable product of three types at once; that is, it provides raw materials for textiles, oil for food, pet food - kunjara and shellux. Cotton is grown mainly for fiber. An average of 320-340 kg of fiber and 560-580 kg of seeds are obtained from 1 ton of raw cotton. 340 kg of fiber produces 3500-4000 m² of fabric, and 580 kg of seeds produce 112 kg of oil, 10 kg of soap, 270 kg of kunjara, 170 kg of silkworm and 8 kg of lint. Cotton fiber also differs from man-made fibers in the production of high-quality textile and technical products (articles) and belongs to the group of natural fibers that provide universal raw materials. [1].

Gossypol belongs to the triterpene aldehyde group, the presence of ON and CH₃-radicals determines its biological activity. Substances synthesized on the basis of gossypol have been found to have interferon-inducing, immunosuppressive properties against various harmful viruses [1].

Many drugs derived on the basis of gossypol are now widely used in medicine. Examples include 3% gossypol liniment used for viral diseases, 3% megosinointment for herpes, Ragosin tablets used in the treatment of hepatitis B, and other drugs. [2].

Gossypol (Gossypium) is a natural polyphenol, a yellow pigment in seeds, which is an inhibitor of a number of enzymes, dehydrogenases. The maximum amount of gossypol is in the cotton roots and seed kernel, to a lesser extent in the leaves, in the bark of the stems. Gossypol is present in nature in two enantiomeric forms: (+) levorotator positive and (-) dextrorotator negative. In the cotton plant, gossypol occurs as a mixture of both stereoisomers. Gossypol is a very active chemical compound. Gossypol according to the systematic nomenclature is 2.21 di (1,6,7- trioxy 3 methyl 5 isopropyl 8 naphthaldehyde) chemical gross formula C₃₀N₃O₈, physical properties, light yellow to orange crystalline substance, molar mass 518,563 g / mol, density 1.4 g / cm³, liquefies at 177-182 ° C (by decomposition), boils at 707 ° C, dissolves better in polar solvents, almost insoluble in non-polar ones. The gossypol molecule has a large number of polar groups, for example, six hydroxyl groups. But the presence of two heavy dialkyl naphthalene groups makes it insoluble in water. Therefore gossypol is insoluble in water. Gossypol is well soluble in methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, butyl alcohols, diethylene glycol, dioxane, acetone, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, phenol, pyridine, diluted naphthalene, heated vegetable oil. Gossypol is poorly soluble in glycerin, cyclohexane, benzene, benzene, and petroleum ether, and its solubility in gasoline is higher than that of petroleum ether. Gossypol is sparingly soluble in liquid oils, so it is partially transferred to the mistletoe when the oil is extracted from cottonseed using gasoline. The literature does not give median indicators of the solubility of gossypol in extractants. Only a few figures are available: the solubility of gossypol in benzene is 0.5%, in petroleum ether - 0.06%. The solubility of gossypol in aqueous-acetone mixtures depends on the concentration of acetone in the mixture at 40 °C, expressed in g / ml as 1,165 g / ml in 60% acetone, 9.505 g / ml in 70%, 12.155 g / ml in 80%, 97.62% g / ml solubility is given. The formula for the structure and configuration of Gossypol is shown in Figure 1.

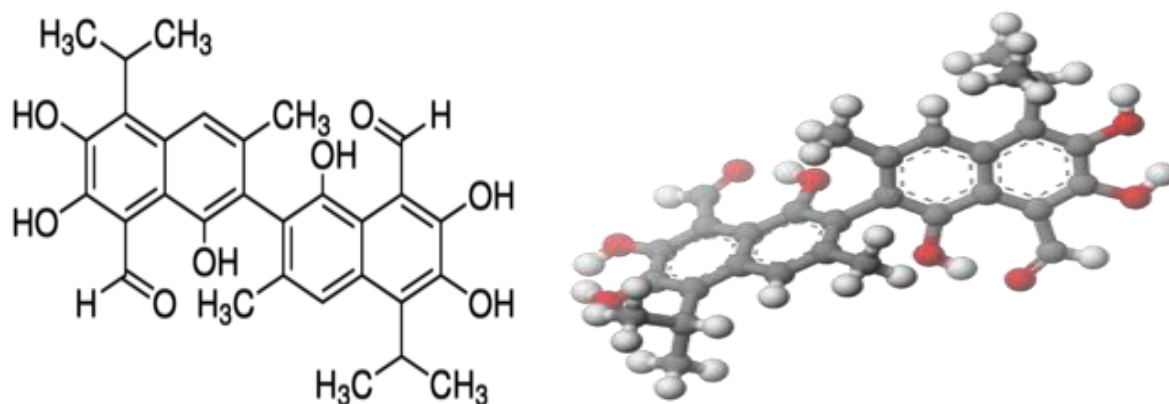


Figure 2. Gossypol structure and configuration formula

In nature, gossypol serves to protect the plant from pests and diseases and is present in the plant composition mainly in free form. Gossypol is also involved in a number of other mechanisms that ensure the plant's high resistance to the adverse effects of the environment

Gossypol has antiviral, antimicrobial, antiprotozoal, antioxidant properties. The ability of gossypol and a number of its derivatives to block the reproduction of some pathogenic animal viruses was discovered in studies conducted by Soviet virologists using a model of influenza infection. Scientists also later determined the ability of gossypol to induce interferon synthesis. These data have been confirmed by several research groups [3]

The antifertile effect of gossypol is based on the ability of sperm to bind to enzymes of epithelial cells (lactate dehydrogenase and glutathione-alpha-transferase) involved in maturation processes. Gossypol has a direct inactivating effect on viruses by interacting with harmful proteins and cytoplasmic membranes of virus-sensitive cells, as well as through indirect interferons and other protective cytokine induction mechanisms [3].

Separation of gossypol from different organs of the cotton plant in different ways has been reported in the literature. These methods are mainly carried out by extracting the raw material containing gossypol in solvents and precipitating gossypol in the form of gossypol acetic acid using acetic acid or by bonding it with amines to form shingle bases. [4]

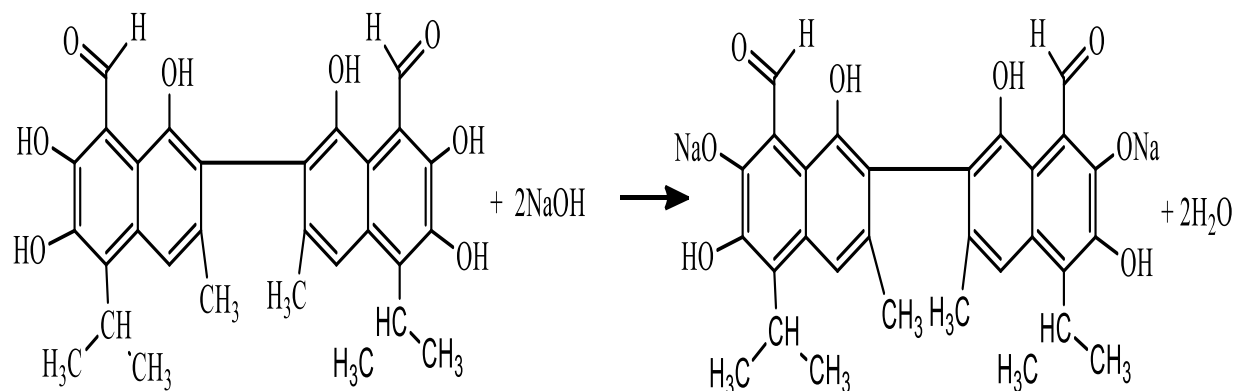
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Gossypol is well soluble in oils. Using this feature, the seed is transferred directly to the oil by gossypol pigment located in the nodules in the nucleus by cold pressing. In this case, in order to reduce the adhesion and decomposition of free gossypol to proteins at high temperatures, the temperature of the oil leaving the press should not exceed 60 °C. Cold-pressed polygossypol oil contains 1.0% -3.5% free gossypol.

Gossypol acetic acid (GSK), which is currently produced on an industrial and semi-industrial scale, is first separated from the cold-crushed kupgossipol oil in the form of technical gossypol. The content of pure gossypol in this technical gossypol powder ranges from 10% to 40% [4].

For technical gossypol extraction, a gentle refining-forrafination of the oil is carried out with a liquid solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) calculated according to the acid number of the

cupgospol oil. This process results in the formation of a liquid soapistok, which contains the sodium salt of gossypol, soap phosphatides and other satellite substances. The liquid soapistok is separated from the oil and decomposed using a solution of sulfuric acid, resulting in the decomposition of the sodium salt of gossypol into the gossypol free state and floating on the surface of the water when mixed with fatty acids, phosphatides and other satellite substances. This wet, oily, gossypol-containing mass is filtered, degreased in gasoline extract, dried and ground. This method is carried out in two stages. In the first stage, a water-soluble sodium salt is formed in the presence of gossypol sodium hydroxide. This chemical process is shown in Scheme 1.

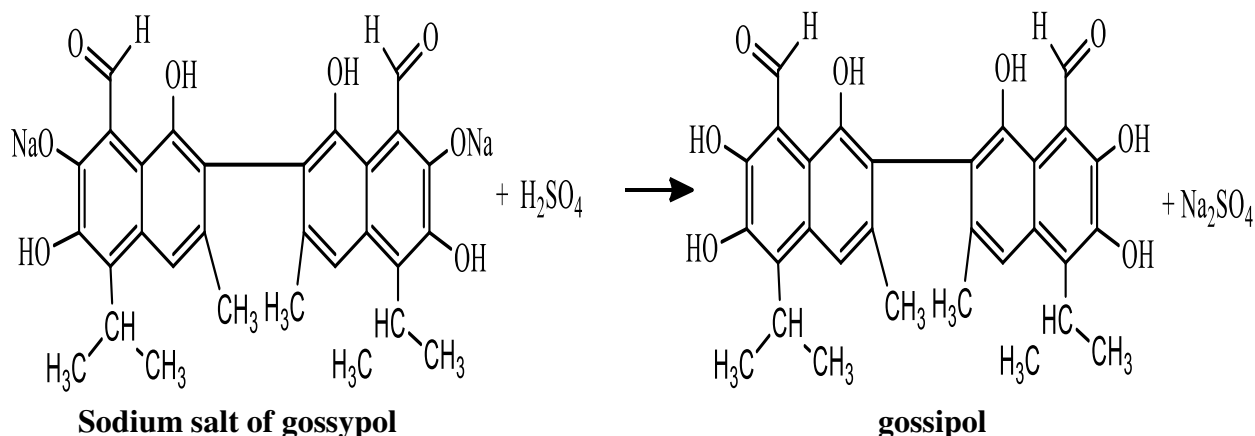


Free gossypol in cottonseed oil

Sodium salt of gossypol

Scheme 1. Formation of water-soluble sodium salt of gossypol in the presence of sodium hydroxide

In the second stage, free gossypol is formed as a result of the decomposition of the sodium salt of gossypol in the presence of sulfuric acid. The chemical reaction of this process is carried out according to Scheme 2 below.



Sodium salt of gossypol

gossypol

Scheme 2. Formation of free gossypol when the sodium salt of gossypol is broken down in the presence of sulfuric acid

To obtain gossypol acetic acid (GSK) from technical gossypol Free gossypol containing technical gossypol is transferred to the solvent-acetone by extraction method, the collected

acetone solution is placed in a vacuum evaporator and concentrated glacial acetic acid is used using gossypol acetic acid: The mixture is then washed in hexane and dried, while the solid is crushed. The amount of the main substance in the 1-GSK obtained in the first precipitation is around 50-80 %. 1-GSK purification process; it is dissolved again in acetone and re-precipitated using glacial acetic acid, and in the process of filtering the precipitate it is washed, dried and ground in a mixture of acetic acid and acetone. [2]. The purity level of GSK 2 should not be less than 92%. When the obtained substances were tested by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) in benzene: acetone (5: 1) and hexane: acetone (3: 1) systems, the R_f values of these substances in the benzene: acetone (5: 1) system were 0.7-0.8 and hexane: in the acetone (3: 1) system in the range of 0.26-0.33. The structural formula of gossypol acetic acid is shown in Figure 3 [5-7]

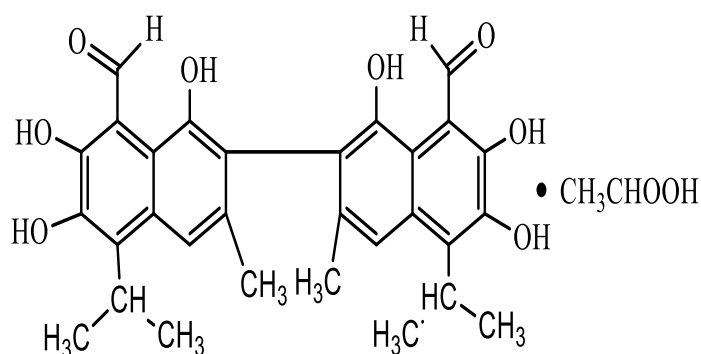
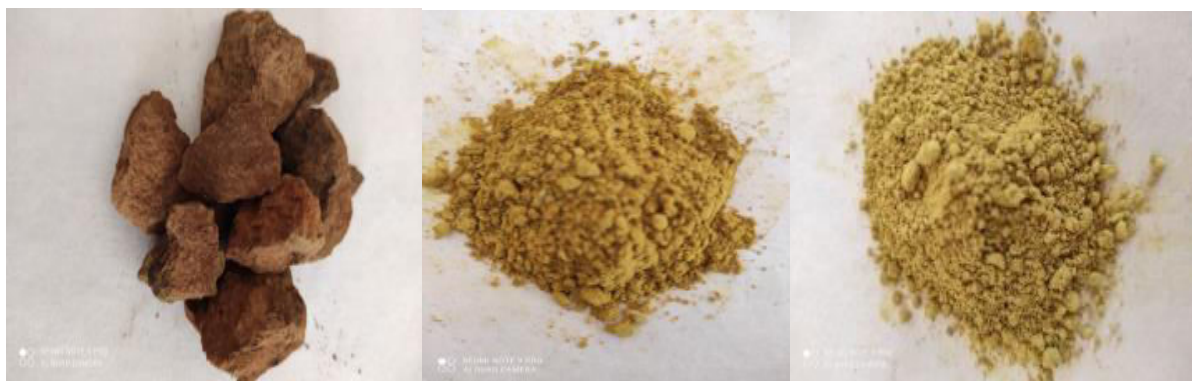


Figure 3. Structural formula of gossypol acetic acid

To obtain a pharmacopoeial GSK, a recrystallization process of GSK 2 was performed and the purity of GSK 3 formed after all stages was 98-99%. The appearance of degreased technical gossypol and its derivatives 1-GSK, 2-GSK is shown in Figure 4 below.



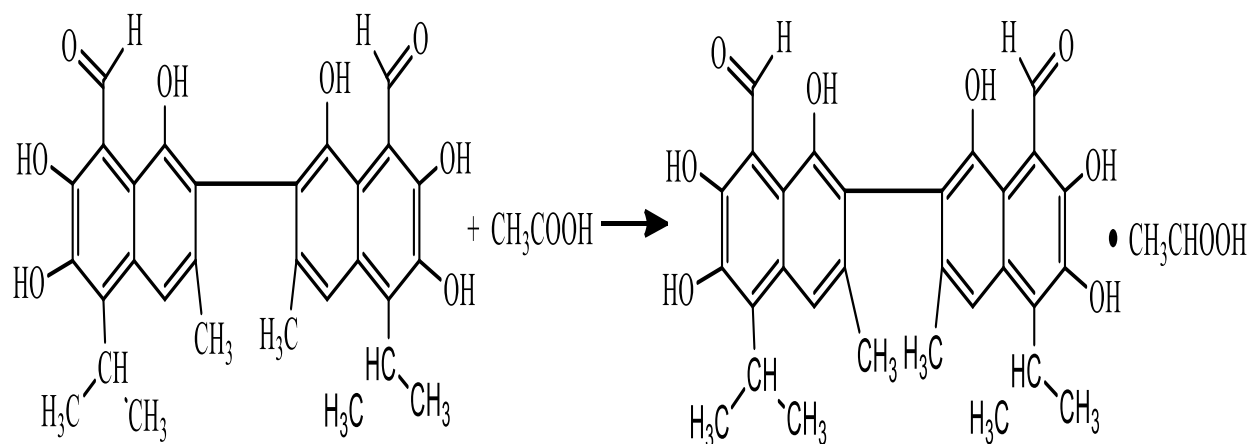
technical gossypol

1- GSK

2- GSK

Figure 4. 1-GSK, 2-GSK formed after degreasing technical gossypol crystallization steps

The chemical reactions of precipitation of gossypol with acetic acid are shown in Scheme 3.



Gossypol gossypol acetic acid

Scheme 3. Infusion of gossypol with acetic acid

The structures of the IR spectra of the obtained gossypol acetic acid were studied and shown in Fig. 5.

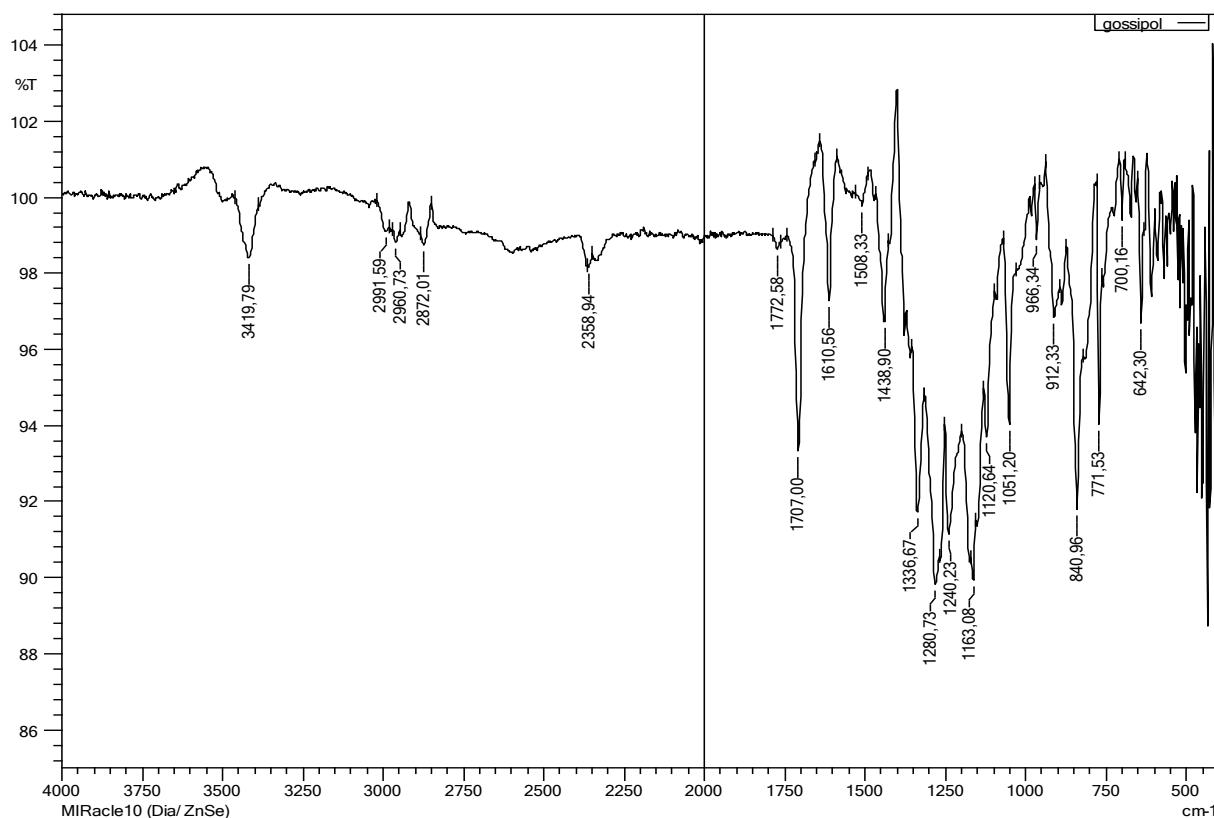


Figure 5. IR spectra of gossypol acetic acid

In the IR spectrum of gossypol acetic acid, the valence oscillation frequencies of the OH groups were observed at 3420 cm^{-1} , while the valence oscillation frequencies of the SN, SN2, SN3 groups were observed at 2991, 2961, 2872 cm^{-1} . The valence oscillation frequency of the

aldehyde group ($-S = O$) in the molecule was observed at 1610 cm^{-1} . Deformation vibration frequencies of groups SN, SN2, SN3 were observed at $1439, 1337, 1281, 1240, 1163\text{ cm}^{-1}$. At $841, 771, 700, 642\text{ cm}^{-1}$, the valence oscillation frequencies of the aromatic ring were observed. Furthermore, the fact that the valence oscillation frequency corresponding to the carbonyl ($S = O$) part of the carboxyl group of acetic acid in GSK is intense at 1707 cm^{-1} indicates that this substance is indeed GSK.

In the experimental part Separated from the unrefined black oil of cottonseed and degreased, technical gossypol powder was weighed on a scale and extracted with acetone in a flat tube. The collected extracts were filtered, condensed by distillation of the solvent, and precipitated to 1-GSK by adding the required amount of ml of glacial acetic acid. The first acetic acid gossypol 1-GSK precipitated was composed of lemon-yellow crystals, which were filtered and recrystallized to 2-GSK to make the 1-GSK substance more pure. To do this, we took a little 1-GSK, dissolved it in acetone and concentrated, added ice acetic acid to it in a mixed state, and the solution was filtered after two hours. The resulting precipitate was filtered, acetic acid was washed in hexane in a 1: 1 mixture of acetone, dried and ground. The yield of GSK 1 to GSK 2 is 65-75% and the purity is 92-97%. To obtain a pharmacopoeial GSK, the 2nd GSK was recrystallized again as in the previous step. The yield of GSK from GSK 2 was 75-85% and the purity level was 98-99%.[8-12]

CONCLUSION

The technical gossypol extracted and degreased from the unrefined black oil of cottonseed was recrystallized in ice acetic acid and the purity level of gossypol acetic acid (3-GSK) was brought to 98-99%. The main oscillation frequencies in the IR spectrum were studied.

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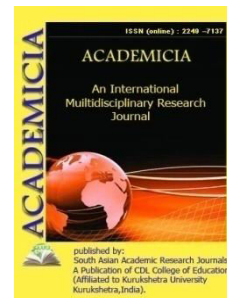
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ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS. THE OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE COURSE OF DESIGNING ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Uzbekistan enjoys thousands of historical monuments that have been erected through out history, which still attracts people from all overtheworld. They are considered as invaluable and rare heritageem body ingtherich spiritual values of our people formed over the centuries, aswellasthe potential for creativity and ingenuity, passed down from our ancestors to future generations. These buildings reflect the architectural achievements of our ancestors, dating back to the long history of our country. The challenge of architectural design lies in the task of resolving a wide variety of functional and aesthetic requirements (the problem) into a coherent, satisfying structure (the solution).

KEYWORDS: *Integration, Engineering Graphics, Design, Development, Cultural, Architecture, Nature, Designing Architectural Elements, Patterns, Drawing, Knowledge And Skills, The Art Of Architecture, The Art Of Carving, General Plan, Architectural Drawings, Interior, Reinforced Concrete Structures, Residential, School, Business, Hospital, Gravel, Sand.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new phase of development thanks to independence. The people of the country gaine ditsrich historical, culturaland spiritual heritage. Turnedup opportunities not only to visit the millennial history of architecture and urban planning, the architectural monuments, which were forbid dentovisit, but also to study and rest orethem. The time has come to educate students the unique architectura lmonuments created in ancienttimes (in thecounty), the history of urban planning, construction methods and rules. Today, morethan 7000 monuments, including 2500 architectural monuments and more than 2700 monumental works of art are understatement protection of the government. The Itchan Kala Reserve in Khiva

(1991), the monuments in the center of Bukhara (1993), and the monuments in the center of Shahrizabz (2000) were inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Uzbekistan has thousands of historical monuments that have been erected throughout history, which still attracts people from all over the world. They are considered as invaluable and rare heritage embodying the rich spiritual values of our people formed over the centuries, as well as the potential for creativity and ingenuity, passed down from our ancestors of many generations. These buildings reflect the architectural achievements of our ancestors, dating back to the long history of our country. They embody the demonstration of hard work in construction through presenting subtleties of art in a beautiful and attractive way even many centuries ago.

In order for a construction work to become an architecture, it must be created in the form of a high-level work of art or work. The difference between architecture and other types of human activity, including construction, is that, in addition to utility issues, it also performs ideological and artistic-aesthetic functions that meet the needs of a certain historical and socio-spiritual environment and epoch.

The aim and tasks of designing architectural elements

The principal task of architecture is to create a space or environment that is convenient for people to live, work and relax. Yet, its objective is not limited to this. It is common knowledge that any environment affects the psyche and formation of consciousness of people. As the volumetric (three-dimensional) forms and the environment used in architecture might have some attractive appearance or information which could have a positive or negative impact on people's tastes and minds.

The challenge of architectural design lies in the task of resolving a wide variety of functional and aesthetic requirements (the problem) into a coherent, satisfying structure (the solution). The effort to resolve the varied requirements makes use of specific design elements by assembling the properties of these elements into a coherent whole¹.

Designing architectural elements encompasses several tasks such as creating a specific comfort and convenience for people in this environment, satisfying one's need for beauty, reflecting the cultural life of the society in which s/he lives, expressing national traditions of the people, and advanced aesthetic feelings. The science of Designing architectural elements is driven by specific tasks. In addition to the designed indoor environment, building ensemble and complex, cities, villages, specially organized outdoor environments (streets, squares, parks, neighborhoods, areas, etc.), the following features are also encompassed: buildings and small architectural forms that do not have an internal environment, but serve to create an open environment (monuments, obelisks, pictorial windows, bridges, roads, beaches, bridges, overpasses, road junctions, fountains, stairs, barriers, etc.). In this sense, the science of Designing architectural elements is a discipline that arises from the social, industrial, and ideological needs of the society. It is precisely these needs that set specific tasks before the architects. The created architecture defines and reflects the material and spiritual culture of the society and its certain period.

The course of Designing architectural elements has its own specialities. In order to understand this, it is advisable to compare it with other types of arts. The course of Designing architectural elements is not like the art of depicting things in concrete terms, such as painting and sculpture.

Architecture is the art of expressive creativity. It expresses existence in a comprehensive way. To a certain extent, it reflects the ideas of a class, a society, or an entire era. With the help of lines and paint, the author creates a work in a plane with two coordinate dimensions - width and height, expresses and describes the chosen theme in a graphic style or in a set of colors.

In our area, the culture of construction dates back to ancient times. According to the findings of archeological excavations, we can witness that strong fortresses, cities were built, and high yields were obtained via irrigation through various canals in BC period.

At the present time, we can claim that we have established strong, beautiful, unique (national) construction standards, in line with international standards and based on the culture of construction inherited from our ancestors.

When it comes to implication, a building means all the structures to be constructed. A construction is a building erected to meet the material and cultural needs of the people. Before building any construction a careful thought, imagination is needed, in addition to preparing its layout, model, landscape design, or vivid image and drawing on a plane. In other words, the structure must be projected in accordance with contemporary design.

In construction, design and research institutes, design offices, construction companies, as well as construction and installation companies are involved. The general construction project begins with the project of leveling of the construction site. At this point, we identify the location of underground facilities, such as sewerage, hot and cold water pipes, and the connection points of electricity and telephone networks to the main network. The drawings illustrate the plan, section and facade of the building, as well as the location.

Construction and engineering structures – architectural creations, are built on the basis of projects and estimates. The project includes drawings, explanatory notes and estimates of the construction. The drawing illustrates the work to be done, and the estimate demonstrates the full cost of the construction. The estimate also reveals the volume of work to be performed, the type of construction materials and their number, the number of skilled workers and machinery used in construction. Project documents are prepared by separate project organizations and institutes. Diverse entries are made in the design and layout of projects. These records, in addition to standard fonts, use a variety of architectural and industrial construction fonts.

We can think of the elements of design as a collection of abstract tools. They can be combined and arranged in any way we like to create some sort of visual statement. The elements of design are the raw materials or building blocks for any form of visual expression. By looking at our work in terms of each individual element we are better able to analyze and understand what we are creating. When we analyze any form of visual expression, consciously considering it in terms of the elements and principles of design gives us a broad platform on which to base our judgments².

In our republic, meeting the requirements of single modular system (SMS) is mandatory for all kinds of construction. The primary goal from this is the classification and standardization of designing and construction of various engineering structures such as of civil, public, industrial nature. 100 mm is mainly accepted as a module. Sometimes 50 cm can be taken. Modules are enlarged as 2 m, 3 m, 12 m, 15 m, 30 m and 60 m or can be fractional like 1/2 m, 1/5 m, 1/10 m, 1/20 m, 1/50 m and 1/100 m.

There are two types of construction drawings: architectural-construction type and engineering-construction types. Architectural-construction drawings include drawings of civil, industrial buildings. Engineering-construction drawings include the drawings of bridges, tunnels, dams etc.

Construction works are divided into general construction works and special construction works. General construction involves the construction and decoration of buildings. The construction of water, sewerage, electricity, gas and telephone networks belong to special construction.

As general construction works and special construction works are separated, the drawings are also divided into separate parts and each will be stamped. Stamps are marked with capital letters, depending on the type of drawings.

General plan and transport	BP
General plan	BP
Transportation facilities	TR
Architectural drawings	AR
Architectural and construction solutions	AS
Interior	A
Rein forced concrete structures	KJ
Steel structures	KM
Metal constructors divided into details	KMD
Wooden structures	KD
Water supply and sewerage	VK
Heating and ventilation	OV
Power supply	ES
Electric lighting networks	EO

Making construction drawings is slightly different from drawing mechanical drawings, and commonly two different lines are used. The contours of the shear are on the main connecting lines, the remaining contours - on the main connecting lines, the remaining contours - on the dimension lines, and are drawn in thin lines.

Construction drawing has a part which teaches drawing of buildings (residential, school, business, hospital, etc.). And it belongs to architectural-construction drawing. Thus, now we shall look at drawing and understanding of architectural-construction drawings.

Based on their functional peculiarities, the elements of any building are divided into two main groups: lifting group and barrier group. Because buildings generally have to hold some kind of load, all potential loads intended are taken into account during their design. Barrier structures protect the building from atmospheric phenomena. Some structures serve as both lifting function and as barriers at the same time.

Every building should have the following main structural elements: foundation, walls, columns, coverings, stairs, barriers, roof, windows, doors, etc. Both natural and artificial materials are used in the construction of the building. Some natural materials are recycled and then used in construction, while others, such as sand, is used as it is.

Rocks - irregularly shaped stones weighing 20-40 kg and 150-500 mm. They are used in foundations and basement walls.

Large boulders - big stones used on streets and slopes (Figure 1).



Figure 1

Gravel - small stones with a size of 5-70 mm. They are used in cement mixtures and asphalt concretes (Figure 2).



Figure 2

Sand - belongs to mountain rock consisting of fine grains 0.14-5 mm in size. It is used in cement and concrete mixes (Figure 3).



Figure 3

Sawn slabs - made of granite, marble, alkali and volcanic tuff. Such tiles are used in painting decoration works (Figure 4).



Figure 4

Concrete - an artificial stone made of a mixture of cement, water, sand and gravel. It is used in concrete and reinforced concrete structures, road pavements (Figure 5).



Figure 5

Building mixes - consists of water, sand, and cement or soil, and the difference from concrete is that gravel is not added. They are used for bricklaying, reinforced concrete filling and plastering (Figure 6).



Figure 6

Reinforced concrete - consists of concrete and rods (steel armature). They are used in columns, slabs and sheds, beams, crossbars, etc. The use of reinforced concrete accelerates construction and increases strength of buildings (Figure 7).



Figure 7

Blocked windows - used for external and internal barriers which are exposed to light. They are also used to make showcases, glass packages, pipes, doors, etc. (Figure 8).

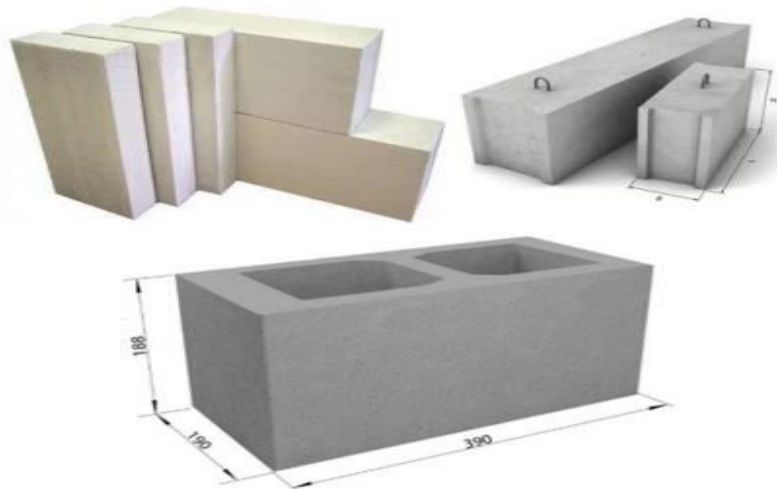


Figure 8

Wood - widely used in construction. It is used on walls, windows, doors, floors, plinths which must hold heavy weights (roof timbers, farms with roof timbers, bridges) (Figure 9).



Figure 9

Metal - often used in a construction. These include steel ducts, ridges, channels, aluminum, and cast iron (Figure 10).

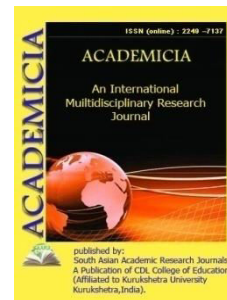
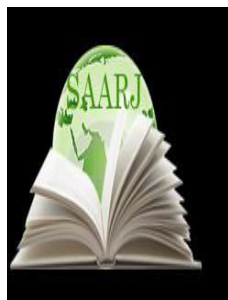


Figure 10

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CRS RESULTS IN DMUS – DEA

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ABSTRACT

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a nonparametric method in operations research and economics for the estimation of production frontiers. It is used to empirically measure productive efficiency of Decision Making Units (DMUs). The DEA is a mathematical programming technique that finds number of practical applications to measure the performance of similar units. DEA is a methodology based upon an interesting application of linear programming technique and it was originally developed for performance measurement. The present research study is to measure the CRS results in DMUs for random data.

KEYWORDS: CRS (Constant Returns to Scale), DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis), DMUs, Efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION

In judging the performance of a production unit, one commonly examines whether or not the unit is productive efficient. The Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a linear programming based technique for measuring the performance efficiency of organizational units which are termed as Decision Making Units (DMUs). This technique aims to measure how efficiently a decision making unit uses the resources available to generate a set of outputs. This method has been successfully employed for assessing the relative performance of set of firms that uses a variety of identical inputs to produce a variety of identical outputs.

Generally, the performance of a DMU is assessed with DEA and is obtained by using the concept of efficiency which is the ratio of weighted sum of outputs to a weighted sum of inputs. Efficiencies obtained by using DEA are relative to the best performance of a virtual DMU. The best performing DMU is assigned an efficiency score of unity and the performance of others varies between zero and one.

The DEA is a mathematical programming technique that finds number of practical applications to measure the performance of similar units, such as a set of hospitals, a set of schools, a set of industries etc. Thus, DEA is a methodology based upon an interesting application of linear programming technique and it was originally developed for performance measurement.

II.METHODOLOGY

Data envelopment analysis is a deterministic approach employed to measure input and output technical efficiencies. In a firm or production unit inputs are combined to produce one or more outputs subject to technology. The techniques of production vary from one unit to another. This kind of variation causes efficiency differences among the competing decision making units. Efficient measurement dates back to Farrell whose pioneering work sparked off interest in several researchers in producer's theory.

Assume there is data on K inputs and M outputs on each of N firms or DMUs as they tend to be called in the DEA literature. For the i^{th} DMU these are represented by the vectors x_i and Y_i respectively. The $K \times N$ input matrix X, and the $M \times N$ output matrix Y, represent the data of all N DMUs. The purpose of DEA is to construct a non-parametric envelopment frontier over the data points such that all observed points lie on or below the production frontier. For the simple example of an industry where one output is produced using two inputs, it can be visualized as a number of intersecting planes forming a tight fitting cover over a scatter of points in three-dimensional space. Given the CRS assumption this can also be represented by a unit isoquant in input/output space.

The best way to introduce DEA is via the ratio form. For each DMU we would like to obtain a measure of the ratio of all outputs over all inputs, such as $u'y_i/v'x_i$, where u is an $M \times 1$ vector of output weights and v is a $K \times 1$ vector of input weights. To select optimal weights we specify the mathematical programming problem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Max}_{u,v} (u'y_i/v'x_i) \\ \text{Subject to} & \quad u'y_j/v'x_j \leq 1, j=1,2,\dots,N. \\ & \quad u, v \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad \dots(2.2.1)$$

This involves finding values for u and v, such that the efficiency measure of the i^{th} DMU is maximized, subject to the constraint that all efficiency measures must be less than or equal to one. One problem with this particular ratio formulation is that it has an infinite number of solutions. To avoid this one can impose the constraint $v'x_i=1$, which provides:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Max}_{\mu,v} (\mu'y_i) \\ \text{Subject to} & \quad v'x_i = 1, \\ & \quad \mu'y_j - v'x_j \leq 0, j=1,2,\dots,N, \\ & \quad \mu, v \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad \dots(2.2.2)$$

Where the notation change from u and v to μ and v reflects the transformation. This form is known as the multiplier form of the linear programming problem.

Using the duality in linear programming, one can derive an equivalent envelopment form of this problem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Min}_{\theta, \lambda} \theta \\
 \text{Subject to} \quad & -y_i + Y\lambda \geq 0, \quad \dots(2.2.3) \\
 & \theta x_i - X\lambda \geq 0, \\
 & \lambda \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

where θ is a scalar and λ is a $N \times 1$ vector of constants. This envelopment form involves fewer constraints than the multiplier form ($K+M < N+1$), and hence is generally the preferred form to solve. The value of θ obtained will be the efficiency score for the i^{th} DMU. It will satisfy $\theta \leq 1$, with a value of 1 indicating a point on the frontier and hence a technically efficient DMU, according to the Farrell (1957) definition

III. EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

Input orientated DEA

Scale assumption: CRS

Slacks calculated using multi-stage method

EFFICIENCY SUMMARY:

firm Te

1 0.500

2 1.000

3 0.833

4 0.714

5 1.000

Mean 0.810

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT SLACKS:

Firm output: 1

1 0.000

2 0.000

3 0.000

4 0.000

5 0.000

Mean 0.000

SUMMARY OF INPUT SLACKS:

Firm input: 1 2

1 0.000 0.500

2 0.000 0.000

3	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000
Mean	0.000	0.100

SUMMARY OF PEERS:**Firm peers:**

1	2
2	2
3	5 2
4	5 2
5	5

SUMMARY OF PEER WEIGHTS: (in same order as above)**Firm peer weights:**

1	0.500
2	1.000
3	0.500 1.000
4	0.286 0.214
5	1.000

PEER COUNT SUMMARY:

(i.e., no. times each firm is a peer for another)

Firm peer count:

1	0
2	3
3	0
4	0
5	2

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT TARGETS:**Firm output: 1**

1	1.000
2	2.000
3	3.000

4 1.000

5 2.000

SUMMARY OF INPUT TARGETS:

Firm input: 1 2

1 1.000 2.000

2 2.000 4.000

3 5.000 5.000

4 2.143 1.429

5 6.000 2.000

FIRM BY FIRM RESULTS:

Results for firm: 1

Technical efficiency = 0.500

PROJECTION SUMMARY:

variable		original	radial	slack	projected
		value	movement	movement	value
output	1	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
input	1	2.000	-1.000	0.000	1.000
input	2	5.000	-2.500	-0.500	2.000

LISTING OF PEERS:

peer lambda weight

2 0.500

Results for firm: 2

Technical efficiency = 1.000

PROJECTION SUMMARY:

variable		original	radial	slack	projected
		value	movement	movement	value
output	1	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
input	1	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
input	2	4.000	0.000	0.000	4.000

LISTING OF PEERS:

peer lambda weight

2 1.000

Results for firm: 3

Technical efficiency = 0.833

PROJECTION SUMMARY:

Variable		original	radial	slack	projected
		Value	movement	movement	value
output	1	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
input	1	6.000	-1.000	0.000	5.000
input	2	6.000	-1.000	0.000	5.000

LISTING OF PEERS:

peer lambda weight

5 0.500

2 1.000

Results for firm: 4

Technical efficiency = 0.714

PROJECTION SUMMARY:

variable		original	radial	slack	projected
		value	movement	movement	value
output	1	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
input	1	3.000	-0.857	0.000	2.143
input	2	2.000	-0.571	0.000	1.429

LISTING OF PEERS:

peer lambda weight

5 0.286

2 0.214

Results for firm: 5

Technical efficiency = 1.000

PROJECTION SUMMARY:

Variable		original	radial	slack	projected
		value	movement	movement	value
Output	1	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
Input	1	6.000	0.000	0.000	6.000

input	2	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
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LISTING OF PEERS:

peer	lambda weight
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5	1.000
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IV.CONCLUSION:

The present study aims at constructed and solved linear programming problems to measure the CRS results in DMUs (firms).

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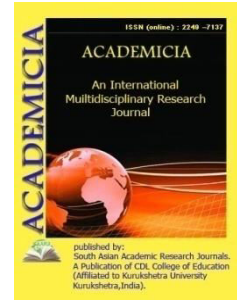
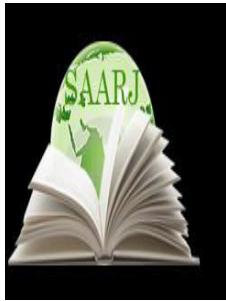
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SELECTION OF BEST LOCATION FOR SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANT (SHP) ALONG CHAMKHAR RIVER, BHUTAN USING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)

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ABSTRACT

Hydropower development activities have been playing an indispensable role in enhancing Bhutan's economy and driving towards its goal of becoming a self-reliant nation. Hydropower being a renewable source of energy with minimal environmental impacts has always synchronized with Bhutan's strict environmental regulations and policies. Despite having remarkable hydropower potential, it has been able to harness only a fraction of the total potential hydropower production only due to various challenges faced by the hydropower sector. There is a lack of in-house resources and experienced local expertise to carry out the specific assessment. Large-scale hydropower projects not only have high upfront cost and risk but also posing severe threats to the environment of terrestrial and riverine ecosystems. Run-off-river small hydropower plants (SHP) are considered to be most cost-effective and more importantly, they have relatively lesser impacts on the environment. It has been understood that river systems in Bhutan have numerous potential sites for SHPs despite facing a challenge in the selection of a suitable location. Hydropower development is a multi-dimensional approach that pivots on various factors and requires a multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA). This study focuses on criteria prioritization of seven different criteria of locating an SHP along Chamkharriver that has been notable of its potentiality. The analytical hierarchy process (AHP) of MCDA is the most suitable method for selecting the most feasible locations of a hydropower plant in this study. From the total of ten potential sites that have been considered feasible through technical studies, eventually, seven were taken for further suitable analysis. Hence, the five quantitative and two qualitative criteria were used to scale down to the most suitable location using the AHP method. This paper's model resulted that among the criteria, the sanctuary buffer distance

(environmental aspect) to be a top priority criterion, followed by heritage (social aspect) and the next was the project cost (economic aspect).

KEYWORDS: SHP, Alternatives, AHP, Weight Age, Decision-Making

1. INTRODUCTION

Bhutan, located at latitude 27.5142°N and longitude 90.4336°E is landlocked between India to the south and China to the north. It stretches across the southern belt of the Himalayas having an average elevation of about 8000 feet above mean sea level. The rich vegetative cover and abundant precipitation contribute to the continuous flow of water in its basin systems. Owing to its sloping steep terrain and perennial rivers, Bhutan has higher hydropower potential as most of the river systems are being fed by glaciers of the northern part of Bhutan. It has been estimated the feasible hydropower potential of 23760 MW from which only 2326 MW(6.3%) have been harnessed as of 2019 and RGoB anticipates achieving a minimum of 5000 MW by 2030 (RGoB, 2020).

Hydropower is a renewable and eco-friendly source of energy that has a minimal impact on the environment that accords with Bhutan's environment policy of maintaining 60% of land under forest cover for all times. Since the commencement of the first major hydropower plant (336 MW Chukha Hydropower Project) in 1974, hydropower has contributed to its regional development and economic progression through export to neighboring countries in surplus of the domestic requirements. The hydropower sector is responsible for 14% of the country's GDP and 27% of national revenue generated (Electric & Company, 2019). It has become the cynosure of Bhutan's goal towards achieving self-reliance and economic stability.

SHP scenario in Bhutan

Due to the narrow valley and swift-flowing rivers, a storage type of hydropower plant is usually not preferred in Bhutan with exception of a few hydropower plants like Puntsangchhu I and II. Due to its geographical features, a run-of-river hydropower plant is the most suited scheme for a country like Bhutan. Such a hydropower scheme is not only renewable but also has low greenhouse emissions and lesser environmental impacts (Lata et al., 2013).

Rural electrification has been one of the main challenges faced due to isolated villages in mountains and its difficulty in transmitting electricity through sloping terrain and thick forests. Rural Electrification Strategy of RGoB of 8th five-year plan (1998-2002) envisaged electrification of remote districts like Tashigang through decentralized small and mini-hydropower plants(OEZA, n.d.).

To stimulate regional development and boost economic growth in eastern Bhutan, RGoB and the Austrian Government through bilateral agreement started construction of 1.1 MW Tanjung SHP on 17th June 1993. The SHP faced economic viability deterioration at the initial stage caused by an increased cost of foreign components due to the devaluation of Bhutanese currency. It was later doubled its capacity to 2.2 MW in August 1994 and showed improvement in its economic viability. The initial completion deadline couldn't be met due to redesign work and inexperienced local contractors. The plant was completed and inaugurated on 22nd April 1996. It also suffered destabilization of headrace slope caused by heavy rainfall in 1995 which was later rehabilitated through foreign expertise. Some of the major challenges faced by other SHP like

600 kW Khaling and 750 kW Chenery hydropower plants were not being able to produce full output due to technical problems and insufficient water flow, especially during lean seasons(OEZA, n.d.).

Challenges and growing concerns of hydropower development in Bhutan

Even though Bhutan is a water-abundant country, some regions have been suffering from water scarcity provoked by the uneven distribution of annual water supply. Climate change may also take a toll on the country's hydropower development activities leading to drying up of rivers, reducing its discharge and decline in power generation, and downturn of economic benefits. A study conducted by NEC in 2016 revealed that some of the districts like Thimphu (Capital city), Haa, and Zhemgang may suffer water shortages by 2030 (Ranjan, 2018). On the other hand, the melting of glaciers has imposed threats to dams and adjoining settlements that may result from the flood occurrence such as Glacier Lake Outbreak Flood (GLOF).

Bhutan is highly reliant on external resources and expertise for its hydropower development currently. Hydropower debt in the last two years has amounted to Nu.16.2B which constitutes 58% of the country's total debt of Nu.28B as reported in Kuensel news 2020. The hydropower sector in Bhutan has been remarkably dependent on India for its financial aid and technical expert assistance.

The poorly implemented Environmental Impact Assessments have led to ramifications on its biodiversity, forest cover, water quality, air quality, and so on (Gawel & Ahsan, 2014). The National Environmental Commission (NEC) responsible for assessing various impacts of projects cannot enforce its assessment before an agreement of project development between two nations. This has led to the assessments being too late and irrelevant (Walker, 2016).

2. STUDY AREA

Chamkharchu basin lies roughly at latitude 27°00'00" N to 28°07'30" N and longitude 90°30'00" E to 91°00'00" E with an area about 3172.8 m² and elevation ranging from 300 m to 6900 m above mean sea level. Chamkharriver flows through Bumthang valley in the north to narrow gorges of Zhemgang to the south, meeting Mangdechhu and the Manas river, and then finally outlet to Brahmaputra River in the Assam state of India.

The river due to its high discharge and perennial nature endows substantial hydropower potential. However, after years of study, the plan for 770MW Chamkharchu-1 was withdrawn by National Assembly in May 2019 due to the anticipation of adverse environmental impacts and the expensive project that could be benefited from the proposed plant (Dendup, 2019). This decision has left many local people in zhemgang disappointed who were anxiously looking for the commencement of hydropower plant construction as its location lies near a protected area (Thrumshingla National Park) and biological corridor.

The immense hydropower potential of the river cannot be disregarded at times and hence the possibility of developing an alternative location can be performed with the least adverse environment impacts criteria. As it has been studied that large-scale hydropower projects generally have massive repercussions on the environment despite being a "clean" form of energy. These impacts are such a displacement of settlements, loss of ecological habitat, and the extinction of endangered species. On the other hand, small-scale run-of-river schemes have minimal environmental effects requiring small investments.

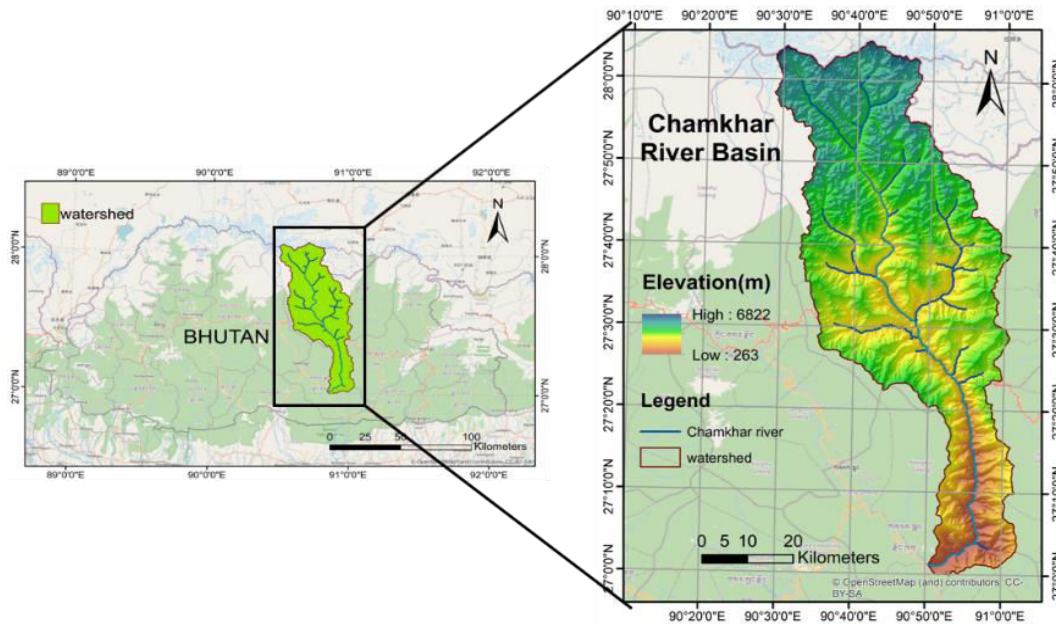


Fig.1 Chamkharchu basin (study area)

3. METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this study is to find the most suitable location for a small hydropower plant along the Chamkharchu river that gives the most socio-economic benefits with minimal environmental impacts. A better understanding of factors affecting the development of SHP is a prerequisite in achieving this objective. By breaking down various alternatives and criteria, comparing these alternatives and synthesizing preferences can aid in solving complex decisions involved in hydropower development.

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of the methods of multi-criteria decision making developed by Thomas L. Eigen vector method has been adopted as prioritized calculation for weighing criteria as alternatives (Saaty, R. W. 1987). A hierarchical framework was adopted to rank the most suitable alternatives based on the goals and criteria developed.

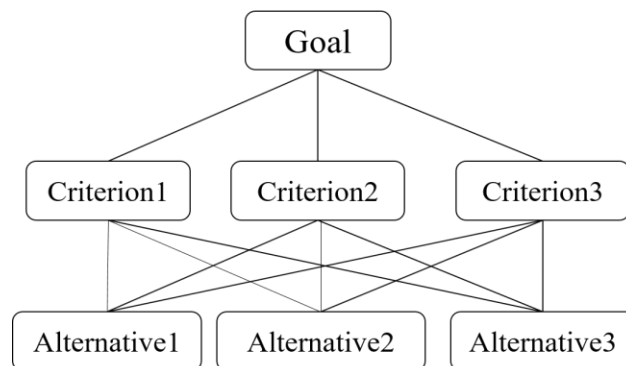


Fig. 2 Hierarchical framework

MCDA in hydropower development

Hydropower development involves various facets of technical, environmental, economic, and social factors that necessitate a multidisciplinary team of stakeholders at its planning phase. The development of hydropower has long-term investments with various associated risks that make decision-making more complex.

Among the variety of MCDM methods, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) has been adopted in research relating to hydropower projects for criteria prioritization as it has some advantages in certain ways. The AHP method has been engaged successfully across many similar studies in the location analysis of small hydropower (Saaty et al. 1987). AHP method in the research has adopted to select the most suitable location for SHP in Ranoli Canal, Gujarat (India) and to optimize criteria weightage (Rana & Patel 2020). The methodology developed to integrate the multi-criteria decision-making with stakeholder analysis for the development of hydropower plants in mountainous areas where the outcome was based on the ranking of the alternatives (Rosso M, et al 2014).

A Multi-criteria decision analysis was performed to determine the feasibility of developing small-scale hydropower projects in Thailand's Ping River Basin and to evaluate the pros and cons of the projects based on five key criteria such as electricity generation, engineering, and economics, socio-economics, environment, and stakeholder engagement (Supriyasilp et al, 2009). They assessed the environment criteria to be the most important in the opinion of experts (Supriyasilp et al., 2009). Likewise, the importance given to each criterion would depend on the area of study and the regulations in place.

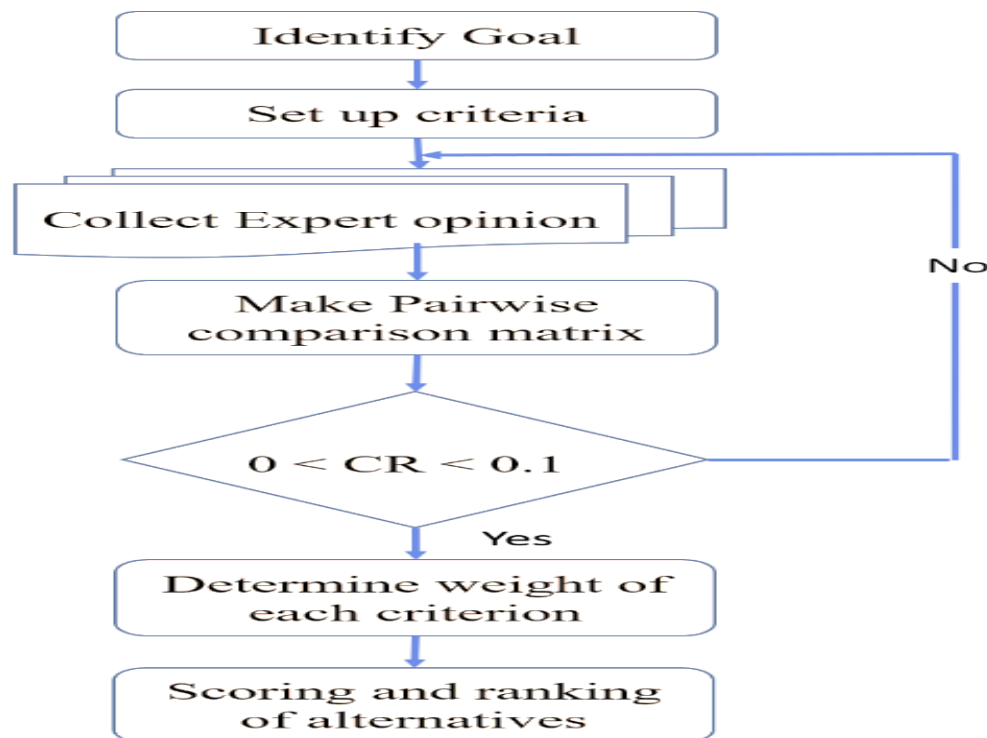


Fig.3 AHP (Methodology)

Identifying alternatives

Hydrologic modeling and technical studies were carried out to develop a search algorithm in the Chamkhar basin to determine the feasible locations. After filtering out the locations that fell into the protected areas and taking into consideration the installed capacity, the ten most feasible locations were identified along the rivers shown in table 1.

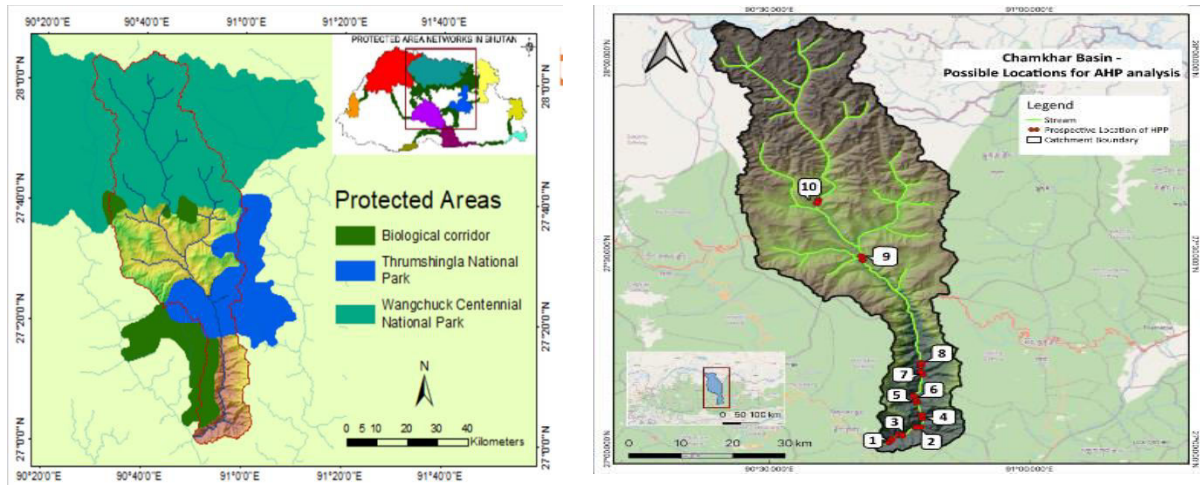


Fig.4 Protected areas in the basin Fig.5 Prospective feasible locations

TABLE 1 PROSPECTIVE FEASIBLE LOCATIONS AS PER TECHNICAL STUDIES

Prospective Location	Elevation at intake (m)	Elevation at powerhouse (m)	Elevation difference (m)	Drainage Area (m ²)	Power (MW)
1	2675.73	2655.06	20.67	1034.67	5.097
2	2504.02	2465.38	38.64	2263.72	20.841
3	1009.10	952.00	57.10	2731.23	33.756
4	904.01	878.03	25.97	2845.23	15.524
5	752.00	732.24	19.58	2895.01	11.798
6	732.05	688.01	44.04	2944.56	27.232
7	620.08	595.21	24.87	2983.23	15.589
8	507.07	425.08	81.99	3001.31	51.697
9	377.10	344.13	31.97	3096.55	20.795
10	318.06	298.05	20.01	3168.80	13.322

3.1. Establishing Criteria

Hydropower project development is a complex decision-making process, which requires the involvement of different stakeholders, and their opinions based on the perceptions of various aspects. The seven most feasible key criteria which comprise both qualitative and quantitative attributes identified are land cover type, the proximity of nearest settlement, sanctuary buffer distance, project cost, heritage, population density, and nearest transmission line distance.

The land cover type and heritage criteria are the qualitative types where a scoring system needs to be adopted. Considering the various types of the land cover type identified along the basin, the intensity of the effect on these land cover types by a hydropower project a scoring system was adopted for land cover type. There are numerous cultural heritage sites located in the study area and based on the number of heritage sites located within a certain radial distance of the prospective locations, a scoring system was developed as shown in [table 2](#).

TABLE 2 SCORING OF QUALITATIVE PARAMETERS

Parameters (Score)	Land cover type	Heritage (Buffer (m))
0	-	
1	Forest	>2 sites within a 1 km distance
2	Urban	2 sites within a 1 km distance
3	Agricultural	2 sites within a 2 km distance
4	Industrial	1 site within 2 km distance
5	Uninhabited	No site within 2 km distance

For these quantitative criteria: proximity of nearest settlement, sanctuary buffer distance, and nearest transmission line distance, the distance was measured in kilometers from the alternative locations using google earth. The population map by region for different gewogs in the basin in person per sq. km was obtained from the latest data available for NSB.

The cost-sensitive parameters of SHP are head and installed capacity Regression analysis performed to derive the correlation between these parameters and the developed correlation that was verified with cost data through which it was developed ([Mishra et al. 2012](#)). A maximum deviation of $\pm 10\%$ was noticed, indicating a good correlation for the cost estimate of SHP at the pre-feasibility stage. The developed correlation is given by equation (1).

$$C = 6.882 \times H^{-0.0782} \times P^{0.6369} \quad (1)$$

Where, C = Cost per kW in Indian Rupees, P = Installed capacity in kW, and H = Head in meters

TABLE 3 DECISION MATRIX

Prospective Locations	Land cover type	The proximity of the nearest settlement	Sanctuary buffer distance	Project cost	Heritage	Population density	Nearest transmission line distance
1	1	7.69	2.771	1659.31	4	9.15	20.47
2	1	1.91	2.24	1769.84	5	8.6	25.57
3	1	2.82	1.986	2061.14	5	8.6	26.64
4	1	2.54	1.53	1060.413	5	8.6	27.04
5	1	1.07	2.52	3556.83	5	8.6	24.01
6	1	1.49	3.62	2418.06	5	8.6	24.59
7	1	1.72	4.78	2422.839	5	8.6	26.09
8	1	1.04	3.24	1553.04	5	4.14	26.52

9	3	0.92	1.06	2801.274	5	8.5	21.4
10	3	0.1	1.27	2252.06	4	4.38	26.56

TABLE 4 NORMALIZED DECISION MATRIX

Prospective Locations	Land cover type	The proximity of nearest settlement	Sanctuary buffer distance	Project cost	Heritage	Population density	Nearest transmission line distance
1	0.333	1.000	0.580	0.639	0.800	1.000	1.000
2	0.333	0.248	0.469	0.599	1.000	0.940	0.801
3	0.333	0.367	0.415	0.514	1.000	0.940	0.768
4	0.333	0.330	0.320	1.000	1.000	0.940	0.757
5	0.333	0.139	0.527	0.298	1.000	0.940	0.853
6	0.333	0.194	0.757	0.439	1.000	0.940	0.832
7	0.333	0.224	1.000	0.438	1.000	0.940	0.785
8	0.333	0.135	0.678	0.683	1.000	0.452	0.772
9	1.000	0.120	0.222	0.788	1.000	0.929	0.957
10	1.000	0.013	0.266	0.471	0.800	0.479	0.771

Deriving weightage of criteria

A survey questionnaire was conducted where 15 responses were collected from stakeholders working under various hydropower projects and corporations. Saaty's 1-9 scale, as shown in Table 5 was used to determine the scale of the relative importance of each pair, and the aggregation of judgments of the comparison matrix was performed using the geometric mean method. Moreover, the pairwise comparison matrix was formed through an aggregation procedure to derive the weights of each criterion.

TABLE 5 SAATY'S SCALE OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

Intensity of importance	Definition
1	Equal importance
3	Moderate importance
5	Strong importance
7	Very strong importance
9	Absolute importance
2,4,6,8	Intermediate values

The geometric mean is found using the equation,

$$(\prod_{i=1}^n a_i)^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n} \quad (2)$$

TABLE 6 PAIRWISE COMPARISON MATRIX (A1)

Criteria	Land cover type	The proximity of nearest settlement	Sanctuary buffer distance	Project cost	Heritage	Population density	Nearest transmission line distance
Land cover type	1.000	1.739	0.207	0.339	0.253	1.716	0.787
Proximity of nearest settlement	0.575	1.000	0.257	0.388	0.395	1.469	0.512
Sanctuary buffer	4.839	3.896	1.000	3.061	1.030	4.531	3.774
Project cost	2.948	2.580	0.327	1.000	0.245	2.433	3.248
Heritage	3.950	2.534	0.971	4.083	1.000	3.704	3.945
Population density	0.583	0.681	0.221	0.411	0.270	1.000	0.754
Nearest transmission line distance	1.270	1.954	0.265	0.308	0.254	1.326	1.000

Checking for consistency of weights obtained

A pairwise comparison matrix formed through the judgments of experts was taken to check for consistency. Since these numeric values are derived from the subjective preferences of individuals, some inconsistencies in the final judgment are inevitable. After all, a consistency ratio of 10% indicating the consistency of weights, and the Consistency Ratio (CR) is given by equation (3).

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

(3)

where CI represents Consistency Index and RI represents Randomness Index, Randomness Index (RI) depends on the number of criteria (dimension of pairwise comparison matrix). The value of the Randomness Index was given by Saaty (1980) as shown in table 7.

TABLE 7 RANDOMNESS INDEX (SAATY, 1980)

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RI	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.9	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.49

Finally, for the Suitability Ranking, the total weighted score is calculated using equation (4) to find suitability. The percentage of total weightage can be adopted to determine the degree of suitability for establishing a small hydropower plant. Hence, the prospective locations can be ranked based on the suitability score where a higher score indicates higher suitability.

$$Suitability (S) = (R_1 \times W_1) + (R_2 \times W_2) + \dots + (R_n \times W_n)$$

(4)

where R is the score of each parameter and W is the weight of each criterion.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1.Consistency Inspection

Initially, the samples of expert judgments collected were 20 but after individual consistency inspection, only 15 were found out to be consistent. Therefore, only consistent data were used for carrying out the AHP. **Consistency Factor (CF)** is determined based on the geometric mean of elements in a row in pairwise comparison matrix gives consistency factor of that row as given by equation (5).

$$CF = (C1 \times C2 \times C3 \times C4 \times C5 \times C6 \times C7)^{\frac{1}{7}} \quad (5)$$

a. For calculating the Principal Eigen value (λ_{\max}), the following processes were adopted.

$$CF = \begin{bmatrix} 0.635 \\ 0.559 \\ 2.689 \\ 1.251 \\ 2.482 \\ 0.495 \\ 0.681 \end{bmatrix}; \quad A2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.635/8.739 \\ 0.559/8.739 \\ 2.689/8.739 \\ 1.251/8.739 \\ 2.482/8.739 \\ 0.495/8.739 \\ 0.681/8.739 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.072 \\ 0.064 \\ 0.306 \\ 0.142 \\ 0.282 \\ 0.056 \\ 0.077 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum CF = 8.793$$

$$A3 = A1 \times A2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.523 \\ 0.473 \\ 2.177 \\ 1.077 \\ 2.121 \\ 0.402 \\ 0.564 \end{bmatrix}; \quad A4 = A3/A2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7.245 \\ 7.438 \\ 7.119 \\ 7.566 \\ 7.515 \\ 7.140 \\ 7.286 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \lambda_{\max} = (7.245 + 7.438 + 7.119 + 7.556 + 7.515 + 7.140 + 7.286)/7 = 7.330$$

Matrix A4 gives Eigenvalues for each criterion and the average of matrix A4 gives the Principal Eigenvalue (λ_{\max}).

b. To determine the Consistency Index (CI), Randomness index (RI), and Consistency Ratio (CR), the following equations were adopted:

$$CI = \frac{(\lambda_{\max} - n)}{(n-1)} \quad (6)$$

$$CI = \frac{(7.330 - 7)}{(7-1)} = 0.05497 \quad \text{For a } 7 \times 7 \text{ matrix, the RI} = 1.32$$

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI} \quad (7)$$

$$CR = \frac{0.05497}{1.32} = 0.04164 < 0.1 \text{ (Acceptable)}$$

The inconsistency in the data collected is less than 10% which is an acceptable limit for proceeding further with the AHP.

Weights and alternative rankings

TABLE 8 WEIGHTAGE OF EACH CRITERION

Criteria	The weightage (%)
Land cover type	7.947
The proximity of nearest settlement	6.043
Sanctuary buffer	29.108
Project cost	16.809
Heritage	26.552
Population density	5.155
Nearest transmission line distance	8.387

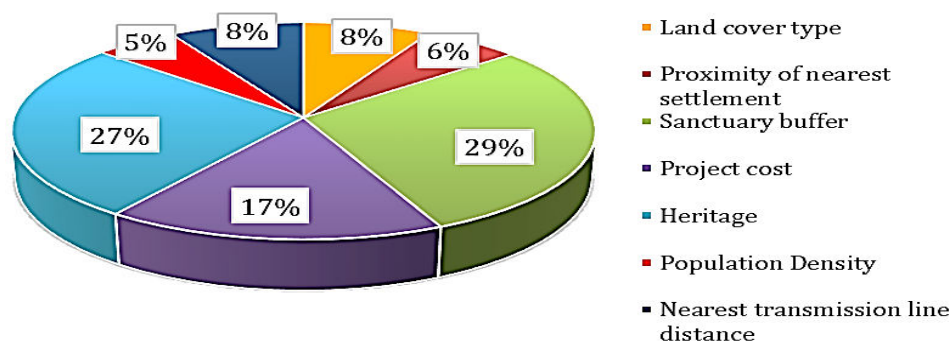


Fig.6 Weight age of criteria

After determining the weights of each criterion (table 8), the criteria with the highest weight age are Sanctuary buffer with 29% followed by heritage with 27%, and then project cost with 17%.

TABLE 9 APPLYING WEIGHTS TO SCORE FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE

Criteria	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Weights	0.0795	0.0604	0.2910	0.1681	0.2655	0.0515	0.0839
1	0.333	1.000	0.580	0.639	0.800	1.000	1.000
2	0.333	0.248	0.469	0.599	1.000	0.940	0.801
3	0.333	0.367	0.415	0.514	1.000	0.940	0.768
4	0.333	0.330	0.320	1.000	1.000	0.940	0.757
5	0.333	0.139	0.527	0.298	1.000	0.940	0.853
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8	0.333	0.135	0.678	0.683	1.000	0.452	0.772
9	1.000	0.120	0.222	0.788	1.000	0.929	0.957
10	1.000	0.013	0.266	0.471	0.800	0.479	0.771

TABLE 10 SUITABILITY MATRIX AND CORRESPONDING RANKINGS

Possible Locations	Suitability score	Suitability score percentage	Rank
1	0.7109	71.09	3
2	0.6597	65.97	7
3	0.6345	63.45	8
4	0.6852	68.52	5
5	0.6239	62.39	9
6	0.7161	71.61	2
7	0.7844	78.44	1
8	0.7003	70.03	4
9	0.6773	67.73	6
10	0.5385	53.85	10

Location 7 as in table 10, was found to be the most suitable as rank 1 based on the matrix for the run-of-river small hydropower project. It is followed by location 6, the second most suitable, and the next one location 3. It has been notable, these locations are more economic benefits having fewer impacts on the environment as well the heritage comparison to others. It has been indicated for the outcomes that the highest prioritized is given to the Sanctuary buffer distance (Environmental aspect) - 29% and the Distance from Heritage Sites (Social Aspect) - 27%; followed by the Project Cost (Economic Aspect) - 17%. The result concurs with the fundamental pillars of Gross National Happiness which is the guiding philosophy of the country. It states that the economic growth of the country should progress sustainably through preserving the environment and cultural heritage.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary focus of this study was to assist in prioritizing criteria and factors affecting site selection for the upcoming small hydropower plants in Bhutan. Hydropower development being a multidisciplinary approach involves various processes, complexities and expertise though, it is bound to integrate the political, environmental, and socio-economic aspects that for the multicriteria decision-making approaches.

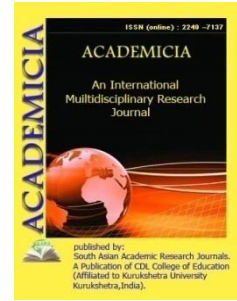
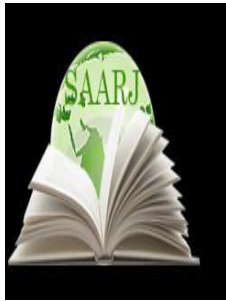
The study revealed environmental factors to play a vital role in hydropower development in Bhutan followed by cultural heritage and the project cost as well. These results will guide any planners in aligning with environmental acts and regulations to prevent from the detrimental effects on its environment and heritage. The protected areas that constitute national parks, a nature reserve, wildlife sanctuaries, and biological corridors cover 43% or 16,396 km² of Bhutan's total landmass which is taken care of in this study. It is also been noticed that the preservation and promotion of heritage sites have been a top priority in a country for its unique culture and heritage. Bhutan has been reliant on external funds especially India for its hydropower development which has resulted in a whopping amount of money as debt to the country for the large hydropower, hence this paper may help to focus on the small development of hydropower projects.

Such prioritization would differ with the state/national interest and regulations in place, which becomes evident through expert weightage calculations. The criteria adopted based on site specifications and AHP can serve as a reference for researchers venturing into small-scale hydropower plant developments. However, the criteria can differ based on the location of the

study area, and the site studies which were a limitation in this study can further assist in refining the criteria. Furthermore, other multicriteria decision-making approaches like ANP, TOPSIS, FUZZY decision making, and other advanced methods can be adopted to validate the results.

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“IMPACT ON COVID-19 IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA”

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INDIA

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has created the largest disruption of education systems in human history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 200 countries. Human Civilization has come a long way in terms of education. Starting from the 'Pathshala'- 'Gurukul' system to modern-day Keywords, we made some massive strides. But, with arrival of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19), an autopsy has happened to this millennium-old education system. This has pointed us to realize that, when we needed to shift the education paradigm from traditional chalk-talk method to online LMS-Blended learning technique all of a sudden within weeks, we are actually not ready. From premier institutions to the school/ colleges/ universities in rural area, everyone has struggled to some extent and huge amount of ground level remedial work need to be done to overcome the hurdles. Institutions need to be armed with proper infrastructure, teachers need to be trained, contents need to be developed, collaborations need to be built and the list goes on. In this paper we have discussed the challenges faced by the higher education learners and institutes in India. This paper aims to analyze the Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Education System, focusing on education during online teaching and assessment of students getting online classes in this pandemic from settings at home.

KEYWORDS: LMS, Online Teaching.

INTRODUCTION

Indian education system is still not mature at both the urban and rural area. Mid-day meal is the program organized to attract the students to get education. Under these circumstances government imposed nation wise lockdown on March 25th, 2020 to combat COVID-19, has made severe impact on the education system. India has the world's second largest school system, after China. According to UNESCO, 63 million teachers were affected in 165 countries. A total

of 1.3 billion learners around the world were not able to attend schools or universities, and approximately 320 million learners are affected in India alone. It has changed the traditional education system to the educational technologies model in which teaching and assessments are conducted online. Both the positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 on Indian Education system are observed.

COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world much sooner than anyone could have imagined or expected. Globally interconnected societies, for which whole humanity took so much pride for years, have transformed into life in lockdown equipped with restricted mobility. Economies are collapsing in rapid pace and massive unemployment and recession will follow in the near future. Worldwide the governing bodies, educational institutions, public and private organizations, all are affected and radically changed their way of functioning within weeks and unfortunately, might be for longer run too. The education sector is witnessing massive changes and adopting revolutionary ideas shifting entire pedagogical approach to keep the momentum going. This shift in education from traditional classroom learning to computer-based learning might be one of the largest educational experiments to date.

Objectives:

1. How the Indian education system is facing the impact of COVID-19.
2. To study the positive impact online education.
3. To study the negative impact online education.

Purpose of the study:

All systems have strengths and weaknesses. Maximizing strengths and minimizing weaknesses in order not to miss the opportunity to move forward should be the goal. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian education system. It covers the impact of COVID-19 on rural and urban students, Higher education Institutions.

Effect created by pandemic on Higher Education in India

Since the second week of March 2020, state governments across the country began shutting down schools/ colleges/ universities temporarily as a precautionary measure to stop the spread of the Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) and still there is no certainty when they will reopen. This is a crucial time for the board/ semester examinations, entrance tests of various universities and several competitive examinations. With each passing day, having no immediate remedy to stop this unwanted outbreak, prolonged closures of schools, colleges and universities, in addition to the short-term impact on the continuation of learning for young education seekers in India, will create far-stretching far more dangerous consequences overall. Most of the institutions had to take initiatives through ICT (e.g. ZOOM, Google Meet, Webex, Go To Meeting etc.) to remove the sudden distance barrier from education, providing priority to the safety issues of students and teachers both. Numbers of Indian students get them enrolled in reputed foreign universities every year, mostly in American and European countries, which are worst affected by the pandemic. Such students now have no other option but to think of alternate ways. If Situation persists, demand for such students will see a huge drop eventually. In short term, international student travel or exchanges will experience eventual decrease. UNESCO have estimated that around 1.26 billion or in other words 70% of the children around the globe have experienced

educational interruption during this period, where majority of these children comes from “low-tech or no-tech” countries, with India’s contribution of 300 million⁴. It’s fair to say that, higher education sector is experiencing tectonic shift, standing still. Not a very long ago, several leaders of reputed global universities held strong opinion that, online mode of teaching could never match with class-room teaching environment, even though the education technologists were vocal about technology-friendly education forecast for years now. Eventually, it has happened and teachers and students are dealing with the sudden new paradigm of completely tech-mediated education. Technology became the biggest and only intermediary of teaching–learning processes and with no denial at all, definitely it’s the need of the hour and the way forward. What the whole higher education is up to is very much different from all the educational systems evolved since the starting point of human civilization, namely, Gurukula system and traditional school.

Government and Institutional Roles

Few educational institutes gracefully and actively acted upon the changing situation and transformed community interactions online. The organization is standing by its students during these distressing moments. Graduation, post-graduation levels classes are now being conducted online. Student-faculty interactions have graded to the virtual world. Access to technology and faculty determination is contributing to the success for this redefined paradigm shift, ensuring the cover up for academic calendar without the undesired break. Institutes are employing webinars as knowledge sharing sessions, video calls for one-to-one interactions, also made their admission process online in totality. Online applications are being accepted from aspirants desirous of applying for fresh batches followed by virtual/online interviews. Results too are to be announced online and fees payment and other admission formalities will also be completed online. Eventually governments will plan reopening College/ university campuses sooner or later. New modes of social distancing will continue to apply for quite some time for sure, affecting on-campus learning in physical spaces, library reading and on-campus student activities, in short almost everything in campus culture. When we discuss in particular about Indian Higher Education and its ability to maneuver the change, we must keep in mind that the digital shift in India is relatively new, even for overall Asia as well, evident from the fact that the first Asian Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) was developed by the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 2012 only.

These E-learning social platforms have emerged as one of the best measures to the continuity of learning of the students during this outbreak, changing national education landscape by addressing the much needed demand-supply gap. It also broadened the scope for education and transcended it beyond classroom boundaries. e-Gyan Kosh, Gyandarshan, Gyandhara, DIKSHA, e-Adhyayan, e-Pathshala, e-Yantra, FOSSEE, SWAYAM, e-Sodhsindhu, Sodhganga, Swayam Prabha, Vidwan, Sakshat, National Educational Alliance for Technology (NEAT), National Digital Library of India, Virtual Labs etc. have become boons in disguise⁵. E-learning will revolutionize the academic scenario by breaking various educational barriers in coming years.

All academic decision and UGC recommendations regarding the new examination method, evaluation pattern, research, and field study etc. also have not reached or appreciated across the mass too. Most of the stakeholders have given thumbs up, but one third of them are unknown of the governmental developments or announcements [educational survey report done in West Bengal]⁶. But, the change is necessary as the time and scenario has evolved, what was relevant

decades ago might not be equivalent today and definitely will not be the same in future. The future of education will find no room to ignore the utilization of technology as a way of life.

Various challenges of traditional learning methods such as, repetition, cost-effectiveness and monotonous design, limitation to the classroom boundaries, fixed timing and fixed concept for learning, can now be overcome through e-learning advancements. High speed internet connectivity, rise in numbers of Smartphone/ Computer users and incredible enthusiasm at the government level have remarkably pushed the growth of the digital/ online education in India. Latest e-learning platforms are helping teachers, students and institutions in evaluating their performance by proper training, quizzes, interactive sessions, providing enough opportunity to address queries using webinars/e-workshops/skill development programs and its accessibility anytime and anywhere. On a brighter note, students are in favor of studying through online classes too, but they feel that there is lack of co-curricular activities in online mode of conducting classes. Universities must design proper plan, so that while studying their regular courses, students also can participate in fun-loving activities helping them to gain whole-hearted interest in the online lectures². Definitely, E-learning is going to be embedded in institutions' policies and the portfolio in the post COVID-19 era.

Positive impact on education system:

Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points maybe considered as the positive impacts.

- 1. Develop the use of soft copy of learning material :-** In lock down situation, students were not able to collect the hard copies of study materials and hence most of the students used softcopy materials of reference.
- 2. Improvement in collaborative work-**There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms.
- 3. Rise in online meetings:-**The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, and webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.
- 4. Enhanced digital literacy:-**The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital literacy.
- 5. Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information:-**Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social medias like WhatsApp or Face book.
- 6. Worldwide exposure:-**Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with peers from around the world. Learners adapted to an international community.
- 7. Better time management-**Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.

- 8. Demand for Open and Distance Learning:-**During the pandemic situation, most of the students preferred Open and Distance Learning mode as it encourages self-learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs.

Negative impact on education system:

Indian education system has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as pointed below:

- 1. Educational activity hampered :-** Schools are closed and classes have been suspended. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests across India.
- 2. Unpreparedness of teachers and students:-**Teachers and students are unprepared for online education; they were not ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning.
- 3. Parents' role:-**In urban area some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.
- 4. Digital gadgets:-** Especially in rural area many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of the more unable to explore online learning according to various reports.
- 5. Create Difference: This online teaching:-**learning method creates a big gap between rich v/s poor and urban v/s rural students.

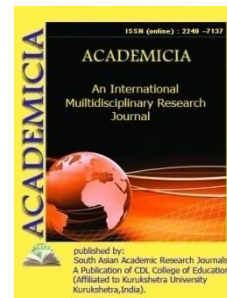
CONCLUSION

Being in India, we are tired of listening, quality education comes at a huge cost and we have experience edit too, but with increasing e-learning trend/facilities, education has become cost-effective for poor/lesser privileged students. Economic hurdle will disappear. For a country like India that's remarkable. Learners can focus on building careers or becoming job-ready, discovering inner interests effectively and efficiently. It is the dawn of the unprecedented concept of e-learning, which got the potential to nurture the coveted change in the entire education system in India and provide a much better learning environment for the aspiring millennial. Looking at the brighter side, one must admit Covid-19 may have worked as the catalyst for the inter-change reactions that has been long pending. In a developing country like India where a light-year-gap between the socio-economic backgrounds of students in the most real thing and the quality of educational institutions too vary from place to place, the sudden paradigm shift towards digitalization has not been easy. But online education is here to stay and there's no other option but to adapt to it. Trained teachers, refreshed-revitalized curricula and tailor-made tools/Learning management systems are future for students to stay involved and active in teaching-learning.

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SCIENCE OF SUPERNATURAL POWER

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ABSTRACT

Belief in the existence of supernatural powers or other than the visible material world, i.e., the invisible spiritual world, has been long debated. The people believe in a supernatural power (God) and several evil spirits central to various mythology, irrespective of religion. On the other hand, many individuals, including some anthropologists, denied the existence of supernatural beings and evil spirits, which can perplex people's psychology to a more considerable extent in a different spectrum. The present article throws light on a scientific dimension about the existence of supernatural power and spirits along with human being's perceptions towards it. Simultaneously it is tried to focus on how anthropology meets with physics in this concern.

KEYWORDS: *Supernatural Power, Evolution, Science, Anthropology, Physics*

INTRODUCTION

The supernatural are those things, or things that have been claimed to exist, which cannot be explained by the laws of nature, including things characteristic of or relating to gods, ghosts or other types of spirits and other non-material beings, or something beyond nature. People believe in a supernatural power (God), and numerous evil spirits dominant in various mythology (Rabia, 2005). On the other hand, many professionals, including some anthropologists, denied the existence of supernatural beings and evil spirits, which has the potential to perplex the believers' psychology to a more considerable extent. In tribal communities, many kinds of positive thinking and actions happen because of the belief that supernatural beings exist (Friedman, 1975). Also, this fact is not deviating from the case of non-tribal communities. According to Ben Shahr, a lecturer at Harvard University, to improve our status and contribute to a positive life, it is imperative to believe in God fervently: With him, nothing is impossible (Bindhani, 2019). Belief in supernatural powers has several positive impacts on society. The present study aims to present

a broad idea on the existence of supernatural power and spirits that cause harm in the light of physics.

A qualitative case study approach has been employed among the tribes (200) and non-tribes (200) of Hindu, Christian, and Muslim in India, aged between 16 and 47 years, to collect their views about the existence of supernatural power or evil spirits. The subjects were selected through random sampling. Among the non-tribe group, most of them were young people and students. Subsequently, the data were collected using multidimensional interviews and schedules. Furthermore, some scientific propositions were made concerning supernatural powers, which is a crucial part of the present study. EpiInfo-7 software tool was used to collect and analyze the data.

Interpretation and Discussion

The present theory starts with a study that was carried out among 200 tribal people and 200 non-tribal's in India to present their view toward the belief in supernatural power. The participants belonged to three religions, i.e., Hindu, Christian, and Muslim. Almost 97% of the tribals reported that they believe in supernatural powers. In contrast, about 72% of the non-tribals were accepted in believing in supernatural power, and from the remaining, about 25% said that they do not know whether they will believe in the existence or not, as they have never seen supernatural beings. Furthermore, almost 94% of those who do not believe in supernatural power said that they do not believe in supernatural power because they have never seen those things. Also, some individuals expressed belief in supernatural power is a 'blind belief' which corroborates with previous studies (Roberts, 1936).

Some interpretations are kept to address these above human behaviors; the human eye can only identify light that falls within the visible spectrum (about 400 to 700 nm) (Bradley et al., 1992). Though ultraviolet light (about 10 nm to 400 nm) and infrared light (about 750 nm to 10E6 nm) can't be seen with the naked eye, scientists (astronomers in particular) frequently use devices to detect light emitted by an object by counting the number of photons of various frequencies incident on the device per pixel in some extent (Butcher, 2010). In actuality, colors do not exist in nature (Maund, 1995); they exist only in our brains. What exists in nature is electromagnetic radiation, including ultraviolet and infrared (and other) frequencies. Hence, beyond that visible range, a human cannot see any object. Someway, in the progress of evolution, nature found a way to turn these various frequencies into a perception of color. It is likely for other animals to see wavelengths outside of our rainbow: Bees can see ultraviolet light, which is just past violet light on the electromagnetic spectrum as well as another end of the spectrum; snakes can be able to see infrared light, which is just past red light (Riddle, 2016; Jacobs et al., 1991). Recent studies have shown that chameleons also have a particular layer of iridophore cells under their skin (Teyssier et al., 2015). These special cells, which contain pigment and reflect light, are made up of hundreds of thousands of guanine crystals. Chameleons can relax or excite their skin, causing these special cells to move and switch structures. When this happens, these cells act like prisms, reflecting different wavelengths of light to create various tones we see.

In the light of the above discussion, if the supernatural beings or spirits or any objects radiate ultraviolet, infrared, and other frequencies, then we cannot see anything. It is not claimed that supernatural beings have a physical body. Without a physical body, we can also get energy. Similarly, a human cannot hear ultrasound or infrasound, which is possible for some other

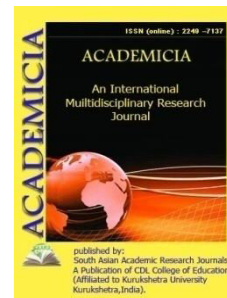
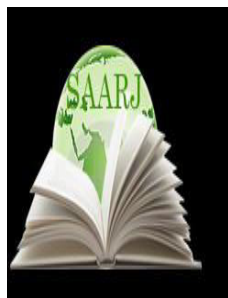
animals. These all may puzzle out our minds. Nevertheless, to reference the above discussion, it is clear that if we could not see or hear something, this does not mean that there is nothing.

CONCLUSION

Human curiosity and needs make this advanced primate explore the universe more and more. In this way, the human being is extraordinary. However, human evolution is inadequate to see or hear supernatural power. If the supernatural beings or spirits or objects radiate ultraviolet, infrared, and other frequencies beyond the human's visible range, then we cannot see anything. Similarly, if some objects produce ultrasound, infrasound, or any other beyond our hearing range, we cannot hear anything. Therefore, this study can support the theory of the existence of supernatural powers. Belief in the existence of supernatural powers may have many advantageous effects to upgrade an ideal society. Therefore, a statement regarding this belief should not be delivered carelessly, which has an immense potential to impact society negatively.

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USE OF VIDEO MATERIALS IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a hypothetical examination of the convenience of utilizing video materials by an English instructor in arrange to extend the communicative competence of more youthful understudies. It was found that for the arrangement of communicative and sociocultural competence in English, the utilize of as it were those methods that are shown within the instructive program isn't sufficient, and to realize the most elevated quality result, it is fundamental to utilize extra learning strategies, counting video materials. One of the foremost common is the British Board for kids - a location created by the British Chamber. The stage highlights numerous free online recreations, melodies, stories and amusement for kids. The communicative competence incorporates the taking after components: linguistic, phonetic, sociolinguistic, digressive and sociocultural. The utilize of video materials as extra implies of instructing FL opens up wide openings for dynamic work within the prepare of shaping discourse abilities and capacities, as well as socio-cultural competence.

KEYWORDS: *Video Materials, Communicative Competence, Socio-Cultural Competence, English, Video Materials, Junior School Children.*

INTRODUCTION

Cutting edge approaches to the think about of a outside dialect (FL) include the utilize of not as it were instructing helps suggested by agents of the instruction framework, but the utilize of extra strategies, for case, recreations, journeys, instructive and methodological complexes, sound and video materials [3 p. 55-64].

It should be emphasized that the use of additional methods and means of teaching has a positive effect on increasing communicative and sociocultural competence, which is a prerequisite for free communication with foreign citizens not only in Russia, but also outside of it [7 p. 58-61].

Recordings utilized by the instructor amid the instructive prepare can serve as a boost for the learning prepare, as well as be a great way to form a more loose environment within the classroom. Recordings moreover offer assistance understudies create abilities in four sorts of discourse exercises: tuning in, perusing, talking and composing.

Communicative competence takes place only when the teacher has formed a base of linguistic and linguistic competence, and involves a conscious selection of linguistic means for interaction in accordance with the speech situation, as well as adequate perception of oral and written speech and high-quality reproduction of its content in the required volume, while creating their own coherent statements of different genre and stylistic affiliation [1, p. 22-31].

MAIN PART

The communicative competence incorporates the taking after components: linguistic, phonetic, sociolinguistic, digressive and sociocultural. The last mentioned is information of the social characteristics of a local speaker, their propensities, conventions, standards of behavior and behavior, and the capacity to get it and adequately utilize them within the prepare of communication, whereas remaining a carrier of another culture; the arrangement of socio-cultural competence includes the integration of the person within the framework of world and national societies.

The most complete definition of this competence belongs to I.L. Bim and sounds as follows: "Sociocultural competence is an introduction to the culture, traditions and realities of the countries of the foreign language being studied within the framework of topics, spheres and situations of communication that correspond to the experience, interests, psychological characteristics and students at different stages of learning" [1, p. 33-42].

It ought to be famous that the capacity to carry out one's discourse interaction in understanding with information of the national and social characteristics of the nation of the target dialect, as well as the rules of discourse and non-speech behavior in commonplace communication circumstances may be a prerequisite for high-quality interaction between agents of distinctive nations [6, p. 28-31]. In this manner, in arrange to organize the arrangement of communicative competence in junior schoolchildren by a educator, it is essential to incorporate video materials within the preparing course that clearly reflect the pith of interaction between individuals in other nations. Bona fide video materials can offer assistance with this.

For a clear definition of the part of the IY video materials by more youthful schoolchildren, it is essential to uncover its concept. The term "video" implies a wide extend of innovations for recording, handling and replicating visual and varying media fabric on screens [2, p. 72]. It ought to be emphasized that the video materials utilized in educating schoolchildren indeed at the beginning organize ought to be made by its carriers [4, p. 44]. In common, the utilize of video materials in remote dialect lessons gives:

- increasing motivation;
- creating a comfortable learning environment;

- intensifying learning;
- increasing student activity;
- conditions for independent work of students

A properly selected and adapted authentic video material plays an important role, because authenticity is understood as a characteristic of the natural language environment, which is a condition for isolation from native speakers and immersion in a foreign language [7, p. eighteen]. When selecting videos for English lessons, you must be guided by the following principles and criteria:

- 1) compliance with age characteristics and level of language proficiency;
- 2) relevance of the selected topic ;
- 3) variety of lexical material for use in speech;
- 4) aesthetic and moral value;
- 5) compliance with the purpose of the lesson;
- 6) authenticity;
- 7) high-quality image and sound range;
- 8) saturation of regional information;
- 9) taking into account the interests of students.

Uncovering the benefits of utilizing video materials in English lessons in rudimentary school, it is vital to distinguish online assets that contain these materials. One of the foremost common is the British Board for kids - a location created by the British Chamber. The stage highlights numerous free online recreations, melodies, stories and amusement for kids. For guardians, there are articles on supporting children in learning English, recordings on utilizing English at domestic. Preliminary and preparing errands are joined to each sound and video fabric. The location is loaded with scholarly fabric that tells around individuals and occasions from the history of Extraordinary Britain.

Numerous creators of educating strategies exhort beginning learning with these sorts of starting assignments, when the understudy not as it were listens the address itself or the setting of the task, but too sees the speaker. The utilize of video materials within the lesson moreover makes a difference to completely create phonetic, lexical and linguistic fabric. In expansion, video writings give certain data for thought, which, in turn, serves as a basis for the understudy to make and create abilities in talking and composing.

G. M. Kodzhaspirova and K. V. Petrova highlight the following features of the presentation of educational material using video:

1. The material is presented by means of art, characterized by the presence of a figurative model of introduction. The presence of a clear and visible plot is the main characteristic of this particular feature of the presentation of the material. The use of video material creates the "effect of complicity, empathy with the heroes", allowing you to recreate, in the classroom, the conditions of real motivated communication.

2. The dynamism and emotionality of the introduction of the material increase the density of communication, increase the level of efficiency of all educational activities, contribute to the best memorization of information, increasing the likelihood of future reproduction of this content.

3. Video information has a high degree of authority and an authenticity factor, which generates a high level of trust in the perceived information on the part of the trainees.

Both domestic and foreign authors distinguish three stages of work on them in the method of using video materials:

- pre-demonstration stage (introductory conversation, removal of difficulties, presentation of the installation);
- demonstration stage (film perception);
- post-demonstration stage (control of understanding of the listened text).

In the past, the ability to listen to foreign speech was minimized and was usually limited to the speech of the teacher. Thanks to technical progress, teaching tools are also being improved, making it possible to watch and listen to recordings of foreign oral speech performed by native speakers themselves.

For illustration, observing the video "Robin Hood" will present understudies to the verifiable character Robin Hood and his gallant deeds. As a preliminary assignment, understudies have to be presented to new lexicon, tune in to words, interface them with pictures. After seeing, understudies can reconstruct the story within the rectify grouping, fill within the holes within the sentences with the right words. In conclusion, you'll be able play a scene with the children, compare Robin Hood with the Russian character Ilya Muromets. The video gives an opportunity for learning socio-cultural data: territorial data, foundation lexicon, connotative lexicon, substances of life, etc., as well as instructive and amusement fabric and increments inspiration for learning English.

Viewing and further work with the video "Christmas" will acquaint students with the peculiarities of celebrating Christmas and preparing for it. Before watching, students need to be given an assignment, a list of questions or unfinished sentences, as well as to make out unfamiliar words that they will encounter when watching. The teacher can distribute flashcards of the song to them and sing it in chorus as they review it. As a project work, students can be invited to compare the custom of celebrating Christmas in Russia and in the UK in different parameters: date, preparation, food, traditions, etc., as well as make a story about their own favorite Christmas tradition.

CONCLUSION

The work done will make it conceivable to create a full-fledged common understanding of understudies approximately a distinctive culture. Thus, the video materials of the British Chamber site are prudent to utilize when instructing more youthful understudies, since its regional and social centrality is apparent.

There are, of course, numerous non-standard shapes of teacher's work that actuate the consideration, and subsequently the intrigued of schoolchildren in a outside dialect. But working with video materials in outside dialect lessons cannot and ought to not be ineffectual for

understudies. Eventually, the utilize of video materials in remote dialect lessons is “one of the conceivable outcomes for the arrangement of a ‘phonetically curiously identity’, able and willing to take an interest in communication at the intercultural level” [2, p.].

Based on a hypothetical examination of the convenience of utilizing video materials by a instructor within the handle of conducting a preparing lesson, one can make the conclusion that the utilize of teaching helps alone isn't sufficient for the arrangement of the communicative competence of a more youthful understudy. The utilize of video materials as extra implies of instructing FL opens up wide openings for dynamic work within the prepare of shaping discourse abilities and capacities, as well as socio-cultural competence.

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