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June 29-30, 2020 Shawnee, USA
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BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

DEFINITION OF MUTATION

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Abstract.A mutation is an alteration in the nucleotide sequence of the genome of an organism, virus, or extrachromosomal DNA. Viral genomes can be of either DNA or RNA. Mutations result from errors during DNA replication, mitosis, and meiosis or other types of damage to DNA (such as pyrimidine dimers that may be caused by exposure to radiation or carcinogens), which then may undergo error-prone repair (especially microhomology-mediated end joining) or cause an error during other forms of repair or else may cause an error during replication (translesion synthesis). Mutations may also result from insertion or deletion of segments of DNA due to mobile genetic

Keywords: mutation, DNA, RNA.

Mutations are qualitative changes that are passed from generation to generation. Mutation theory is a theory that recognizes inherited discontinuous variables. Mutation theory developed by Dutch botanist, H. De Frieze. De Friese is a botanist who has observed changes in plants over the years. Between 1901 and 1903, he developed his theory of mutations. The gist of this theory is that it is a phenomenon of abrupt change in genetic material. Mutation Theory Ideas are the followings:

1.Mutation occurs suddenly without intermediate forms;

The occurrence of mutations depends on certain factors. They are called mutagenic factors. As a result of mutagenic factors, part of the body's gene pool is altered. The change is unique to this organism, and its ancestors do not have such a sign. In some cases, a group of organisms changes as a result of a mutagenic factor. The result is a group variable. Group-modified organisms are more flexible. This is very important in the transition of evolution from one generation to another.

2.Mutation-induced traits are stable.

Because mutations change the genotype, new traits do not change for generations or for the rest of the organism's life.

3.Mutation is inherited.

If the mutant organism is alive, the new sign will be passed on to future generations. In many cases, mutations reduce the viability of the mutated organism.

4.Mutations occur in different directions.

They come in many forms: beneficial, harmful, and neutral. Beneficial mutations increase the viability of the organism. This allows for flexibility. Harmful mutations are eliminated at this point. A non-living individual is doomed to death. Neutral mutations are, by their very nature, neutral.

Mutations are different

1.According to the changing nature of the genome

a. Genome mutations are changes in the number of chromosomes

b. Chromosome mutations are changes in the structure of chromosomes

c. Gene mutations are changes in genes

2.According to the occurrence of heterazygotes in the body:

a. Dominant mutations

b. Recessive mutations

3.According to the causes of mutations

a. Spontaneous mutations, in which the cause of the mutation is not clear, but spontaneous mutations.

b. Induced mutations, (induced mutations)

4.By inheritance:

a. Generative, that is, mutations that occur in germ cells are passed from generation to generation.

b. Somatic mutations

Mutations that occur in somatic cells are passed on to the next generation.

Genome mutations

Each species has its own number of diploid chromosomes, and this value is the same in all individuals of the species. At haploid, only one of the homologous chromosomes is present.If we take the example of ahuman, the diploid value in ahuman being is 2n = 46, and in his germ cells it is n = 23. When an egg cell is fertilized with n = 23 sperm, the diploid value of the species is restored.The set of genes of an individual leaves the genome. The denominator does not change normally. 8but there is not always a normal division. Chromosomes are distributed until the mother cell divides into two daughter cells. There is more in one cell and less in the other. The result is mutant cells. Cells with marked chromosomes are called anaeploids or heteroploids. In some cases, the dividing cells may hang together. In this case, the number of chromosomes in one cell is equal, and in the other it is not at all. This phenomenon is called polyploidy, and an organism with twice as many chromosomes is called a polyploid. In polyploids, the "n" value can increase 2, 3, 4 times. If the value of n increases 3 times, it becomes triploid, if it increases 4 times, it becomes tetraploid. In genome mutations, this value is such that the value of "n" is balanced when it is even or odd, and unbalanced when it is odd. Unbalanced organisms are not viable and can become extinct by natural selection. The reason they are not viable is that they cannot mate during meiotic division and the division is abnormal. Even pairs of polyploids are more flexible than diploids. Because as a result of the repetition of a gene useful for a lifetime, the beneficial traits become stronger. The most productive plant species today are polyploids.

Autopolyploid and allopolyploid organisms

Autopolyploid organisms are caused by amultiplication of the genome of one species. For example, the multiplication of the A gene resulted in the formation of the AAAA tetraploid organism.Allapoliploids are an increase in the number of genomes belonging to different species. Example: When genes A and B increase, the organism AABB is formed.

Aneploidy

Aneploidy occurs during cell division as a result of the unequal distribution of individual cells at the poles. Anaploidy can also occur in somatic and germ cells. When there is an excess of one chromosome in the germ cell (n + 1), it forms a zygote with a normal germ cell. The new organism contains 2n + 1. When the gamete is n-1, it normally forms a zygote with another gamete, forming 2n-1. If the genotype is 2n + 1, trisomic, 2n-1 is monosomic, and 2n-2 is nolisomic anaploidy. In some cases, tetrasomic 2n + 2 and pentasomic 2n + 3 are also present. Anaeuplod organisms are weak and unable to win the battle for survival. Anauploids are also found in humans. For example, Patau, Down, and Edward syndromes have been studied in somatic cells;

Chromosome mutations

Each chromosome consists of a set of genes of a specific order, and each species has its own set of genes and chromosome shape. Only in some pathological cases can these symptoms change. The change in appearance also affects the genes of this chromosome and, ultimately, the actions performed by the chromosome. Romasome changes can be divided into inversion, deletion, translocation, and duplication.

Inversion

A certain part of a chromosome changes 180 degrees, and the chromosome must be broken in two places. In inversion, a certain sequence of genes is reversed. If two breaks occur on one shoulder of a chromosome, the shape of the chromosome remains the same. It's just that the order of the genes changes.

Such mutations are very difficult to detect cytologically. Similar mutations are called paracentric inversion in science. In perestroika inversion, there is a break in both shoulders of the chromosome. Presentric inversion is easy to detect under a microscope.

Deletion

Deletion is the loss of a chromosome as a result of one or two disruptions. A delation that occurs with a single interruption from the last part of the chromosome is called a simple delation. A deletion that results from the loss of the middle part of a chromosome by tearing it in two is called interstitial deletion. The fragment that is to be lost in inertial deletion usually forms a ring. If there is a break in both chromatids of the chromosome, such deletion is called isochromatin deletion. In normal deletion, the chromosomes shrink and a piece of chromosome is formed. This part is called a fragment.

Translocation

Translocations are common examples of chromosomal mutations. In translocation, two chromosomes must be broken at the same time. They share parts. Translocations are divided into types according to when they occur. If it occurs before DNA synthesis, it is called chromosome translocation, and if it occurs later, it is called chromatid translocation. When the centromere parts of the broken chromosomes join together, they form a dysentric chromosome or a dysentric chromate. Such a chromosome is called an asymmetric chromosome. If the asymmetric translocation was between chromosomes, two broken segments are formed. If two identical chromosomes are separated from each other and exchanged, the shape of such chromosomes will not change and it will be very difficult to distinguish them in metaphase. Although the symmetric translocation is between chromatids, one chromatid lengthens and the other shortens. It is very easy to distinguish them. Because they come in different sizes.

Gene mutations

Gene mutations are caused by the replacement of nucleotides in DNA. This changes the composition of tri pled codons in protein biosynthesis.Changes in the genetic code, which are important in matrix synthesis, lead to abnormal synthesis of the protein that the body needs. As a result, the required protein may not be formed or may perform a different function due to changes in its composition. Gene mutations cannot be studied under a microscope. Such mutations can only be studied by traits in future generations. Gene mutations can increase, decrease, or replace nucleotides. Gene mutations are also called point mutations because they occur in a very small part of the entire chromosome. There are two types of gene mutations. The first occurs as a result of the exchange of nitrogen bases with another, while the second occurs when these bases fall. Mutations that occur with the exchange of anode bases are of two types. Transition and transversion. Transition is the exchange of bases formed by one pair with the bases of another pair belonging to the same pair, while transversion is the exchange of bases of one pair of bases into another pair. Nitrogen base depletion can also cause problems in protein biosynthesis. But there are parts of the chromosome that always have point mutations. Such points are called boiling points. They perform the function of absorbing mutations resulting from mutagenic factors. Boiling points are almost not involved in protein biosynthesis. Mutations caused by a decrease or increase in the nitrogen base are of two types, either by increasing or decreasing the number of nucleotide pairs.

Somatic and generative mutations

When mutations occur in body cells, they are called somatic mutations. If they occur in germ cells, they are called generative mutations. Somatic mutations lead to a variety of tissues in the body. They are not passed down from generation to generation. But when it reproduces asexually, it can be passed on to the next generation. Generative mutations occur in gametes. Generative mutations appear in the genotype of the next generation. A dominant mutation occurs in the first generation, and an erratic mutation occurs in subsequent generations. Most mutations are lethal in nature, and mutants die in the early stages of life. Mutations that impair the vital functions of an organism are called semi-lethal mutations.

Spontaneous and induced mutation

Spontaneous mutations occur spontaneously in nature without human intervention. In nature, some species are resistant to spontaneous mutations, and mutations are rare. Humans also have many spontaneous mutations. An example is hemophilia, a gene that causes blood clots. Hemophilia is inherited by attaching to the sex X chromosome. Given the recessive nature of the disease, hemophilia is more common in men

Antimutagens

As with any poison, there are antimutagens against the mutation. Without antimutagens, the purity of the species would not be as it is today. Evolution has provided protection against mutations. The protective factor against gene mutations is the replication of certain genes.The compactness of the tri plet code is also an anti-mutation tool.Another such tool is the coding of amino acids overnight. So, as a result of evolution, life creates an antimutation system. In addition, many chemicals and biologics can reduce mutations. Such substances are antimutagens. It is known that when a mutagenic factor acts, it takes a certain period of time for a mutation to occur. Antimutagens act during this period to slow or stop the mutation.

An industrialized mutation is a disease caused by mutagenic factors. Mutagens can be divided into 3 groups.

1.Physical mutagens (radioactive rays, X-rays, high temperature)

2.Effects of chemicals (organic and inorganic substances such as ethanol)

3.Biological factors (viruses, metabolic toxins)

High temperatures from physical factors can cause mutations. Mutations are usually increased by the activation of substances with slightly lower mutagenic properties with increasing temperature. The founders of chemical mutagenesis, Sakharov (1932) and later other scientists: Lobashev, Smirnov (1934), proved that certain chemicals (iodine, vinegar, ammonia) cause recessive lethal mutations in Drosophila. In 1946, it was proved that the strongest mutagenic chemical was ethelenamine. Biological mutagenic factors include viruses and toxins produced by metabolism in the body. In 1958, mutagenicity in viruses was proved by Russian geneticists. Mutagenicity is not limited to disease-causing fungi, but can be caused by normal, non-pathogenic fungi. This means that viruses not only cause disease but also mutations.

In short, mutations are extremely dangerous. If a mutation occurs en masse, the species may become extinct. People should be protected from mutagenic factors as much as possible. To do this, people who work with good working conditions, radioactive, chemical, biologically active substances must strictly follow the rules of technical safety.

From the history of industrialized mutations

It was not until 1925-27 that it was known that mutations could be controlled in the interests of man. For the first time in the world, Russian scientists George Adamovich Nadson and Gennady Alekseyevich Filippov irradiated fungi with radiation and created a mutation. As a result, mutated fungi have different genetic traits. Two years after this experiment, the American geneticist Myeller studied recessive mutations in Drosophila melano gaster by directing X-rays. In 1928, another American scientist, Stadler, studied the mutations in barley and corn by irradiating them with X-rays. These experiments show that, on the one hand, the use of mutations in the interests of man, on the other hand, ionizing radiation can cause great harm to living organisms, and X-rays can endanger human life. It is known that ionizing radiation produces ions. Positive and negative ions are formed. The resulting ions do not fulfill their phase, resulting in an anomaly. If this condition occurs within a chromosome, it can lead to a breakdown of a chromosome component, leading to chromosome mutations. Another disadvantage of ionizing rays is that they cause water molecules to form radicals. These radicals are very active and break down nucleic acids and proteins. The use of radioactive weapons in the military is currently restricted because not only people but all lives are killed in the areas where such weapons are used.

CULTUROLOGY

EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IS ONE OF THE DEVELOPING TYPES OF TOURISM

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Abstract: This article considers the necessity of educational tourism development and provides modern concepts of educational travels with the main directions of types of educational tourism.
Keywords: educational tourism, types of educational tourism, a travel package.

Tourism enables people to satisfy their interest in new facts, entertaining phenomena. All types of tourism are associated with the knowledge of the world, the acquisition of new experience. A person's desire for a variety of impressions takes on a clear outline when he comes to the decision to spend his free time outside the house, hoping to relieve nervous tension and fatigue with a change of place. The interest of the population in tourism is growing every year. According to WTO statistics, over the past decades there has been a steady increase in international tourism. At this stage, all types of tourism are developing in the world, and educational tourism is no exception.

Educational tourism is one of the fastest growing areas of the travel and tourism and one that is too often overlooked by tourism professionals and marketers. Often educational tourism is called by other names, such as career enhancement, job development or self-actualization experiences.

The main types of educational tourism include study tours with the aim of learning a foreign language or other special subjects, study tours to institutions, organizations and enterprises, scientific and educational internships at institutions and organizations, participation in seminars, conferences, congresses, creative workshops and master classes whose purpose is the exchange of experience and obtaining new professionally important information.

Objectively, the question arises as to why education abroad is classified as tourism. The fact is that here, too, you have to fully form a travel package. That is, air tickets are booked - and it is better to take them at ISIC or ITIC (student and teacher cards, respectively), at a child or youth fare, if there is a group, the group fare is most advantageous. Next, you need to get an invitation from the school and collect the necessary documents for applying for a visa. Calculation and payment of an educational course is a special, complex topic. When calculating, you must not miss anything, so that later there will be no problems. As a rule, underage children go to study, so you need to think through as much as possible all the costs that you can and even need to be included in the cost of the program so that the student himself does not have to solve these issues.

As already noted, most often tourists as part of educational tourism go for language knowledge. In almost all language centers, you can start studying at any time of the year, and in this regard, individual arrivals are offered. Many schools organize summer programs from June to September, which are especially popular among young people including study and leisure, sports and interesting excursions. For example, going to the UK, you can combine learning English with a sports program that has a certain bias-football, tennis, water sports, golf, and horse riding.

Longer programs of a year or more involve the development of an academic course that can be designed for secondary education in public or private schools, pre-university courses or university studies. If a person wants to get the maximum benefit from individual lessons, and at the same time, considers it necessary to practice communicating with a group of people, then, for such cases, most schools develop special combined programs that allow combining individual and group teaching methods. The number of classes can be up to 45 (30 in lessons + 15 communication) hours per week. And if a person chose a special course, then accommodation can be carried out in the family of a person employed in the same field of activity as the student.

In addition to the very common home stay, a residence, hotel or apartment can be offered. Here, when choosing, you should be especially careful and if the guaranteed 2-person accommodation is not specified, and rooms for 2-4 people are offered, then most likely you can find out exactly the number of your neighbors only on the spot. When compiling the program, it is necessary to think about how many hours a student should and can effectively deal with, and how much he can devote to rest and other extracurricular activities. As a rule, familiarization with the country, its history, geography and other features is also included in such programs. That is, various excursions and visits to museums, galleries, and theaters are offered to customers.

The development of several areas for educational tourism suggests that this market is very promising. Thus, according to the World Youth, Student and Educational Tourism Confederation (WYSE) over the past five years, the total number of students travelling abroad to study have increased by 40%. Tourists who come with the aim of getting an education account for more than 20% of all travelers in the world.

Currently, this tourism industry has received a new impetus for development and is taking on new forms; she receives support in the laws of many countries and international legal instruments. Every year, over 25 million young men and women are involved in the international youth tourist exchange.

It should be noted that for many people education is a rather complicated problem. But thanks to educational tourism it is possible to quickly and easily learn the necessary knowledge in various subjects. Thus, educational tourism is a moral and intellectual basis for international understanding and cooperation.

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KOMIL AVAZ DRAMATURGY AND ITS STAGE INTERPRETATION

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Abstract:This article discusses the unique works of the poet and playwright Kamil Avaz. Poetry and prose dominated the poet's poetry, while historical and comedy genres attract his attention in his dramaturgy. The fact that many of the artist's works are stamped on video also shows that the playwright has a unique style.
Keywords: theater, director, playwright, poet, style, actor, stage, scenery, repertoire.

Kamil Avaz ... there is no reader who does not know this writer well not only in Khorezm, but also in our capital. Because his dramas and comedies have been staged in the theaters of the republic and have won the hearts of experts and spectators.

Kamil Avaz's first poem "My School" was published in the newspapers "Khorezm Haqiqati" and "Khorezmskaya Pravda" in Uzbek and Russian translation by N. Gatsunaev (1957).

Kamil Avaz is a graduate of the Tashkent Textile Institute. Candidate of Economic Sciences. However, it should be noted that his interest in poetry, melody and song can be easily argued even at the level of a musicologist, and he is an expert in this field.

Kamil Avaz is an excellent poet with a knowledge of classical literature. He is a prolific artist in such genres of lyric poetry as ghazal, muhammas, tuyuk, rubai. However, no matter what genre he created, the lyrical protagonist was able to reveal different aspects of his character.Continuing his ghazal, Agahi describes the relationship between love and romance in his radifi muhammad, "Don't you need it?"

Don't you need your mother as a peaceful morning for love,
You worry, don't you need a laugh,
Don't you want to go crazy?
You are in love, dear, don't you need a soul,
Do you need to go to the fire?.

In Kamil Avaz's lyrics, the qualities given to the mistress express negative and positive senses, creating the image and character of the lover as a whole.

TV shows and videos based on the works of Kamil Avaz have been created, which have attracted the attention of millions of viewers in our country. The playwright was also the first to create the performances "Saqili navo" and "Feruz". Representatives of the highest organizations of Khorezm region expressed their positive opinion and full support.

If we look at the following works of the playwright written in the comedy genre, each of them has its own history. When K.Avaz read the epic "Three divorces" to the chief director of the theater I.Niyazmatov, the director laughed heartily and offered to adapt it to the stage in the form of a comedy pesa. But after a while, the pesa is ready.

The play "Jobbi's Trick", which was presented to the audience about five hundred times, will take part in the big West-East Festival in 1992 in the capital. During the discussion, the Russian-speaking jury wondered why it was performed so well in Khorezm. Honored Artist of the Republic Jumaboy Nurlaev, who played the role of Jodja Jojik, will be awarded a large cash prize. This is the first play to be performed in full in the Khorezm dialect, and it has been the subject of much controversy over its use by the artistic council in the process of making the video. However, the strong jokes in the poem lost their tone and reduced the burden of laughter, if not only in the Khorezm dialect. Directed by Honored Artist of Uzbekistan Mahkam Mahamedov, the video is currently in the golden treasury of Uzbek television.

The philosophy in Kamil Avaz's dramaturgy keeps the series of works in tune throughout the story. We can see this in the play The Woman Wearing Pearls, which was created after the comedy The Trick of the Jobby Chicken.

Is there more punishment in the world than the torment of conscience in the play? the viewer is once again faced with the question. This was the most painful torment for the son. She was the victim of the betrayal of her honest, kind, and faithful husband, Bahadur, and her family. The reason was his ungratefulness for the sustenance given to him by Allah and his friend Chinora's intrigue. Wearing expensive clothes, wearing jewelry, she wants to be noticed by adorning herself. In this way, he fell in love with his pillow, his sweet family, and his heart. At the beginning of the work, the woman portrayed as a happy woman is depicted as a helpless human being in the course of events. Chinora, who looks fluffy on the outside and lives like a prostitute, actually thinks that her inner world is poor and that she is very unhappy. For this reason, he wants to make others like him, to show the face of such a fragmented destiny. The Pearl Woman is impressive in that it is based on a concise and impressive plot.

In 1995, the playwright's comedies "Jobbi Jojak's Trick", "Deyishma" and in 1997's "Hangoma in the Organization" added a unique color of Khorezm, the high level of skill of the actors, which further enhanced the impact of Kamil Avaz's works.

The work of "Jobbi Jojak's Trick" is often depicted in the old rural streets of Khorezm, revealing the life of ordinary, simple people, but pure-hearted people, their love for each other, and the consequences in their own colors.

Kamil Avaz's films based on his performances "Saqili navo", "Deyishma", "Jobbi jojak'nin hilasi", "Tashkildagi hangoma" were made by Uzbek television. Also, a 3-part TV film "Dilu-jonim sango qurbon" based on the scri pt dedicated to Khorezm maqom and suvora was successfully shot.

So, the word truth bends but does not break is the core of Kamil Avaz's works. Human consciousness, spiritual world, inner experiences, mental state, etc. are artistically perceived through the facts of real reality and increase the impact of the stories of the Perfect Voice.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCES

EFFICIENCY OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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Abstract: Today, a significant process in the global economy is the formation of transnational corporations and their active participation in the global economy. Because transnational corporations are developing rapidly in international economic relations and represent a powerful mechanism for influencing them. Actively influencing international economic relations, transnational corporations (TNCs) form modern relations.
Keywords: transnational corporation, efficiency, international economic relations, investment, workplace, innovation.

Today, TNCs can become effectively solving socio-economic problems of countries, effectively forming a group of foreign investors and carriers of new technologies in all areas of the economy. Transnational corporations represent a powerful mechanism for influencing the international economic relations of countries and actively influence international economic relations and form new relations, modify their existing forms. Actively participating in the processes of international production, TNCs created their own in-house international production based on the modernized international division of labor.

Today, TNCs are continuously integrating numerous small and medium-sized enterprises, distribution and information networks that make up the periphery of the global economic core business with a total number of employees of more than 150 million people in the world. TNCs invest about 3.5 trillion dollars in the world economy and control 1/3 of world industrial production and provide 1/3 of world exports. The bulk of the TNC investment belongs to the United States, European Union countries and Japan. The leaders in the world capital market are TNCs from the USA, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France and other EU countries. The following companies were included in the list of the largest multinational companies of the 20th century: General Electric (USA), Microsoft (USA), Rohyal-Dutch / Shell (Great Britain / Netherlands), Coca-Cola (USA), IBM (USA), General Motors (USA) , Hitachi (Japan), Matsushita (Japan), Nestle (Switzerland), Ford (USA).

TNCs have positive advantages in organizing in-house international production. Including TNCs: - by making investments, they build such plants precisely for the needs of countries; - organizes its own international production; - Carrying out a research and production cycle between enterprises in different countries and regions, they play a decisive role in the process of international competition, collaborating and competing with small and medium-sized businesses. Summarizing all the above about TNCs, it can be characterized by the following main features: firstly, TNCs are actively involved in the development of world economic relations between countries and help the implementation of processes of the international division of labor; secondly, in TNCs, capital moves relatively independently from processes occurring within national borders; thirdly, TNCs objectively regulates world economic relations, carrying out their operations in order to extract high profits.

Today is leaders (a new type of leader) i.e. the creators of modern departments are run by multinational corporations. TNCs themselves put forward leaders of a new type, which in turn they give flexibility, dynamism and anti-crisis stability to the TNCs themselves. Therefore, TNCs can form the financial center of the global economy. This center globally affects the development of world production in all areas and the labor market. TNCs, having unique corporate strategies, dynamic organizational structures, and become able to withstand financial and economic shocks and lead in the international arena of the economy.

Currently, TNCs determine and direct the global production of natural raw materials, structural materials, fuel and electricity, modern technology, technological knowledge, information and global information networks. The trends of TNCs can be distinguished as follows: increase the degree of concentration and centralization of capital; a new sphere of the global post-industrial economy will develop; Intensively becomes the process of mergers and acquisitions of corporations; their participation in GDP production will increase; strengthening the position in the MEO system; increased participation of transnational corporations in integration processes. The effectiveness of TNCs for the host country is as follows: transfer of the latest technology; growth in overall business activity; inflow of foreign capital into the country; improving the balance of payments; employment growth; improving the living standards of workers and employees in the branches of TNCs; advanced training of local personnel; stimulation of economic and political reforms through the introduction of transnational corporations in the country's economy; improving the country's export potential in connection with the release of manufactured products to the world market. Thus, at the present stage, TNCs are considered to be economically and intellectually the most powerful diversified company with a branch system of organization. Such a corporation has a high level of centralization, and also, it is characterized by international territorial and sectoral mobility of capital. On the one hand, TNCs are the result of the development of international economic relations, on the other hand, it itself has a decisive influence on such relations. The functioning of transnational corporations positively affects the economic, political and social spheres of the world.

LABOR MIGRATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT PHENOMENON OF THE DEVELOPING SOCIETY

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Abstract. It is clear that labor migration accounted as the main aspect for the development of not only the economy of the particular country, but also the leader factor for flourishing world economy. Movement of population in order to find proper jobs had resulted to the world economy and this article analyzes the role of migration on world economy by countries.
Keywords: Migration, economic growth, labor migration.

From the very beginning, the phenomenon of human migration was among the most essential agendas of development. The geographical movement of population, particularly, the migration of people who are in active working age and seeking jobs has resulted in demographic boom, technological advancements, political conflicts, and structural changes in society throughout the history. Although labor migration was inherent to humanity since ancient times, in its scope and quality characteristics the contemporary migration is completely new development. The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to increase rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. To compare, 2.82%, 3.16% and 3.42% of the total population of the Earth migrated in 2000, 2010 and 2017 respectively. With the exception of the refugees (estimated at almost 26 million in 2016), the vast majority of them are migrant workers, more than one-third of which migrates from developing countries to developed ones.

When supported by appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host communities. In 2015, worldwide remittance flows are estimated to have exceeded $601 billion. Of that amount, developing countries are estimated to receive about $441 billion, nearly three times the amount of official development assistance. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be significantly larger. The top recipient countries of recorded remittances were India, China, the Philippines, Mexico, and France. As a share of GDP, however, smaller countries such as Tajikistan (42 percent), the Kyrgyz Republic (30 percent), Nepal (29 percent), Tonga(28 percent), and Moldova(26 percent) were the largest recipients.

Today the impact of labor migration processes goes well beyond demography and economics. As Komarova and Tishkov rightly noted, 'the migration of the population, both internal and external, is one of the most important indicators of the ethnopolitical and socio-political processes taking place in society and government. By the nature of migration flows, the degree of openness and democratic character of a society, the level of its urbanization, the effectiveness of the economy and infrastructure, the regional disparities in development, the state of interethnic relations, the emerging or already obvious ethnic conflicts can be judged'.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the centralized employment system, the development of market economy and the reduction of the rural employment market in the newly independent states of Central Asia led to significant changes in labor markets and to an increase in internal and external labor migration. Migration in the region has gradually affected all segments of the population, all age categories, men and women, different professions and social groups.

According to the data published by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, only from the beginning of 1989 to the beginning of 2002, due to labor migration, about 3 million people, which is more than 20% of the country's total population left Kazakhstan. The numbers equaled for Tajikistan - 694 thousand people (11% of the total population), Uzbekistan - more than 1 million people (4% of the total population) and Kyrgyzstan - 360 thousand (7% of the total population).

Issues related to labor migration have become particularly relevant in the region of Central Asia since the early 2000s. If before, migration was mainly ethnic in nature and was associated with the departure of non-titular ethnic groups to the country of origin (Russia, Ukraine, Israel, Germany) or to the industrialized countries of the West (USA, Canada, Western Europe), beginning after the 2000s, flows from the region are significantly changed. With the outbreak of economic growth in the Russia Federation and Kazakhstan, more and more labor migrants - representatives of the titular population of the region, mainly, Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Kirghiz - began to go to work in these countries. The 'portrait' of a migrant has dramatically changed. A migrant - a city dweller with a fairly high educational level - has been replaced by a large number of labor migrants with a rather low level of education and qualification, most of whom are residents of rural areas or small settlements. In addition, in recent years, internal migration has increased significantly in a number of countries in the region, primarily in Uzbekistan, which, with its over 30 million population, has the most significant labor resources in the region. According to Russia's Federal Migration Service, as of January 20, 2015, 2.2 million Uzbek citizens stay in Russia, of which 81% percent is of working-age population. The number of Uzbek citizens residing in Russia has recently decreased after peaking up at 2.7 million in August 2014. Remittances from Russia have increased at double-digit rates and exceeded 6.6 billion U.S. dollars (approximately 12% of GDP) in 2013.

Labor migration has both positive and negative consequences. Migration improved the social and economic situation in rural areas, reducing the level of unemployment, stimulating market relations and raising the standard of living. Part of the problem of employment of the released labor from rural areas, as well as, unemployment in cities is solved through temporary labor migration of rural residents - to cities, and, rural and urban residents - abroad. It is worth to note that the negative effects of labor migration are mostly related with illegal migration, which occurs a lot and should be researched further.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE LABOR MARKET AND PECULIARITIES OF POPULATION EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. This article discusses the statistical analysis of the state of unemployment in Uzbekistan for 2000-2019. and the study of factors affecting its level.
Keywords: labor market and its regulation, employment, stimulation,; investment, fixed capital

The labor market is one of the most important elements of a market economy. The situation with employment and unemployment is one of the most serious and relevant socio-economic problems of the modern economy [3]. The aim of this work is to conduct a statistical analysis of the state of unemployment in Uzbekistan for 2000-2019. and the study of factors affecting its level. The information base of the study is the data of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics [4]. The objectives of the study were to analyze the current situation on the labor market, identify the factors that determine the level of employment and unemployment, assess the differentiation of regions according to the level of unemployment. The tasks were implemented on the basis of mathematical and statistical analysis methods using applied statistical programs. When analyzing key indicators of the labor market, the fact of a decline in the economic activity of the population with an increase in the total population was revealed. This situation can be explained by the appearance of hidden unemployment. In the context of the economic crisis and a significant reduction in workers, not all laid-offs are registered with employment services. Those registered in the employment service, but who have not received a suitable vacancy, are deregistered and no longer fall into the category of economically active population.The analyzed time period includes the crisis year of 2008, this fact affects the characteristics under consideration. The highest growth rate of unemployment is in 2018 (9.3%).The calculation of the correlation coefficients confirmed the existence of arelationship between the main macroeconomic indicators and the situation on the labor market.A fact known in economic theory is the relationship between GDP growth rate and unemployment rate, the so-called empirical law of Ouken. According to the calculations for the analyzed period, the correlation coefficient was -0.78, which indicates the presence of aclose inverse relationship between these important and economic indicators. Modern technologies, the introduction of which sometimes require significant capital investments, provide an increase in production volumes and at the same time reduce the number of people employed in the economy. The maximum value of the correlation coefficient (0.9) was obtained when assessing the relationship between the dynamics of investment in fixed assets and the growth rate of GDP, the correlation coefficient between the absolute values of these indicators is even higher and amounts to 0.92. The growth of investments in fixed assets contributes significantly to the increase in GDP, however, the growth of GDP provides and stimulates an increase in investments in fixed assets. Investments depend on real GDP and real interest rates.The relationship between investment growth and unemployment is less close, the correlation coefficient is 0.71, i.e. statistically recorded a positive effect of investment growth in fixed capital on reducing unemployment. Thus, correlation coefficients prove the presence of a statistically significant relationship between the unemployment rate and key macroeconomic indicators. This mutual influence is also confirmed by the correlation of the absolute values of the considered indicators. The correlation coefficients of the unemployment rate with the volume of investments in fixed assets and real GDP are equal to -0.83 and -0.84, respectively, i.e. the unemployment rate is the most important indicator of the country's economic life. One of the key problems of the modern national labor market is the differentiation of the unemployment rate by the subjects of Uzbekistan [1]. An analysis of the distribution of regions of Uzbekistan by unemployment rate for 2009 and 2013 led to the following conclusions. Despite a marked decrease in the coefficient of variation from 0.97 to 0.57, differences in the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan remain significant. One of the key problems of the modern national labor market is the differentiation of the unemployment rate by the subjects of Uzbekistan [1]. An analysis of the distribution of regions of Uzbekistan by unemployment rate for 2009 and 2013 led to the following conclusions. Despite a marked decrease in the coefficient of variation from 0.97 to 0.57, differences in the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan remain significant. One of the key problems of the modern national labor market is the differentiation of the unemployment rate by the subjects of Uzbekistan [1]. An analysis of the distribution of regions of Uzbekistan by unemployment rate for 2009 and 2013 led to the following conclusions. Despite a marked decrease in the coefficient of variation from 0.97 to 0.57, differences in the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan remain significant.The average unemployment rate decreased from 5.0% in 2009 to 4.9% in 2013. TThe trend of change indicates that, as a whole, the aggregate of regions in terms of unemployment is becoming more homogeneous. The asymmetry coefficient for the period under review also decreased, although the asymmetry remains significant. Against the background of the noted positive changes, the identified negative point should be noted: an increase in the minimum unemployment rate and the value of the lower quartile. To assess the dependence of the unemployment rate in the regions on the level of their economic development, a grouping of subjects of Uzbekistan was carried out on the basis of the per capita gross regional product (GRP) [2]. Five groups are distinguished: the first group of regions has GRP indices below 50% of the average value; the second group - from 50 to 80%; the third group - from 80% to 110%; the fourth group - from 110% to 160%; fifth group - more than 160%. The maximum gap between subjects in terms of GRP per capita. Let us dwell on the indicators of unemployment in the regions. Table 1 presents a list with indicators of unemployment.

Table 1. The unemployment rate in the regions according to data for 2015

Subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan	2015 year
The Republic of Uzbekistan	5.2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	5.3
areas:	
Andijan	5,6
Bukhara	5.5
Jizzakh	5.2
Kashkadarya	5.5
Navoi	5,0
Namangan	5.2
Samarkand	5.7
Surkhandarya	5.5
Syrdarya	4.9
Tashkent	4.1
Ferghana	5,4
Khorezm	5,4
Tashkent city	3.8

In general, unemployment rates in depressed regions are significantly higher than in other regions. The highest unemployment rate is observed in the Samarkand region (5.7%). The average unemployment rate in depressed regions is 5.5 and 5.6%, which is 1.8 times higher than in economically developed regions. A high proportion of the unemployed is the cause of social tension and many negative phenomena in society. Given that in the group with high unemployment there were 5 regions, i.e. more than 41.6 percent of the total number of regions, the problem of economic development in these territories is worth considering.

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DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF MODERN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

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Abstract.The article is devoted to study the trade relations between China and India,analyzing the foreign trade policy of two countries and their relationship. China - India relations also called China-Indian relations, which refers to the bilateral relationship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India.
Keywords: trade economic relations, trade policy, foreign trade turnover, dynamics of imports and exports, foreign investment.

Introduction. China and India, which are among the largest countries in Asia, are currently separated from the countries of the world by their high economic development rates (6-8% per annum). Both are large economic countries, which are located in a group of developing countries. They occupy 1-th and 2-nd places in the world by the number of inhabitants and are very similar to each other in this direction (Figure 1.). If, in China, state programs on family and birth planning have been adopted and successfully implemented in this regard, while in India, it is not until now that they have given their expected results, despite the fact that these works have been taken under the control of the state.

However, along with their , China and India are currently increasing their role in the world economy. For example, if at the end of the 1980 years the leap was 4%, than today (2015y.) China's share in World Trade accounted for 15%, while India's share in 1985 y. from 0,1% in 2015 amounted to 1.2% in

When we look at the economic potential of these two countries, it is necessary to decide on what the development of trade relations between them is based on, which factors can affect them, in which directions these countries cooperate with each other, and they are of great importance for both countries and even world trade today and they are relevant from this point of view.

China, along with the expansion of its imports and exports, the introduction of foreign technologies into the country; improvement of the policy of providing material assistance to other countries; cooperation on the use of foreign capital; performance of contracting works in construction sites abroad; providing labor services at the export of technology; began to develop work on the investment of objects and the establishment of their enterprises abroad.

ars	Foreign trade turnover		Export		Import		residual
	Billionsupport.	Growth,%	Billionsupport.	Growth %	Billionsupport.	Growth%	Billionsupport.
01	509,7	7,5	266,1	67,8	243,6	8,2	22,6
05	1421,9	23,2	762,0	28,4	660,0	17,6	102,0
10	2972,8	35,0	1577,0	31,3	1394,8	38,7	183,1
15	3954,5	-8,4	2274,5	2,8	1680	-14,1	594,5
17	**4104,4**	**11,4**	**2263,4**	**7,9**	**1840,9**	**15,9**	**422,5**

Table 1.
China's latest foreign trade turnover growth rate since joining WTO

As we know, China and India, which are considered two Asian giants, combine many interests in the international arena. China and India cooperate within international organizations and associations such as BRICS, SCO, Triangle Russia-India-China. China and India are facing the same problems that are waiting for their solution today, in particular: global financial crises, climate change, the fight against terrorism, energy and food security issues such as the solution of their own urgency are not welcome.

China and India are the two most densely populated economies in the world and they are the fastest growing countries in the world. As a result, economic growth directly affects the position of China and India in the international arena, changes in the world economy and foreign trade. As a result, there are drastic changes in the foreign trade of both countries. Nevertheless, the importance of mutual trade relations between them is increasing.

It is worth noting that not only are the relations between China and India simple, they have also had several maritaba conflicts. The main thing in these disputes is a territorial dispute, and it is a question of South Tibet.

Below we refer to its main economic development indicators for the purpose of analyzing the modern development indicators of India

Table 2.
The main economic development indicators of India

Indexers	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2008	2010	2016
GDP (billion. the Dall. USA)	478.3	506.1 1	595.0	691.6	797.8	2,2073	1632. 0	2251. 0
Real growth in YaIMl%]	5.3	3.6	8.3	8.5	8.5	7,3	10,1	7.6
Inflation	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.7	12.0	5,6
Population number (million,)	1034. 2	1049. 7	1065. 1	1080. 3	1095. 4	1150, 0	1173. 1	1266. 9
Export (million doll. Priest)	4479 4	5115 3	6089 5	77939	98128	12010 0	225,6	271,6
Import (million theDall)	5682 9	6072 3	7553 7	10590 1	14978 8	13225 7	357,7	402,4
Current balance of payment (mln.the Dall.)	1410	7061	8773	1430	- 12948	- 12,157	- 132.1	- 130,8
Foreign exchange reserves of the country (million.suppo rt)	4587 1	6766 6	9893 8	12659 3	13192 4	15534 6	-	-
External debt (million.suppo rt)	97.5	106.3	113.5	120.6	125.5	178.9	50,6	52.3
Average	47.19	48.51	46.58	45.32	44.10	44,6	47.3	49,9

Despite India's impressive economic growth, China remains behind development.Their mutual turnover has been growing at a high pace year-on-year. In 2011, the volume of bilateral trade amounted to 74 billion dollars. China became India's first trading partner. The countries intend to increase the bilateral trade turnover to $ 100 billion by 2020.

Those, in a word, both China and India carry out their foreign economic policies based on their own internal interests, and they have already passed on the competition with each other in this direction.

Currently, both China and India are member states of the World Trade Organization, which carry out their foreign economic relations and foreign economic activities in the status of a developing state. At the same time, it should be noted that India has slightly violated the requirements imposed by this organization, so that it has become an object of imitation. In particular, it is necessary to note the cases of assistance to the program of export of means of production, which provides for the payment of large-scale loans for the payment of BOC fees when importing the material used in the production of export tokens, the exemption from taxes for the profit received from the export sector, the availability of a system

The low level of the dynamics of the country's exports, with the high prices of its export credits, with the slowdown in the dynamics of world exports (falling from 19% to 5%), with a decrease in the volume of exports to the US, Japan and European countries, that is, clothing, footwear and leather goods, and with a decrease in the volume, it is associated with a reduction in the volume of consumer electronics and goods that are used for a long period of time, as well as with infrastructural deficiencies.

In general, the leading positions in India's imports were occupied by means of production, oil and petroleum products, chemicals, paints, pharmaceutical preparations, unprocessed diamonds, mineral fertilizers, paper, Colorite and ferrous metals. The list of prohibited goods available in the country is significantly reduced, which includes products that do not contain vegetable fats, unprocessed SI bones, etc.

Gradually, the list of consumer goods is growing. They were allowed to import freely or through special import licenses. In 1996, additional channels for the import of these products were opened, and the boundaries imposed on the import of the necessary details and parts of the population in the production of goods were abolished.

The import of raw materials and agricultural products to the country is still carried out through the public sector. Only 8% of the state's contribution to the import of commodities corresponds to imports. This indicates that the country's foreign trade will be liberalized, indicating that its subsequent contribution will also be reduced later.

Import quota in the country: slow.- gradually replaced by duties, which, nevertheless, in India is characterized by a much higher volume. He is engaged in the minimum Way - 27%, and in the maximum position 53%. The government then planned to bring this figure to the world level. However, but these processes are not carried out in this way, and therefore, with the change of existing conditions in the country, adjustments and modifications are made according to it.

We can see this for all goods except for 3% petroleum products in India's recent state budget replenishment, when it has increased additional Import duties, and when the goods have introduced 10% condensation duties for the Impe.

There are a lot of serious problems in both states and they are an expression of the following:

-The roads in India are in slightly bad condition, there is no source of electricity and no water. All of them, however, are becoming an obstacle to the economic development of the country;

- There is a huge "bad" (bank) debt problem in China and a "overheating" problem in its economy

-Economic development of Chinaand Indiain principle is based on different approaches;

-If China is the product of the decision that was made to consider, India was formed by natural means, however;

-China compared to India, a rapidly developing country, it has its own unique economic development model;

In the opinion of Yashen Huanning, a representative of the School of management of the Massachusetts Technological Institute of America, there are 2 differences of each approach:

-first, the Chinese government to India, actively managing the economy;

-secondly, China will make foreign direct investments in India. While India looks at it as a risk, the Indian government has been reducing its level of interference in the economy since the mid-1980s.

it is permissible to dwell on the problems that exist between the two states:

-first, the main situation for India is the ever - increasing gap between the two countries in economic development. China has limited the entry of India into its domestic market, with the deficit in the father of two countries in terms of trade showing huge numbers today.

The volume of exports to China in 2015 amounted to 14.03 billion US dollars.the volume of imports amounted to 58,90 billion dollars, while the volume of imports amounted to 58,90 billion dollars.the Dall.the trade deficit between them is 44,87 billion.the Dall.ga reached the. The goal of both countries in foreign trade is to increase the foreign trade turnover by 100 billion.the Dall.ga consists of maturation, however, it is not easy to achieve;

-secondly, India has a military imbalance in the north, in this place there is a territorial major with China.

China is gaining momentum in the development of its infrastructure networks from India, and this trend will remain in the future as well. But however, India in turn, software. Biotechnologies has left China behind in IT technology industries, pharmaceuticals and advertising, taking aleadership position.

It should be noted that the volume of investments coming from China in the Indian economy is also growing.

In brief, today's problems in bilateral relations are primarily educational in the military and political spheres. Serious tensions between the two countries are driven by the economic growth of these countries. As a result, the needs of the two countries for natural resources are 25-30% per year. Their links to the importation of fuel and energy products from abroad encourage these countries to diversify their resources and, in turn, to cooperate in the long term with the countries that have reached these resources. Under such conditions, of course, there will be competition among countries.

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF LABOR MARKET INSTITUTIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract.The article is devoted to the problems associated with the development of the labor market regulation system in Uzbekistan. The search for a balance of interests of participants in labor relations necessitates constant regulation and reform of the labor market, its individual institutions. The purpose of the development of the labor market regulation system in modern conditions is to maintain high production efficiency and social stability of the society.

The article analyzes the issue of developing labor market infrastructure, which is represented by the activities of state authorities and non-state employment institutions (recruitment agencies, business unions, trade unions). The significance of the functions performed by them is substantiated, the conclusion is drawn about the need to combine their efforts.

Keywords: labor market; labor market institutions; labor market infrastructure; labor market regulation; non-governmental employment institutions; private employment agencies; associations of employers.

The labor market is the economic category by which, based on the ratio of supply and demand, the level of employment and the average wage are regulated.

It is generally recognized that the importance of the labor market lies in the social and economic functions it performs. Thanks to the social function, a decent standard of living is ensured, as workers are provided with wages and other guarantees. The importance of the economic function is to provide the sectors of the economy and social sphere with the necessary number of professional personnel.

It should be noted that the modern labor market has a complex structure that includes the following elements:

- subjects of labor relations (employers and job seekers);
- market conditions (aggregate supply and demand, working conditions and average wages, skill level and education);
- regulatory documents governing labor relations;
- government bodies authorized to address employment issues;
- alternative employment (temporary work, underemployment);
- social guarantees for unemployed and disabled citizens;
- system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel.

The labor market is based on the cost principles of harmonizing the interests of employers and the able-bodied population, which needs work and wants to work for hire. Thus, the demand on the labor market characterizes the required number of workers in the relevant specialty and qualifications at a particular point in time. As the average wage increases, there is a downward trend in demand. Supply on the labor market is expressed in the amount of the able-bodied population ready to start work. With an increase in average wages, supply will also increase steadily.

Compared with other types of markets, the labor market has the following features. Firstly, its self-regulation is based on the free relationship of employers and the working population, private property takes precedence. Secondly, a person is independent in choosing a place and type of work. Thirdly, a person has the right to carry out entrepreneurial activity independently or on the basis of partnerships.

The labor market is influenced by many external and internal factors. External factors are macroeconomic in nature - the economic situation in the country, government policy on the labor market, migration, etc. Internal factors include the demographic situation, the level of development of small and medium-sized businesses, the relationship of the labor market and the market of educational services, the level of development of labor market institutions, etc. [6], [3].

Relations between employers and workers in different countries are based on similar principles.However, there are specific features.In Uzbekistan, the development of the labor market was influenced by historical and political processes. Before the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 90's. XX century the sphere of labor relations was completely under state control. Therefore, the concepts of unemployment, staff shortages did not exist. A long period of recovery in the national labor market was marked by a return to its normal state, expressed in the balance of supply and demand of labor.

Let us dwell on the problem of the functioning of institutions that perform intermediary functions in the labor market. The fact of the importance of the activities of organizations that balance supply and demand in the labor market is universally recognized. The labor market is controversial, since its participants have opposing interests.Achieve the goals of social justice and economic efficiency allows the balance of interests of participants in labor relations. The search for such a balance is considered as the main goals of activity by both state authorities and non-governmental organizations [5]. State authorities are the basis of labor market infrastructure. This group of intermediaries in Uzbekistan includes the Ministries of Employment and Labor Relations, the territorial departments of labor and employment in the subjects of Uzbekistan.

An analysis of the functions of the state made it possible to substantiate the key areas of labor market regulation [1], [4]:

- development and implementation of programs aimed at increasing the number of workers" places;
- development and implementation of programs aimed at training and retraining of the workforce;
- development and implementation of programs to promote recruitment;
- development and implementation of unemployment insurance programs.

Non-governmental institutions of employment - recruitment agencies, unions of entrepreneurs, trade unions, etc.- also mediate the relationship between employers and applicants. The private intermediation industry is characterized by extreme uneven distribution. Private mediation is more developed in the labor markets of Tashkent and the Tashkent region and in the Samarkand region. [2].

As practice shows, private employment agencies operate most effectively in regional labor markets that have a high level of development. To date, they have managed to establish themselves as necessary participants in the labor market. In a number of regions, private employment agencies initiated cooperation with territorial departments of labor and population employment in the subjects of Uzbekistan.

Thus, there is every reason to believe that with the development of the labor market the role of private employment agencies will increase.

Non-state employment services create various associations in order to coordinate and increase the efficiency of their activities.

Based on the experience of leading countries of the world, temporary assistance services in Uzbekistan are developing quite successfully, which reduces the unemployment rate.Their activity is to develop common principles and approaches in the regulation of labor relations between workers and employers.

Thus, the result of the study was the actual confirmation of the importance of intermediary functions in the labor market of both state and non-state institutions. They operate on different segments of the labor market, therefore, through the pooling of efforts, they contribute to the development of the Russian labor market.

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PROSPECTS OF UZBEK-TAJIK RELATIONS IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION

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Abstract.The essence of this article is that the renewed relations with the political will of the presidents of these two neighboring countries, located in the Central Asian region, have been one of the main factors in the rapid development of all areas. However, these seen the raising of cooperation all spheres between two states.

Keywords: Multilateral diplomacy, geopolitical, tendency, border, territory, neighbor countries, international relations, initiative, cooperation.

Every state's cooperation relationship includes bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, the conclusion of various types of alliances and agreements that provide for mutual coordination of political lines. The development of cooperation between states and other actors of international relations has led to a whole system of inter-state and non-state organizations of global and regional importance.

The growing interdependence of the world and the emergence and exacerbation of global problems have unusually increased the objective need to expand multilateral cooperation and have contributed to its extension to other spheres of life.

In particular, this cooperation and relations are reflected in the framework of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

The method of researching relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is a set of techniques and operations by which a particular activity is carried out in certain areas of bilateral cooperation. On the one hand, the method follows from the practice of international relations on the other hand it is based on previously achieved results and becomes the starting points for further practical actions in the development of bilateral cooperation. Geopolitical and geo-economic - study of Uzbek-Tajik cooperation by analysis of political and economic interaction between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan with emphasis on spatial location of subjects of international or cross-border interaction. Given the wide variety of schools, theories and methodological approaches, such a division is conditional and applied by us solely to identify major trends in bilateral cooperation, or issues that require further research and development. In both directions, the defining concepts are the state, that is, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, as the main subject of international relations , their national interests, strength, borders and territory.

It is known that the incomplete delimitation and demarcation of the State border becomes a quotient of incidents involving the death of military personnel and civilians, as well as creates prerequisites and conditions for the smuggling and illegal entry into Uzbekistan of radical elements, extremist literature, weapons and ammunition. In this connection, having demonstrated the political will, President Sh.Mirziyoyev accelerated the process of international legal formalization of the Uzbek-Tajik borders.

In this regard, it should be noted that for proper completion of delimitation and demarcation of the state border, the Office of the Ambassador on special missions, equal to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, was created at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. This emphasizes, firstly, the high level of significance of this issue for Uzbekistan, and secondly, in the language of diplomacy, such a high level of participation in the negotiations shows a level of respect for neighboring countries. Uzbekistan believes that in resolving these issues it is necessary to rely on international legal norms that would take into account the interests of all states in the region.

However, Tajikistan supports the new regional policy of Uzbekistan. Confirmation was the partici pation of President E.Rahmon in the first consultative meeting of the heads of state of Central Asia in Astana in march 2018 . The Tajik side also expressed unequivocal support for the initiative put forward by

Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the adoption of a resolution of the UN General Assembly

"On strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in Central Asia," holding regular meetings of heads of railway administrations of the SCO countries and the adoption of a joint appeal by the heads of state - SCO members to youth, as well as the holding of the second OIC summit on science and technology in 2020 in Uzbekistan . The sides noted that despite the available opportunities, the state of trade, economic and investment cooperation between our countries does not yet correspond to the existing potential. The leaders of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan set the task to raise bilateral trade in

2020 by expanding the mutual supply of demanded products.

In addition, the advantageous geographical location and extensive transport infrastructure of Uzbekistan provide Tajikistan with an opportunity to diversify access to foreign markets. Full utilization of the common transport and communication potential will contribute not only to the growth of mutual trade, but also to the strengthening of humanitarian ties at the interregional level.

The Republican Tajik Cultural Center also makes a worthy contribution to the preservation of the culture of Tajikistan in Uzbekistan, holding national and native Tajik holidays, organizing meetings with poets and writers, musicians and artists. Today, branches of the cultural center in many regions of Uzbekistan are actively working. For example, classes with Tajik language of instruction in five general education schools have been restored in Surxandarya and Kashkadarya .

In conclusion, it can be seen that bilateral and multilateral relations and cooperation between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will continue to develop.

I think this was achieved through the political will of the leaders of the two neighboring countries.

MAIN TYPES OF DIVIDEND POLICY AND APPROACHES TO ITS FORMATION IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of the main types of dividend policy and approaches to its formation in joint-stock companies. The article on the example of the joint-stock company defines the type of dividend policy and concludes maintaining the dividend policy at a stable level
Keywords: dividends, dividend policy, conservative policy, moderate policy, aggressive policy.

Within the financial management of the organization, along with investment decisions determining the degree of asset recovery and the additional need of the organization for funds, dividend policy is of great importance. Without taking into account the peculiarities of dividend policy, financial managers could not make decisions on the structure of sources of financing and the directions of the investment policy of the organization.

Dividend policy is the policy of the organization to form the share of profit paid to owners in accordance with the share of their contribution to the capital of the enterprise.

It is important to note that the dividend policy is an important part of the management strategy of the corporation, affecting the investment and use of capital, has an inappropriate influence on investment decisions, capital structure and financing of the enterprise, is one of the most important parts of its overall strategy. Open, well-defined, and consistently implemented dividend policy significantly increases the investment attractiveness of the company, increases its corporate image, which positively affects the dynamics of the share rate.

The dividend policy of joint-stock companies is based on the following principles:

- The principle of transparency, which means the definition and disclosure of information on the obligations and liabilities of the parties involved in the implementation of the dividend policy, including the procedure and conditions for deciding on the payment and amount of dividends;
- The principle of timeliness implies the establishment of time limits for dividend payments;
- The principle of validity, which implies that the decision on payment and amount of dividends can be made only if the Company achieves a positive financial result, taking into account development plans and its investment programs based on the real financial situation of the Company;
- Equity principle implies ensuring equal rights of shareholders to receive information on decisions made on payment, amount and procedure of dividend payment;
- Principle of consistency implies strict implementation of procedures and principles of dividend policy;
- The principle of development implies the continuous improvement of dividend policy within the framework of improvement of corporate governance procedures and revision of its provisions in connection with the change of strategic objectives of the Company;
- The principle of sustainability implies the Company's desire to ensure astable level of dividend payments.

The practice of developing the dividend policy of enterprises is based on the following main theories of dividend policy: irrelevance of the dividends; the importance of dividend policy; tax differentiation; signaling of dividends; clients.

Thus, it should be noted that, so far, there is no single dividend policy of companies. At different stages of their development and development, in different market situations, companies seek to either force accumulation or increase the dividend income of shareholders.

In practice, it was common to highlight three principled approaches to the implementation of dividend policy - "conservative", "moderate"("compromise"), and "aggressive". Each of these approaches corresponds to certain types of dividend policy (Figure 1).

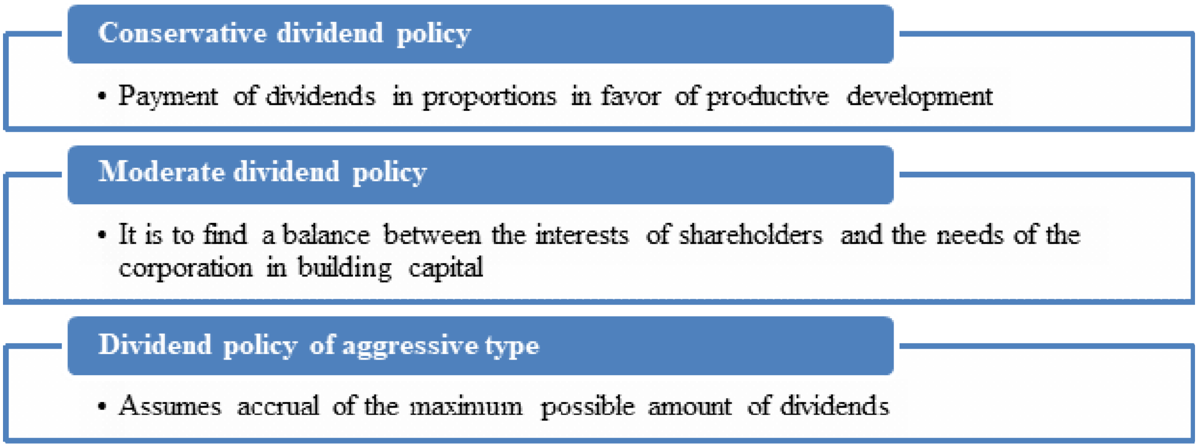

Figure 1. Main types of dividend policy of joint-stock companies.

Each type of dividend policy has its advantages and disadvantages too. In determining its dividend policy, the shareholder should take into account its investment opportunities and the limitations of external sources of financing or their high cost.

Let's look at the procedure for determining the type of dividend policy on the example of JSC "Jizzax Plastmassa".

Year	Accrued per share	Number of shares	Total accrued, in UZS	Net profit, in thousand UZS	In% of Net Profit	Type of dividend policy
2014	490,37	230 398	112 980 267,26	451 927,00	25%	Conservative
2015	1107,44	230 398	255 151 961,12	510 306,00	50%	Compromise
2016	2969,00	230 398	684 051 662,00	1 368 096,00	50%	Compromise
2017	25830,00	230 398	5 951 180 340,00	11 902 511,00	50%	Compromise
2018	1873,0	2 885 948	5 405 380 604,00	6 756 990,00	80%	Aggressive

As we see in the example of JSC "Jizzax Plastmassa" the type of dividend policy changes gradually based on the net profit accrued on dividends, from conservative to aggressive.

In practice, many companies usually use conservative dividend policies in their early years. Then, taking into account the influence of various factors, the maximum value of dividend yield as a reference is established. It is important to note that it is possible to increase dividends only with confidence in the possibility to continue to maintain profit growth. Since in the market, information about the dividend policy of companies is carefully monitored by analysts, managers, brokers, etc. And failures in the payment of dividends, any undesirable from the practice in this company can lead to a decrease in the market price of shares. Therefore, it is not uncommon for a commercial organization to maintain dividend policy at a stable level, despite possible fluctuations in the stock market. The stability of dividend policy for many non-sophisticated shareholders serves as a kind of indicator of the successful activity of the company.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

BANKING IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE UNDER THE MANGITS

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Abstract.This article discusses the basics of the activities and functions of Russian commercial banks of the Bukhara branch in the Bukhara emirate. In Soviet historiography, banks were understood as an instrument of Western and Russian "colonialism." The author, based on archival data, proves that the financial institutions of the Russian Empire Unlike Soviet and post-Soviet researchers, the author believes that banks did not become "monopolists" in the economy of Central Asia. According to the author, the main reason is adaptation to really existing economic relations in the Turkestan governor-general and khanates. In the understanding of banks, the "modernization" of the Central Asian economy consisted in financing export crops and mediating between the metropolis and the periphery.

Keywords. banks, commerce, branch, monopoly, financing, modernization of the economy, "colonial" periphery

At the end of the XIX century. and especially in the years 1900-1914. one of the characteristic features of the economic development of Central Asia was the penetration of Russian banking capital here. It was the banks of the Russian Empire that gave a tangible impetus to the development of cotton growing and related industries, trade, and also influenced the change in the social structure of the region. Bank credit, reaching the farmer-producer, contributed to the development and formation of the beginnings of capitalist relations.

The development of commodity-money relations in the Bukhara emirate was greatly influenced by the opening of Russian banks within its boundaries. Here, until 1917, along with the State branch, there were institutions of such private commercial banks as Russian-Asian, Azov-Don, Siberian Merchant, Russian for Foreign Trade, and Moscow. The historiography of the penetration of bank capital into the economy of Central Asia can be provisionally divided into three periods. The first - the end of the XIX century. until 1917. Pre-revolutionary historians such as V.I. Masalsky, P.P. Rumyantsev, considered the agricultural situation of the region. The second period is from 1918 to the 40s of the XX century. This is the work of A.P. Demidova, V. Lavrentieva, P.G. Galuso, S.L. Vygodsky and others. Most of the researchers came to the conclusion that without bank financing cotton growing could not have developed. The third period is the 40s of the XX century. up to this day. Studying the history of banks is associated with the beginning of coverage of their activities on the basis of archival materials. I.F. is considered the largest scientist in this field. Gindin. The activities of all Russian banks are reflected in his works. The author was able to show the interaction of these credit institutions with central firms in Central Asia. In the future, issues are developed by V.Ya. Laverychev, M.P. Vyatkin, A.M. Yuldashev, M.B. Babanov, C.L. Friedman, M.I. Vekselman, NB Khotamov et al. Some of the most important issues of the era of capitalism related to the functioning of banks in Central Asia are reflected in the works of B.V. Ananyich, V.I. Bovykina, I.A. Dyakonova, Yu.A. Petrova, K.N. Tarnovsky and others

Before starting considering the activities of Russian banks in Central Asia, you need to focus on the reasons that influenced the creation of a network of credit institutions in the end. XIX - beg. XX century at in this territory:

- Central Asian state entities were controlled by the royal administration, the laws of the Russian state were in force in this territory, and access to foreign financial groups was restricted;
- policy of the Minister of Finance S.Yu. Witte and his successor V.N. Kokovtseva. Evaluating the commercial system created by Witte, A.A. Volsky indicated in his 1910 report: "All the niches of the national economy converged in the cabinet of the Minister of Finance: nothing could be done without his permission and even the Directive." Orientation towards peaceful economic expansion in the Middle and Far East through active subsidizing and attracting the country's banks was seen as a tool to expand Russia's influence in the region;
- creation by the end of the XIX century transport infrastructure (railway network);
- The attractiveness of Central Asia as a market for Russian products and raw materials for the country's textile industry. Since the second half of the XIX century. US purchases of cotton raw materials begin to decline. This is due to the Civil War, the government's policy to reduce Russia's raw material dependence on supplies from North America and to terminate special trade agreement between the two states, concluded in 1882, the term of which expired on January 1, 1913 V.I. Masalsky wrote that in relation to the United States "a certain certainty arose, the question of ... facilitating the dependence of certain industries. industry from American imports arouses universal interest. "

The activities of banks in Central Asia can be divided into two stages. Since the 90s. XIX century to 1909 - the first stage. The main role at this time is played by the State Bank and two essentially its subsidiary banks - the Russian-Chinese and the Persian Accounting and Loan Bank. According to the reports of the Kokand Exchange Committee for 1909, various loans worth about 150 million rubles were issued over the previous 15 years. Most of the funds were received from the above banks. Loans from commercial banks due to their insignificance were secondary. On the basis of the regulation of June 7, 1904, On small credit institutions in Turkestan, credit and loan-savings partnerships were organized for direct lending to small producers. In 1910, the amount issued on credit through these institutions amounted to 601,485 rubles. In Central Asia, there were seven branches of the country's main bank in cities such as Kokand and Bukhara, trade centers. By 1914, 2 agencies of the semi-governmental Accounting and loan bank of Persia and twelve branches of the Russian-Asian Bank worked in the region, although their main activities were concentrated in Persia and the Far East, respectively. In Kazakhstan, banks lend to the livestock sector and the grain trade. The Russo-Asian Bank carried out this operation by lending to private cattle owners, like Absatarov, as well as members of the Ilgen flour milling partnership 10.

With the development of capitalist relations in the Bukhara emirate, social changes have occurred. In the villages, the process of class differentiation began: intermediaries appeared, the so-called "party members" who bought cotton from the population and sold to firms. The arbitrariness of the moneylenders and buyers, as well as the lack of irrigated land, accelerated the process of landlessness of dehkans, who became farm laborers. Sometimes they fled to Turkestan Governor General for seasonal work in the fields, factories, railways, and with private individuals. Landless peasants left for Khiva, Afghanistan, and Kashgar.

In a word, the penetration of banking capital into the economy of the Bukhara emirate was of great importance for the development of commodity-money relations. However, usury also developed here in parallel. Usury in the Bukhara emirate was one of the main reasons not only for the deterioration of the situation of the masses, but it was also a brake on the development of its economy as a whole. It triumphed in the emirate just before the collapse of the reactionary emir regime.

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THE APPEARANCE OF MEMOIR LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract. This article discusses the emergence of memoirs in the historical science of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The author emphasizes the need to study memoirs in modern time in order to educate the young generation in the spirit of humanism and patriotism towards their homeland.
Keywords: social, state life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the need of society, works of the biographical genre, the image of past eras, cultural heritage, history, cultural studies, the role of the individual in the cultural history of the Karakalpak people.

In the course of radical changes in the public and state life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a new system of values is emerging that absorbs the traditional orientations of the culture of the Karakalpak people. Many artistic values that are unfairly forgotten are gradually returning, the spiritual potential of past eras, which is an integral part of the functioning of culture in modern Karakalpakstan society, is re-mastered and reassessed. In such periods of social reorganization, there is a need for society in the works of the biographical genre that create and reconstruct the image of past eras.

It cannot be denied that since independence, great attention has been paid to the preservation, study and promotion of the rich cultural heritage and written monuments in which the centuries-old cultural and scientific achievements of our ancestors are recorded. In particular, the cultural repertoire of memoirs is expanding, into which various life scenarios and forms of self-expression are organically fit.

The works of the memoir genre are a source of research in various sciences: history, literary criticism, psychology, sociology, philosophy, cultural studies. With the advent of the memoir genre, it became necessary to study a person in the diverse context of his life. The study of the role of the individual in the history of culture in a wide range of meanings strengthens the methodological guidelines of historical cultural studies, including a comparative historical analysis, modeling, hermeneutic approach, and diachronic method. [1, P.3]

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov has repeatedly emphasized the value of the historical memory of the people: "Turning to history, we must proceed from the fact that this is the memory of the people. Just as there cannot be a full-fledged person without memory, so there can be no future for a people deprived of its own history". [3, P. 77]

Thus, memory is a form of social identity, a mirror of social ideology and psychology. History to the greatest extent should fulfill its basic function - the role of the social memory of society. In it, society seeks for itself the social orientations it needs, spiritual values, traditions, norms of behavior, etc.

Historical memoirs (in French - memoires, from Latin memoria - memory) are the author's recollections of historical events, of which he was aparticipant or eyewitness. Certain types of memoirs were created already in antiquity, such, in particular, "Anabasis" by Xenophon and "Notes on the Gallic War" by Julius Caesar. [5]

Memorial literature from a cultural and historical point of view is quite new in the historiography of Karakalpakstan. It has become a tradition to write memoirs by the leaders of the country, writers, military commanders about their life path, about participating in historical events.It should be noted that the appearance of memoirs of "statesmen" of Karakalpakstan, scientists and cultural figures has several motives:

1.They understood history as the continuous life of people in time, in which the past and the present, separated by a conditional, indefinable face, mutually penetrate each other; the past is embodied in the present, the present every second becomes the past. What happened to them at the present moment - this also became a story, which is such not only for their descendants, but also for themselves.

2.The appearance of memoirs is explained by the fact that in a short time you can get a lot of memories written spontaneously, i.e. under the influence of an inner need to share their impressions and thoughts about the experiences. But, for the implementation of such a need was necessary, above all, a certain level of culture. Therefore, probably, the authors of memorial literature were well-known figures of politics, science, culture of our republic - Pirjan Seitov, Nawriz Japakov, Qallibek Kamalov, Jolmurza Aymurzaev, Ayimkhan Shamuratova, I. Sagitov, Sabir Kamalov, Aynazar Qunnazarov, M. Kinbaev, Quanishbay Uteniyazov, A. Adilov and many others.

In the preface to the memoirs, as a rule, the memoirist explains the reason for such literary activity by leaving the political arena. Thus, the leader of Kazakhstan, the 60-80 years of the 20th century, Dinmukhamed Kunaev explained his act in this way: "At a session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, held at the end of November 1987, during a break, groups of deputies approached me and asked what I was doing now. I answered: Well, what kind of pensioners may be worried? I read a lot, think about the past, about the present, and remember my comrade-in-arms, many of whom, alas, have passed away. My interlocutors, as if by agreement, expressed wishes, which boiled down to one thing: you have extensive experience in party and state activities, and therefore write about your life path". [4, P.5]

Or, for example, Ibragim Yusupov, the national poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, presented the idea of writing memoirs to Kallibek Kamalov. In his letter to Kallibek Kamalov, he wrote: "You need to write a book about your life and about that time. Undoubtedly, that such an eventful life will not happen again. Take a strong journalist to help you and write. You are the main director who brought Karakalpakstan to the world stage. Therefore, such a book will be very interesting". [2] The idea of I. Yusupov was supported by friends of K. Kamalov, Tashkent comrades-in-arms, representatives of that, still Soviet intelligentsia.

3.Another motive for the appearance of memoir literature, in our opinion, is that the life path of the authors of the memoirs is closely interconnected with the history of the economic and cultural development of the republic for a rather long period. For example, Dinmukhamed Kunaev headed the leadership of Kazakhstan for over forty years, Nuriddin Mukhitdinov was also among the political elite of Moscow and Tashkent for more than forty years, Kallibek Kamalov led Karakalpakstan for more than a quarter century, Sabir Kamalov headed the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan for more than 40 years, Kuuanyshbai Uteniyazov headed after Berdakh named of Karakalpak State University for over 16 years.

4.Another motive for writing memoirs is that the memoirs of statesmen are important right now, when the current generation carefully and with interest looks into the history of the republic. Therefore, a thorough and in-depth analysis of the development of our country is necessary.

5.The late appearance of memoir literature in Karakalpakstan is still explained by the fact that this type of literature is a source whose creation is distant in time from the events reflected, and therefore is most susceptible to adjustment depending on the requirements of the socio-political situation.

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USE OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL METHODS IN TEACHING HISTORY

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Abstract: Use of new pedagogical and technological methods in teaching history. The article says that the role of visual aids is very significant. It must be recognized as mandatory that any documentary illustration should be accompanied by some annotation, without which the teacher, who is not sufficiently familiar with the history of culture and art, will not be able to make out illustrations with the students.

Keywords: technological methods, visual aids, teaching the subject history, visual images, educational historical excursions.

Tradition and innovation in teaching. Today, among educators there is no common opinion on the need to combine in their work both formal and informal methods of teaching.

Education of students with meaningful ideas about the past is impossible without visual images. No matter how bright they are, the teacher's word, an excerpt from documents or an artistic description of ahistorical novelist, but one word is not enough for a correct concrete idea of past life to form in the consciousness of students. To complete the pictures, you need to give the student a real, not verbal, picture only.

If history teaching is not provided with visual images, students' perceptions of the past are either poor and vague, or incorrect. Trying to use imagination to create an idea of the past on the basis of averbal description, students either do not find visual images in order to give it certain forms and colors, or most often attracts visual images of a familiar contemporary life and a randomly known past. This explains the modernization of students' perceptions of the past, which is extremely common if teaching is not provided with visual clarity, as well as the transfer of visual images by students from one era to another.

The involvement in the teaching of the history of visual images has as its main task the creation of full-fledged adequate representations of the past about reality. Therefore, the educational value of ahistorical bookincreases if it is equipped with illustrations to help present the events of the past presented in the book. The French historian-methodologist Laviss, sharpening this idea, put forward the requirement that every historical book be furnished with paintings.

Contributing to the creation of ideas about the past, visual images facilitate understanding of the past.The very same Laviss wrote, not without reason: "The disciples will understand because they see."

The importance of attracting visual images in the process of teaching history lies in the fact that they contribute to the strength of knowledge. The visual image usually leaves a more stable trace in the mind than the auditory one, and, in any case, the combination of the visual image with the word provides more solid memorization than a single word.

The increased interest that students show in the visual image, and which is obviously connected with the acute need of the growing consciousness for new visual impressions, is also significant. Every teacher knows the joyful excitement that encompasses the class at the sight of a teacher who comes in with visual aids. Every librarian is well aware of the increasing value of the book for the student, if the book has illustrations. And usually a young reader begins acquaintance with a book reviewing "pictures".

Thus, the visual image in the teaching of history:

1) necessary for the formation of correct ideas about the past;
2) it facilitates an understanding of the past;
3) it contributes to the strength of knowledge;
4) it increases the interest of students in the material presented.

The very nature of historical science dealing with the past, that is, with the already non-existent, makes it impossible to rely on the teaching of history on "natural" visualization in the exact sense of the word. If the teacher of physics and botany can usually show the student the phenomenon he is studying, then the historian is not able to fulfill the well-known rule of Amos Kamensky - to begin studying "with a real visual acquaintance with the subject." From the past life of people, only fragments remained: buildings, often dilapidated, tools, individual household items and culture, works of art.

But these are fragments of genuine life, and from them the past can be restored by imagination. Familiarization with the remnants of the past is therefore, of course, the first means of acquiring living images of the past. Appeal to the authentic monuments of the past gives history teaching a special conviction. Pupils are especially excited when they see genuine things that have informed us of the past through centuries, and sometimes millennia.

The appeal to the originals is possible, with few exceptions, only by going outside the walls of the school for historical excursions.

Of course, conducting a study tour requires more time than conducting a school lesson on the same topic. But the results are different. The tour provides more complete knowledge than a class lesson, even provided with visual aids. Representations of the past created on excursions through acquaintance with authentic monuments have greater liveliness and greater "bulge". They attract students to a greater extent, interest them and affect their emotions. Students' knowledge is more meaningful. The process of assimilation of the material goes on excursions faster and easier than in the lesson, because it relies on a convincing visual display of genuine monuments.

Finally, the strength of the impressions gained during the excursion is also essential. The monuments most struck by students are remembered for a long time, sometimes for a lifetime.

Therefore, it is necessary in all those cases when the teacher has the opportunity to acquaint himself with important genuine monuments of the past, and turn to this most valuable source of knowledge.

No matter how valuable educational historical excursions are for the visual teaching of history, even in the best conditions, the excursion remains only an episode in educational historical studies, for only a small part of the historical course can rely on excursion material. And on those issues that were highlighted on the tour, you need to have visual aids in your school "at hand" that could be brought at any time when the process of teaching history requires it. Therefore, the most important means of providing visual visualization of the teaching of history are not monuments of the past, but visual aids. Visual aids in the teaching of history, as we see above, have long occupied a place in the practice of the advanced school and in the methodological theory that developed various types of visual aids.

Documentary illustrations have won their place on the pages of textbooks. Nowadays, the vast majority of illustrations in high school textbooks are related to this type of illustration. If we take, for example, a textbook on the history of the Middle Ages, then, with a few exceptions, about one and a half hundred illustrations available in this textbook represent reproductions of medieval buildings, household items, tools, weapons, prints, miniatures, paintings, reliefs, mosaics, sculptures, portraits, caricatures. These illustrations speak of the past not only by what is depicted on them, but also by how it is depicted and done, for these images or objects were created by people of that time. This is the strength of documentary illustrations, reflecting the persuasiveness of their original, but this is their difficulty. In fact, buildings of past times were usually preserved in a dilapidated state or undergone rebuilding. Painters and sculptors of past times often, especially in the early Middle Ages, did not find any skill or desire to convey reality realistically. To understand the illustration, to distinguish realistic elements from it, is possible only by a close examination of it and its critical approach.

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MEDICAL SCIENCE

WORMS IN CHILDREN: TYPES, ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

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Abstract. Intestinal worms, also known as parasitic worms, are one of the main types of intestinal parasites. Common types of intestinal worms include:
flatworms, which include tapeworms and flukes
roundworms, which cause ascariasis, pinworm, and hookworm infections
Read on to learn more about intestinal worms.
Keywords. abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting, gas/bloating, fatigue, unexplained weight loss, abdominal pain or tenderness

INTRODUCTION

Worms are pathological microorganisms that are "companions" of a person from an early age. In this article you will find answers to questions such as whether to be afraid of them, when and how to treat them, what to do to prevent children from getting sick.

MAIN PART

A few months after birth, the baby begins to move actively, he begins to feel the world around him with his senses, first with his hands. He holds the objects in his hands, walks 4 "feet" on the ground and puts his fingers in his mouth. In this way, the eggs of all parasites enter the child's body.

What are helminths?

Worms are worms that live their parasitic lives in humans. Age does not play a role in this, both adults and children can be affected. The classification of helminths is very broad, especially in countries with hot climates. We are not talking about all types of helminths, we are just talking about the most common in our country. The parasitic worms are divided into 3 major groups:

- Round (nematodes) - oysters, roundworms;
- Cestodes - swine solitary, cattle solitary, echinococcus;
- Flatworms, trematodes.

Depending on their location, they are divided into:

- Parasites in the intestinal group;
- Extra-intestinal parasites (parasites in other organs: liver, lungs, heart, etc.).
- Some parasitic worms also multiply and migrate outside the human body.

Almost 90% of all parasites are roundworms - nematodes.

The most common parasite in children is ostrich (common worm), which causes enteribiosis. These helminths are small, averaging 1 cm in size, white-gray, with a curved body. The location of these parasites is the colon, and sometimes they can be located in the lower part of the small intestine.The ostrich multiplies around the skin of the anus. At night, the female ostrich goes to the folds of the skin to lay her eggs, and in girls, it often goes to the lips of the vagina.These helminths live 1-1.5 months.Self-harm can cause a child to become restless over the years. The parasite can be seen with the naked eye and in feces.

Another common parasite in children is the soldier. These nematodes can grow up to 15 cm in size. The parasite is located in the small intestine and eats food. Soldiers rarely fall into the feces. In females, eggs are found in the stool. If no eggs are found in the stool analysis, it does not mean that the child is not infected with ascaris. The life cycle of a soldier can last for several years.

How are helminths transmitted?

The entry of oysters into the gastrointestinal tract means that the organism is infected with the parasite. Oyster eggs fall into the external environment with contaminated feces. The outer shell of the eggs is resistant to adverse conditions and is very small. The child holds everything in his hands and takes it into his mouth in order to study the environment, to know the taste and composition of the objects. In this way, the ostrich's eggs enter the body of its "future little master".

The parasite can easily multi ply due to the low resistance of the child's body.Vomiting can also be caused by unwashed fruit and contaminated water. Most often, the damage can be observed when children interact with animals and play in the dirt and sand. Children do not wash their hands after playing in the street, during which time the parasites enter the body. Therefore, all children can be severely affected by living conditions and upbringing environment.

Who is most affected by vomiting?

- Hygiene rules are not followed;
- Does not perform regular cleaning at home;
- Eating unwashed fruits and vegetables;
- If pets are kept in the house;
- If a child is not taught to wash their hands after a walk, after using the toilet, and especially before eating, these children are more likely to be exposed to gels than others.

What are the symptoms of worms?

Symptoms of parasite infestation depend on the type, number of eggs, and the child's ability to fight. Symptoms come in many forms. If a child is infected with a large number of parasitic worm eggs, the general condition will worsen in a few days. In other cases, the symptoms last for weeks or months. A child's immunity also plays a big role, and the body can stop the growth of parasites, but over time, when the body is weakened, parasites can appear and cause serious problems.

The primary symptom is intoxication. Parasites secrete large amounts of toxins throughout life, leading to protein, fat, carbohydrate, and vitamin deficiencies in the child.

If a child has worms, the following symptoms may occur

- Weight loss, pale skin, weakness, dizziness;
- Rise in body temperature;
- Headaches, sleep disturbances and mood swings.
- Intestinal symptoms - consti pation, diarrhea, abdominal discomfort and pain, nausea and vomiting, pain in some parts of the abdomen;
- Allergic conditions - itching, rash, cough, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs;
- Infection with other infectious diseases as a result of weakened immunity.

These common symptoms are specific to both enteribiosis and ascariasis.

Specific symptoms for oysters

- Itching around the anus at night, when the female worm comes around the skin to lay eggs;
- Itchy hands and itching of the skin;
- Inflammation of the genitals in girls;

Specific signs of Ascarid infestation

- Dry cough, symptoms of bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy;
- Enlargement of parenchymal organs and lymph nodes;

These symptoms are caused by the migration of the ascaris during its developmental cycle, which migrates to organs such as the lungs, liver, and heart. Their "journey" lasts up to 3 months, after which they enter the intestines by swallowing and show general symptoms.

Methods of detecting worms in the body

The following precautions should be taken when a child is infected and when the first signs of parasites are suspected:

- Stool analysis should be done 3 times, several days apart;
- Analysis of blood for helminths;
- General analysis of blood (for oyster eggs);

As an additional check:

- UTT of internal organs;
- Radiography;
- CT and MRI;

These examinations determine the locations of the parasites in other organs.

Remember! Testing for helminths does not always give a positive result.

The worm is treated in two different ways. They can be treated both at home and with the help of doctors.

CONCLUSION

Taking everything into consideration, we can say parasites can cause many negative effects on children's health. A child does not feel himself healthy. It should be treated as soon as possible when the symptoms appear.

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FEATURES OF COURSE OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS IN CHILDREN WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

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Abstract. A feature of the clinical course of chronic pancreatitis in children with metabolic syndrome is its very frequent occurrence in a latent or unlikely form. The clinical picture of chronic pancreatitis in children is variable and depends on the duration of the disease, the form and stage of development of the disease, the degree of disorder of the external and intrasecretory functions of the gland, the presence of concomitant pathology of other organs. The anamnesis provides an analysis of the characteristics of the development of the child at different periods of life, the nature of nutrition, heredity, the timing of the onset of early symptoms of the disease.
Keywords: Pancreatitis, pancreas, metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance.

Relevance. The problem of chronic pancreatitis in children is one of the most relevant in modern gastroenterology. In recent years, in many countries of the world there has been a steady increase in obesity in children and adolescents. Against the background of obesity, primarily visceral, often in childhood insulin resistance and compensatory hyperinsulinemia develop, which for a long time can be the initial and often the only manifestations of the metabolic syndrome. At the VII congress of pediatricians of the CIS countries, held under the motto "Pediatric gastroenterology - the present and the future", official statistics were sounded: at present, in the CIS countries, digestive diseases have come out on the second place among the pathologies of the child population after acute respiratory diseases. Digestive diseases rarely occur in isolation. The combination of several gastroenterological diseases in the same patient is 3-8.3% according to clinical data, and overweight is diagnosed in 25, 7% of the total number of patients with chronic pancreatitis. Despite the variety of clinical symptoms of pancreatitis, pain is considered the leading syndrome, pain does not have a clear localization. In most children, the pain is paroxysmal and localized in the upper abdomen. In some children, they can be permanent and aching. As a rule, pain intensifies after eating and in the afternoon. Usually the occurrence of a pain attack is caused by a violation of the diet (coarse, fatty, fried, sweet, cold food), significant physical exertion and a viral disease. Pain attacks often last from 1 to 2-3 hours, less often - up to 4-5 hours, and in some patients last up to several days. Half of the children have irradiation in the back or in the left and right halves of the chest, in some cases of pain they take on a shingles. Sometimes the pain decreases in the sitting position, with the body tilted forward or in the knee-elbow position.An increase in the concentration of amylase, lipase, trypsin and its inhibitors in the blood serum, as well as amylase, lipase in the urine, reflects the activity of the inflammatory process in the pancreas and indicates pancreatitis.

Findings. Despite the variety of clinical manifestations of pancreatitis, several main syndromes can be distinguished. Incremental insufficiency syndrome: frequent development of hypoglycemic conditions due to low serum glucagon or hyperglycemia, especially at the height of the inflammatory destructive syndrome. It is manifested by bouts of "wolf hunger" and signs of diabetes mellitus with a lower need for insulin. A "pseudo pancreatic triad" develops: hyperglycemia, dry mouth and thirst without. Astheno - vegetative syndrome - weakness, irritability, especially "on an empty stomach", sleep disturbance.

Dyspeptic syndrome is manifested by a change in appetite, nausea that does not bring relief, aversion to fatty foods, salivation, flatulence, bloating. Therefore, children with isolated chronic pancreatitis are characterized by pain without a clear localization, endocrine insufficiency syndrome, astheno - vegetative syndrome.

Thus, the clinical manifestations of chronic pancreatitis in children with metabolic syndrome are an increase in body weight, insulin resistance, which is not typical for isolated chronic pancreatitis in children.

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MODERN SMALL INVASIVE METHOD OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF VASOMOTOR RHINITIS

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Abstract. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the prevalence of diseases of the nose and vasomotor rhinitis. Inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane nasal cavities (rhinitis) are accompanied by difficulty but breathing and nasal discharge. Chronic forms of rhinitis affects 10-20% of the population, and in epidemiological studies, symptoms of rhinitis are noted in 40% of respondents o'1,2g'. The article provides a detailed analysis of the literature of recent years devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of vasomotor rhinitis. The current state of the conservative and surgical treatment of this pathology is described. The current state of clinical and pathogenic diagnostic aspects and terminology issues of vasomotor rhinitis is given. Details are the latest developments of scientists and specialists in the field of otolaryngology around the world. A characteristic is given to the modern methods of treating vasomotor rhinitis developed in recent years.
Keywords: Vasomotor rhinitis, Diagnosis, Conservative and surgical treatment, Physiotherapy methods, Laser treatment

Relevance

Vasomotor rhinitis is a violation of the function of the nasal mucosa, which causes difficulty in nasal breathing. Often this leads to prolonged use of vasoconstrictor drops and the appearance of dependence on them. Treatment of vasomotor rhinitis is considered an urgent problem, since conservative therapy is often not effective, which necessitates surgical intervention. The objective of all methods of surgical treatment of vasomotor rhinitis is to correct the shape and volume of the lower turbinates.

Purpose of the study

Based on clinical data, compare the electrosurgical methods of ultrasonic disintegration and radio wave surgery during vasotomy in patients with vasomotor rhinitis.

Materials and methods

As part of a clinical study, we applied various methods of electrosurgical exposure during vasotomy.

All patients were combined in two groups.

Patients of the 1st group (40 patients) used the method of ultrasonic disintegration.

In the 2nd group (43 patients) - the method of radio wave surgery using the Fotek apparatus.

Groups by gender and age composition were identical ($p > 0.05$).

Ultrasonic disintegration was performed in a sitting position under local Sol.Novokaini 2% infiltration anesthesia - 10.0 ml in each nasal concha, without preliminary anemia of the nasal cavity.

After anesthesia, an ultrasonic waveguide was inserted into the front end of the lower nasal concha and progressively moved along its entire length, forming a channel. The exposure was 60-75 seconds per sink.

Reactive phenomena of the nasal cavity in all patients persisted for 8-12 days. In 6 cases, there was a rise in temperature within 1-3 days, to subfebrile numbers.

In the treatment of vasomotor rhinitis, submucosal reduction of the lower nasal concha was performed using the electrosurgical method of the radio wave range. In 43 patients, abipolar two-needle electrode of 20-30 mm in length was used.The operation was performed in the position of the patient on the back with a raised head. Under Local Infiltration Anesthesia Sol. Novokaini 2% -5.0ml.

The operation was performed in 4 places throughout the nasal concha. In cases of special hypertrophy, an additional electrode was introduced into the tissue.

Discussion Results

After volume reduction of the inferior nasal concha in the first group after ultrasonic disintegration, the edema of the turbinates in all patients persisted for 8-12 days.

After radio wave exposure, crust formation in the early postoperative period was observed in 2 patients, in other cases edema, tissue hyperemia 1-3 days after surgery were minimal.

PARM was performed in both groups before reduction, after 10 days, 1 month, and 6 months after reduction of the inferior nasal concha.

Thus, after the radio wave method, the volume of inhaled air increased on average 3 times 6 months after the operation, and after ultrasonic disintegration by 1.5 times ($p < 0.001$). Radio wave exposure reliably effectively affects mucociliary transport and the functioning of the ciliary epithelium of the nasal mucosa.

findings

The nearest treatment results showed higher efficiency and safety of the method of radio wave surgery compared with ultrasonic disintegration in patients with vasomotor rhinitis, which is shown using objective research methods.

Long-term results revealed a persistent improvement in nasal breathing in patients with vasomotor rhinitis (88%) 6 months after the reduction of the lower turbinates. This medical manipulation is a minor surgical operation, one of the advantages of which is the ability to operate on a patient without hospitalization (outpatient).

MORPHOLOGICAL INSUFFICIENCY OF PLACENTAL TISSUE WITH HERPES VIRUS INFECTION.

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Absrtact. The role of the herpes simplex virus I, type II and their combination in the genesis of placental insufficiency was studied. The morphological changes in the placenta of women with herpes virus infection were studied in order to calculate the vascular index, the vascularization coefficient of terminal villi.
Keywords: herpes virus, genital herpes, pregnancy, placental insufficiency, intrauterine infection

Herpetic infection leads to the development of chronic placental insufficiency, the severity of which depends on the time, frequency and duration of relapse. Changes in the placenta are characterized by the presence of both destructive and compensatory processes, the degree of safety of which determines the further development and condition of the fetus. Pregnant women with this pathology should be considered a high-risk group for the possible development of placental insufficiency. The revealed morphological changes in the placenta allow timely initiation of pathogenetically substantiated therapy for newborns, which helps to reduce the incidence of severe forms of neonatal herpes. Of particular interest are infections, the causative agents of which actively multiply in the placenta, damaging it [1,2,5]. Among them, much attention is paid to genital herpetic infection as one of the most common and tending to rapid growth throughout the world. The view of this pathogen as an exclusively latent virus has been revised and its etiological role in the development of diseases of the mother, fetus and newborn has been recognized. It is generally recognized that the most common cause of the pathological condition of the fetus is a violation of the function of the placenta [1,2,6]. The initial episode of genital herpes, which coincided with pregnancy, as well as the activation of a latent infection, is fraught with the penetration of the virus into the placenta, exposure to it with the development of destructive processes and, as a consequence, with placental insufficiency, the severity of which depends on the level of development of compensatory-adaptive reactions in the mother-system placenta-fetus [3,4,6,]. The structural features of the placentaallow viruses to multiply in it in large quantities.The nature of the changes in the afterbirth depends both on the pathogenicity of the pathogen and the method of its propagation, as well as on the state of the macroorganism, the duration of the course of the infectious process and the infection paths.

The objective of this study was to study the role of herpes simplex virus type I and herpes simplex virus type II and their combination in the genesis of placental insufficiency and the determination of morphological changes in the placenta of women.

Materials and research methods.A macroscopic description, organometry, and light-optical study of 28 after 38-40 weeks of gestation were carried out. Of these, the comparison group consisted of 14 placentas from women with herpes simplex virus type I. The main group of 14 observations included traces from women with herpes simplex virus type II and a combination of herpes simplex virus type I and type II, confirmed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and PCR diagnosis of patients. Assessment of structural changes, compensatory and adaptive processes in the afterbirth was carried out at the tissue level using paraffin sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin. In order to calculate the vascular index, the vascularization coefficient of terminal villi, placenta morphometry was performed according to A.Yu. Yuldashev using the Video

Test Master Morphology 4.0 image analysis system. The vascular index was considered as the mathematical ratio of the percentage of vascular percentage (C%) to the sum of the percentage of epithelium (E%) and terminal stroma stroma (STV%). SI = C%: (E% + STB%).

Result. In a morphological study of the placenta of the comparison group, along with variants of impaired maturation of the villous chorion (14.3% of cases), in some cases (35.7%) chronic hemorrhagic heart attacks and pseudo-infarcts were revealed, occupying from 2% to 10% of the placental area. Compensatory and adaptive processes are represented by hyperplasia of terminal villi (TB), syncytial kidneys (SP), the formation of syncytio-capillary membranes (SCM) in combination with dilatation and plethora of capillaries of intermediate and terminal villi, which are evenly distributed in all anatomical parts of the placental site. The vascular index (SI) ranged from 0.50 to 0.53. In placenta of the main group morphologically revealed impaired maturation of the villous chorion in 57.1% of cases, chronic disorders of uteroplacental circulation, occupying 15-33% of the placenta, in 71.4% of cases. Focal exudative basal and parietal deciditis in combination with placental chorioamnionitis and subchorionic intervillusitis (40.8%), productive vascular villusitis of stem and intermediate villi (47.4%), vascular-stromal funiculitis were revealed in all the placenta (100%) of the 2-group (37%). Deposition of fibrinoid in the adjacent intervillous space (28.1%) and severe sclerosis of the villous villus (51.3%).

Adaptive and compensatory processes, as a rule, were focal in nature, mainly found in the marginal divisions of the placental disc, and were weakly (37.5%) or moderately (62.5%) expressed against a deficit of specialized terminal villi. Of adaptive rearrangements, hyperplasia of syncytial kidneys and cytotrophoblast predominated. Hyperemia of the villus tree in combination with a significant ($p < 0.5$) decrease in the value of the vascular index to 0.46, in our opinion, indicate the failure of compensatory processes in the placentas of the studied group.

Conclusion. Genital herpetic infection has the ability to actively multiply in the placenta and embryonic tissues, penetrates the placental barrier and cause intrauterine damage to the fetus, which leads to the formation of placental insufficiency and the development of fetal malformations. Morphological features of adaptive and compensatory processes in women with herpes simplex virus type II and a combination of herpes simplex virus type I and type II are focal in nature and are characterized by a low SI value, are not able to fully compensate for placental insufficiency and prevent transplacental infection of the fetus. Pregnant women with recurrent herpesvirus infection should be considered at high risk for possible development of placental tissue insufficiency. The revealed morphological changes in the placenta will allow timely identification of newborns and prevention of neurological and infectious complications leading to disability of children.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

DEVELOPING SOCIAL ACTIVE CIVIL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS CONTENTS

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Abstract: This article describes the essence of the development of socially active citizens, intellectually gifted students, the development of socially active civic competence, civil society in the country, the preparation of the younger generation as professionals in building a democratic state.
Keywords: student, competence, reform, socially active citizenship, initiative, socio-professionalism, perfection

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the priorities of state policy is to bring up the young generation as a harmoniously developed person. Addressing the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed the issue of the younger generation: "In our society, the constant raising of the spiritual and enlightenment level of the population, especially young people, is of paramount importance. Therefore, on the basis of the program idea "From national revival to national progress", it is a very honorable task to educate young people in the spirit of devotion to the motherland, the formation of initiative, dedication, moral qualities"[1,] these appeals are also important in the development of the younger generation studying in higher education institutions as socially active citizens.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the "Concept for the Development of Higher Education until 2030" focuses on achieving new results in the national education system, focusing on the education of the younger generation: "universal knowledge, skills, a new system of skills, as well as students' experience of independent activity and personal responsibility". Serves asa basis for the development of [2,].

Before considering our approach to understanding socially active civic competence as a pedagogical concept, let us turn to the scientific possibilities in the work of local and foreign researchers.

If we talk about the concepts of "competence", "competence", we must first analyze the interpretation of this concept by scientists in our country and around the world. The word "competence" is derived from the word "to compete", which means "to compete", "to compete", "to compete".

N.A.Muslimov, one of the scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paid special attention to the etymological analysis of the concepts of "competence" and "competence". The concept of competence is emphasized not as the acquisition of individual knowledge and skills by the student, but as the assimilation of integrative knowledge and actions in each independent direction[3,].

In research conducted by scientists around the world, key concepts of the competency approach, such as competence and competence, have yet to have a single understanding in science. The competence approach appeared in the works of N.Chomsky, R.White, D.Hymes in the 60-70s of the last century in the theory of language, transformational grammar.

Since the introduction of the category of "competence" in scientific research conducted by scientists, the basis for the separation of the concepts of competence and competence has been created. But the emergence of a competent approach in education is often associated with the name of the famous British psychologist Dj.Raven, who in his work "Competence in Modern Society" gives adetailed description of the two competencies.

The concept states that "it consists of a large number of components, many of which are independent of each other, some components belong to the more cognitive sphere, others - to the emotional sphere, these components can complement each other as effective behaviors"[4,].

V.T.Xutmaxer his study competencia think he revealed the contents of Chase magann attention, but it was all "than the" concept "of what researchers know that there are any" concepts closer to the field, and human social life in modern society the right formulation as a general and comprehensive definition [5,].

Socially active citizenship competence development approaches, praying in close coordination with the formation of the civil society side. In modern education, the science of political science is viewed as civil society - a non-political relationship in society, which is represented by associations and organizations of citizens legally limited by the direct intervention of the state. American political O.Enkarnason by private individuals for their interests and values of the civil society for the protection of a large and diverse organization , which covers the world of think. Such organizations may include, for example, associations of people living in the neighborhood, as well as freely organized citizens' sub-organizations, such as national associations and ethnic associations[6,].

Thus, in terms of the civil competence of people in all spheres of social life to show activity in either know a wide range of social roles: voter, consumer, business, partners and others to play, and the other civil, social, economic and political relations with the institutions from accessing an opportunity.

Social modern society, human capital to ensure the activity of the civil service, which in turn not only in the political sphere, but also the most diverse areas of social life, participation in decision-making and control processes on issues of revenue transfers.

The social roles that a person should play in the civil sphere, the conditions of effective activity and the amount of accumulation of social capital are so vast that it is necessary to comment on it from the point of view of a competent approach to the problem of human participation in civil society.

A competent approach reflects the need to train people who not only have specific knowledge, skills and competencies in a particular field, value orientation, socially active civic self-awareness, but are able and willing to apply all of this in practice.

Analyzing the above data, I would like to conclude that socially active civic competence is the ability and readiness of a person to be an active member of civil society, to participate in its formation and development, based on an active civil position.As a criterion of the concept of competence, it is also important to develop a person on the basis of compliance with certain objective requirements, which will help him to achieve life success in a particular field, allow him to work effectively on the path to success.

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THE ROLE OF MODERNIZING THE SYSTEM AND METHODS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to analyze interactive methods of teaching English which have attracted the attention of teachers in recent years, to show the reason for their interest in them, what they research, perform, and the principles and ideas that guide them. Also show some interactive teaching methods that allow a foreign language teacher to master some new techniques of communicative methods of teaching a foreign language.

Keywords: foreign language, CEFR, cultural literacy, information literacy, professional literacy, method, technique.

Since Uzbekistan gained independence, there have been great positive changes in the public life of the people and in all sectors of society. Changes in the education system of Uzbekistan were made in accordance with the requirements of the "National personnel training program". In the first days of independence, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, emphasized the importance of reform in the education system in bringing up a fully developed generation in our country. For this reason, the adoption of the "Law on education" in Uzbekistan has become a major event in the field of education, where the main principle is continuous and consistent education.

Currently, Uzbekistan has established diplomatic, economic, cultural and other ties with a large number of countries around the world. That is why the role of learning foreign languages, especially English, as a means of communication in international relations has become significant. Based on modern needs and in order to further develop the continuous and consistent study of foreign languages at all levels of education and improve the professional skills of teachers in our country and provide them with modern educational materials, the pan-European standards for teaching and evaluating the level of knowledge of foreign languages (CEFR) were proposed, which were adapted to the national context.

This standard serves as a general basis for the development of language programs, curricula, exams, textbooks, and the State standard makes it clear that language learners must learn to use a foreign language for communication. This standard allows to understand what knowledge and skills they need to develop in order to be able to operate effectively around the world.

Based on the common European standards (CEFR), language proficiency levels were defined in the State Educational standard system. To achieve this goal and the required level of language proficiency, students must acquire new content for teaching foreign languages based on the widespread introduction of innovative technologies. Indeed, the modernization of the education system in Uzbekistan is carried out in close contact with the modernization of the purpose and content of education, and as the final result - this implies the widespread introduction of innovative technologies in education. [1].

Today the main requirements for foreign language specialists are the following: information, cultural and professional literacy. Cultural literacy is a means of communication culture in a foreign language as a set of personal, communicative properties and skills, characterized by conventions, norms and requirements for professional communication. Communicative culture performs the following functions: informative, emotional, regulatory, motivational, and reflexive. Information literacy is closely linked to cultural literacy. This type of literacy includes the following skills:

1) identify possible sources of information and search strategies;
2) analyze the received information and fix it using diagrams, tables, words, etc.;
3) evaluate information from the point of view of reliability, accuracy, sufficiency and reliability;
4) fulfill the need for additional information;
5) use the results of the search process to analyze and evaluate information;
6) create a new solution;
7) see alternative paths;
8) be ready to interact with colleagues, accept criticism, advice and suggestions.

Currently, information literacy is often replaced by the term "media literacy" as the ability to interact with all types of media information in the global information space, especially to search for necessary information, to analyze and critically evaluate, to create media texts that are distributed by various media and communication in various forms.

It is known that in recent years, new information and communication technologies have been widely introduced into the educational process at all stages of education, which represent new forms, approaches and methods in the organization of the educational process. This is why a new type of literacy related to information and communication technologies (ICT competence) can be a crucial part of learning.

It is worth noting that professional literacy of foreign language teachers includes the following components:

language (lexical, grammatical, and phonetic);
communication skills (speaking, listening, reading, writing);
linguistic and cultural;
socio-cultural;
subjective information-thematic, conceptual;
methodological or educational.

The humanitarian approach has become a priority in the organization of teaching and further development of modern education. The focus here is on interests, needs, and intellectual potential. In these circumstances, it is important for teachers to choose appropriate and effective teaching methods and tools that can help achieve the goal of education. In addition, it is important to take into account the need for an accurate and correct definition by a foreign language teacher of the concepts of "methods" and "techniques" of teaching a second language. As you know, in the late 1800s and most of the 1900s, language teaching was generally understood in terms of method. In an effort to improve teaching practices, teachers and researchers usually try to figure out which method is most effective. However, the method is an ambiguous concept in language teaching and is used in different ways. According to Bell, this variety in use "offers a challenge for anyone who wants to analyze methods."

The method is a plan for presenting language material for study and should be based on the chosen approach. In order for the approach to be translated into a method, the learning system must be designed with the learning objectives in mind, how content should be selected and organized, the types of tasks to be performed, the roles of students and the roles of teachers.

A technique is a very specific, specific strategy designed to achieve an immediate goal. A wide range of methods of teaching a foreign language was developed in the 20th century. This fact has had a strong impact on the process of teaching and learning a second language. Teachers choose the method that seems most convenient and appropriate to them. However, this is a rather subjective and individual process.

The main training methods can be divided into the following categories:

structural methods: grammar-translation and audio-lingual methods;

functional methods: situational language learning;

interactive methods (communicative language learning, direct method, language immersion, natural approach, quiet way, storytelling, reading skills training, General physical submission, etc.

To conclude, it becomes obvious that the knowledge of not only one, but two or more foreign languages by modern specialists has become in great demand in the labor market, as this allows young professionals to use new technologies in their professional activities and achieve their goals. Due to the fact that our society needs well-educated and qualified specialists with creative thinking, a sense of responsibility and the ability to solve complex problems, to be fluent in several foreign languages, all the necessary conditions are being created in our country for the further accelerated development of the education sector, which is associated with both effective teaching and learning foreign languages based on modern world standards.

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FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF TEACHING METHODS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract.The article deals with methods and means of teaching of physical training in the educational process, as well as methods of development of power abilities of students under the program ?Alpomish and ?Barchinoy.
Keywords: physical training, development of physical qualities, power abilities, health, formation of physical training.

One of the most important tasks of students' physical culture, the solution of which to a greater extent remains within the framework of subjective categories of practical activities of a university teacher, is to improve the methodology for developing strength abilities for successfully fulfilling the test requirements of program material Alpomish and Barchina.

Introduction of understudies to the inventive improvement of the program in physical culture and sports requires a definitive affect on their mental, emotional-volitional and ideological environment, since the cutting edge thought of physical culture and sports of a individual is related not as it were with the improvement of engine qualities, wellbeing, but moreover with the breadth and profundity of a individual , his inspiration and worldview within the field of sports exercises. Due to the moo level of wellbeing and a developing rate of morbidity among students, there's a got to present health-saving advances into the instructive handle.

Most understudies are not curious about classes or don't need to think about at all. Among them, a moo level of proficiency approximately wellbeing and illness avoidance wins. The most objective of physical instruction and sports, conducted by instructive teach, is the arrangement of the physical culture of the person, arrangement for social and proficient exercises, conservation and advancement of wellbeing. This requires the want to ace the framework of certain aptitudes that guarantee the conservation and fortifying of wellbeing, mental well-being, advancement of the capacity of physical qualities and identity characteristics. It is regular exercise in physical culture and sports that ought to guarantee the accomplishment of the specified level of advancement of physical qualities, i.e. the procurement of a certain level of wellness.

Of particular interest in the study of this issue is the strength gymnastic exercises that require students to manifest significant muscular effort and coordination stress. Such exercises include the students performing a coup on the crossbar. In the existing methodology of teaching this exercise, the training material includes a large number of auxiliary exercises, the implementation of which requires a long time for their development.

For the preparing and preparing of quality works out with a complex engine structure, the rule of conjugate activity is most pertinent, concurring to which the transfer of a persons quality capacities from assistant works out to the most one significantly increments when their quantitative and qualitative characteristics are taken into consideration. Such characteristics incorporate the sufficiency and course of developments, the cadence of developments, the mode of muscle work, the estimate of the strong capacity and the speed at which they reach their most extreme.

It should be noted that the curriculum that entered into force Alpomish and Barchina made the most significant role in the development of the physical education system.

Based on this program of the Department of Physical Education, make scientifically based additions to the content section of the educational material, taking into account national, regional technical, material conditions, especially the professional training of students, the availability and qualifications of teaching staff.

The program included two interconnected substantive components: the fundamental (obligatory), giving the arrangement of the basics of the students physical culture, and the variable, based on the essential, taking into consideration person interface, thought processes, needs, territorial conditions and conventions of the advancement of physical culture. The presentation of a variable component within the framework of colleges permitted us to more broadly uncover prospects within the preparing of understudies.

The program consists of a basic and a variable part, where the variable part includes (taking into account the health, physical fitness and interests of the student) the most optimal means, forms and methods of physical education, contributing to an increase in the level of physical fitness.

Expanding administrative prerequisites for areas of the teach does not fortify the crave to lock in in physical culture and does not cause a positive demeanor towards it. Physical instruction classes centered on common physical preparing don't allow taking into consideration sports and sports interface and needs of understudies and, as a result, this leads to a diminish in students' engine activity.

The method of classes, it is essential that the understudy encompasses a positive state of mind towards physical instruction classes; individual thought processes for physical instruction, shaped by his possess needs and the correct to select the shape of physical movement and the conditions of business.

For the formation of a healthy lifestyle of students, the lecture classes Fundamentals of Valeology are also included in the educational process. The content of each lecture includes the basic concepts and terms, leading scientific ideas, the basic laws of theory, principles and provisions that reveal the essence of phenomena in physical culture, objective relationships between them, scientific facts that explain and form beliefs, recommendations on the subject-operational use of knowledge and experience gained in the chosen sport or physical exercise system.

Valeological instruction is by distant the foremost viable within the current conditions, with the assistance of which individuals get the opportunity to illuminate their most squeezing issues, one of which is building sound family connections.

One of the most errands is to form frameworks for the arrangement of a sound way of life with acenter on aunused understanding of the relationship between man and the world, the meaning of life, the fate of mankind, and demeanor to one?s wellbeing. That's why all endeavors ought to be pointed at teaching a imaginative individual with a unused worldview, a unused awareness that can illuminate the issues of advanced society.

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TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract: The article is devoted to a significance problem of the English language teaching to preschool children in the process of game activities using visual aids. The article shows the efficiency of the motivational system in order to acquire new knowledge by children of preschool age, as well as the formation of the communicative competence in the classroom of English using the study program "Step by step".

Keywords: preschool age, game, the English language, visual aids, curriculum "Step by step", interest, motivation.

Teaching preschool children a foreign language allows you to reveal their language abilities from early childhood. The child learns to compare two languages, as a result of which "thinking becomes multilevel, since the child abstracts from a particular language; getting acquainted with a different culture, the child learns to be tolerant" [3].

The relevance of the emergence of various methods of teaching English to preschool children is determined by the need of society and the state to educate preschool children who speak foreign languages in accordance with "the requirements of a dynamic world, as well as language centers of early learning practice; numerous investigations in the field of training of preschool children to foreign languages" [1]; the interest of parents in their children learning a foreign language.

If earlier the methodology of teaching of foreign language was focused mainly on schoolchildren, now parents are eager to start learning a foreign language as soon as possible, therefore teaching of foreign language to five-year-old children is not new. The creation of various methods for foreign language teaching to preschool children is a "response to the social order of parents" [1].

Due to the increasing workload in primary school, on the one hand, and the interest of parents in the study of their children learning English, on the other hand, there was a need to create a program of teaching English at an early age, which will develop and maintain interest and motivation to learning foreign languages.

In Nukus preschool educational institution No.34 English class is formed. The methodology is based on the authors' curriculum titled "Step by step" for children between the ages of 5-7. The number of people in the group is from 8 to 10. A lesson lasts 25-30 minutes. The curriculum "Step by step" is being implemented in stages.

The first stage is preparatory (phonetic). At this stage, certain English sounds are practiced; thereby the articulation apparatus is being prepared for further work. The main visual aid here is "funny English sounds".

Each sound has its own color which makes children remember and master them. In addition, the peculiarity of this stage is that children can get to know them not only visually, but also tactilely. Tactile contact is very important especially when you are working with children. Indeed, when a child is born, he perceives information about the world with the help of receptors located on the fingertips. So, he can recognize hot/cold, soft/hard, smooth/rough. Here is the same principle. Children will remember sounds much better if they tactilely feel their form, will be able to combine them together, and then sound them. Children really like it.

The second stage is lexical. At this stage repetition of the learned material occurs and familiarity with new vocabulary through outdoor games.

The third stage is musical. Children are invited to perform a song or do exercises with musical accompaniment in English. Singing can improve pronunciation, develop memory, hearing, as well as introduce to the culture of the country the language being studied. Activity is not only able to relieve stress, tiredness; the kids also practice pronunciation.

The fourth stage is dialogue. At this stage, new lexical units are consolidated to speech structures. It can be role-playing games, staging of fairy tales or dialogues of different levels (macro-, micro-) depending on the learned material.

The fifth stage is the final one. Farewell in a playful way. You can arouse desire and interest in learning the English language verbally and visually through short game situations, visual aids, role-playing games, songs, and exercises.

-A preschool child is a person playing ... learning comes into the child's life through the "gate of a child's play" [2]. It is not possible to teach a child what is not interesting to him, but you can play with him and in an unobtrusive way teach the basics of the English language. The more interesting and brighter the game, the more colorful manuals, the better the material is absorbed. This is due to the fact that preschoolers have visual-figurative thinking, which means that visual support is simply necessary.

The process of teaching English to preschoolers will be effective and fun if:

-classes are organized in a playful way that meets the natural needs and desires of the child;

-the training material is represented by various information tools (sound, video, application, graphics), which contributes to its better absorption;

-classes are based on the alternation of different methods and techniques for supplying educational material, repeating it in various forms;

-a friendly atmosphere has been established that creates favorable conditions for the educational process;

-a child's activity depends on his motivation.

A well-thought-out and organized method of teaching English to children becomes the basis for organizing an exciting life and the diverse development of each child, and most importantly, it instills interest in a foreign language from kindergarten and gives a positive attitude towards its further study as a school subject.

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THE MAIN FACILITIES AND METHODS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract.The school setting provides a promising environment to increase children's physical activity (PA), however, staff often impact the success of PA within schools. The purpose of this article was to describe the knowledge of elementary school staff related to PA and their perception of the importance of the school environment being conducive to PA prior to the implementation of a recess intervention.
Key words: Physical activity, perception, punishment, factors, method.

Introduction

For children of primary school age, the need for high physical activity is natural. With the transition from preschool education to systematic instruction in school for children 6-7 years old, the amount of physical activity is reduced by 50%.

The health status of our children is poor. Doctors say that absolutely healthy children among those entering the first grade are no more than 20 percent. The health of schoolchildren worsens as they grow older: malnutrition, stress, and lack of movement become the cause of the most common diseases among schoolchildren - diseases of the digestive system, kidneys, nervous and endocrine systems, as well as metabolism and the immune system.

Main part

School is a huge burden on the fragile musculoskeletal system: a heavy satchel, a long motionless posture, a lack of active games, and sometimes emotional problems that make the child stoop, lead to impaired posture.

Physical education and sport, as you know, effectively contribute to the formation of a healthy lifestyle, including the implementation of personal hygiene rules, and daily routine, and the organization of a balanced diet. Therefore, it is important to start the physical education of the child in a timely manner.[3]

At a primary school age, the foundations of a person's physical culture are laid, interests, motivations and needs for systematic physical activity are formed. This age is especially favorable for mastering the basic components of the culture of movement, the development of an extensive arsenal of motor coordination, the technique of various physical exercises.

One of the basic requirements for the modern lesson is the introduction of effective means and methods of physical education. With their help, educational and developmental tasks are more successfully solved; provides a differentiated approach to students, the adequacy of physical activity to their physical condition; sustained interest in classes.

Each lesson should be correctly structured and content and comprehensively solve problems associated with studying the basics of knowledge of physical culture, mastering motor skills, developing physical qualities, mastering the skills to independently engage in physical exercises, instilling the need for a healthy lifestyle.[1]

The impact of each lesson on students should be diverse. The physical, mental and volitional efforts of children should be combined in such a way that, on the whole, the effect of harmonious development of students is ensured while maintaining the optimal level of their performance. Therefore, difficult exercises should be combined with relatively easy ones, interesting ones - with boring, but necessary, obligatory ones -

with exercises for choosing children, etc.

In the process of physical education, it is necessary, whenever possible, to provide an individual approach to students, taking into account the state of their health, physical development, gender and physical fitness.

With a group method, a class is divided into groups. Each of the groups performs its own task, which differs from the others. The group method provides a differentiated approach to students in the learning process movements. The teacher selects exercises that correspond to the strengths and abilities of the group members.

The use of the group method makes it possible to accustom children to independent physical exercises. If the students are not adequately prepared for this form of organization of classes, it is impractical to use the group method.

The method of individual lessons involves the independent implementation of exercises proposed by the teacher or selected by the students. It is used in the preparatory or main part of the lesson, but can also take place in the final.

The method of individual lessons makes it possible to satisfy the desire of students to complete their favorite exercise. As a result, there is an alternation of regulated exercises with relatively free ones. However, children are accustomed to independent exercise. At the same time, the teacher, observing individual students, exercises overall leadershi p of the class.

The method of additional exercises. Additional are called exercises that are performed on the instructions of the teacher independently in conjunction with the main exercise. However, additional exercises cannot be considered secondary, since thanks to them, it is possible to develop the physical qualities of younger students. The essence of this technique is that, in addition to the main exercise, which students perform in turn, in the intervals between approaches, they perform the proposed number of times exercises aimed at developing certain physical qualities.[2]

Station occupation method. Station lessons are a kind of circular training aimed mainly at consolidating and improving motor skills.

The essence of this form of training is as follows. The class is divided into several groups so that in each group there are no more than 3-5 people. Groups disperse at the stations indicated by the teacher. At the signal of the teacher, all students at the same time begin to perform exercises each in their place. After completing the exercise, a predetermined number of times, the groups clockwise move to the next place of employment. And so on, until all the training places have been completed.

The circular method of employment. The movement of students occurs, as in station classes, in a circle with the sequential execution of exercises at each place.

However, in contrast to the station, the round-robin classes are mainly aimed at the development of physical qualities, and here new, increased requirements are presented to the students: to repeat a given exercise as many times as possible or to perform a given amount as quickly as possible.

Traditionally considered the most important means of physical education of students. These exercises to the greatest extent ensure their general physical fitness, and is also an indispensable school of motor culture, because forms in children the ability to control their movements in a coordinated, precise, beautiful way.[1]

A huge variety of exercises related to gymnastics, allows you to successfully solve educational, health and educational tasks. Any gymnastics exercise can be easily dosed according to the main load parameters. Therefore, she has great pedagogical capabilities. A teacher of school physical education, who has not mastered perfectly the basics of the gymnastic method, significantly impoverishes his pedagogical skills and thereby his students.

Conclusion

The daily routine may not be the same for everyone. It differentiates depending on the state of health, level of performance, specific living conditions and individual characteristics of students. But there are a number of rules that are mandatory for everyone. Common and common for all students should be such regimen moments as morning exercises, a toilet, school classes, lunch, afternoon breaks, homework, community service, outdoor activities, sports, hobbies, moderate attendance at entertainment events , dinner, evening walk, preparation for bed.

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MAKING UP SOLUTIONS WHEN TEACHERS HAVE PROBLEMS IN TEACHING YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract.This article contains the specifications of teaching English for young learners; the concept of English as Foreign Language (EFL) and English as Second Language (ESL) in language classroom, some facts about differences between adults and children, characteristic of children's learning styles: learning theories, learning style in infancy, period and how to optimize them, learning style in infancy, toddlerhood, preschool period and how to optimize them, creating learning environment for children language: maximize their listening, speaking, reading and writing, teaching grammar and vocabulary, teaching trough stories, games and songs and planning language teaching.

It is designed for use by teacher trainee who are preparing teaching English for young learners, or who are considering doing so.

Keywords: EYL-English young learners. EFL-English as a foreign language. ESL - English as a second language.

The teachers who understands the cognitive and social processes of second- language acquisition for English for Young Learners (EYL) is better equipped to help learners navigate the processes of classroom learning activities while also creating a fun, positive environment. In many cases, Teaching English for Young Learners (TEYL) teachers in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) settings have a limited amount of time to accomplish their teaching goals and meet local requirements regarding the use of specific texts, tests, or other materials. A low-resource environment can also pose challenges. In this course, students have the opportunity to explore solutions for such challenges through an article and best practices (always contextdependent) for TEYL, plus experimentation with a wide array of freely available online and local resources.

Teaching grammar and vocabulary

Some students of young learners find grammar very appealing, some find it intrinsically boring, and some find it useful but really hard work. In order to make grammar more interesting for young learners, It's recommend a more inductive approach, i.e. Students should be allowed to work out the meaning and the rules of the grammar for themselves.

The distinction between EFL and ESL comes from the native language of the country in which instruction is being given. An EFL classroom is one which English is not the native language, while an ESL classroom is one which English is the primary national language.

Some facts about differences between adults and children

In terms of learning, Young Learners need to be given a wide variety of activities which relate to the different senses. Activities in a Young Learner classroom should be short. With adults it is possible to spend more time on learning tasks so it is possible to engage more deeply with the learning materials.

Characteristic of children's learning styles: Learning theories

Most activities for children should consist of movement and involve their senses. The teacher needs many objects, visuals and pictures to work with, and to create a possibility to use all of the school's surroundings. It is also important for the teacher to let the children play with the language, talk to themselves as much as it is possible, use songs, rhymes and tell stories.

Learning style in infancy, toddlerhood, preschool period and how to optimize them.

The concept of learning is influenced by the psychological study of the learning process and is widely interpreted in the popular use. The psychological concept extends quite far and includes all parts of children's development, from language acquisition to social roles and changes in their personality. Language teaching can be widely interpreted as all activities intended to facilitate and cause language learning. At the beginning of learning the new language, the learner's knowledge has none or hardly any associations with the language; it is as an infant learning its first language.

Learning style in Kindergarten, First to Sixth Grade and how to maximize them.

Children's learning is based on imitation and having fun rather than on their awareness of learning. Imitation is the easiest way of introducing new vocabulary and its aim is to lead to correct articulation and intonation of sounds and their memorization. This is because of children's flexible larynx which allows for nearly ideal imitation of sounds and the most efficient brain which all together create a great "opportunity for language acquisition.

Creating learning environment for children language: Maximize their listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The first step in creating an appropriate environment for infants, toddlers, and preschool children is to examine how young children learn and develop. Each stage of development has unique characteristics that influence how a child will experience his or her environment.

The early environment where young children live will help determine the direction of their brain development. Children who have severely limited opportunities for appropriate experiences will be delayed; this may permanently affect their learning. But, children who have the opportunity to develop in an organized and appropriate environment are challenged to think and use materials in new ways.

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Mastering Teaching English For Young Learners
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"THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING TEENAGERS IN ATTACK TECHNIQUES"

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Abstract.In article is discussed program of the training directed on development of before adversary technical-tactical action and counterattack on greeco-roman wrestling.
Keywords: technical method (reception), counter method (counterpriom), combination, tactical training, training program, competition conditions.

Greco-Roman wrestling is an ancient sport, now highly developed, the first of its kind to be included in the program of the modern Olympic Games (1896), many scientific studies are conducted by scientists, but the direction of this work is not always the same.Because the rules of the competition place high demands on wrestlers. This puts higher demands on the wrestlers. The task of conducting the competition at a high speed, performing technical movements before the opponent, puts new demands on the tactical training of the wrestler. Performing tactical training, especially technical actions in a competitive environment, is a topical issue. Scientific and methodological sources state that this problem can be achieved under the influence of the development of anti-technical methods in the classroom and at the stage of deepening specialization in sports.

The study aims to develop technical and tactical training of teenagers engaged in Greco-Roman wrestling under the influence of the effective use of offensive actions against the opponent's attack.

Partici pants in the study were divided into 10 control and research groups of 20 wrestlers, each with 1-2 junior sports categories, engaged in the second year of the Greco-Roman wrestling training group. The study lasted 4 months. Control tests were performed before and at the end of the experiment.

The results of the two groups were calculated separately on the basis of mathematical statistics. The coefficient of variation (V) was 13.7%. At the end of the pedagogical experiment, the results of the wrestlers in these two groups were again analyzed in a separate mathematical-statistical method.

As a result of the study, the level of implementation of countermeasures in the training group on Greco-Roman wrestling in the second academic year was studied and ways of development were considered.The study showed that all indicators from the control and research groups were the same prior to the study. That is, they learned the opposite method and had the same level of implementation. The wrestlers involved in the study did not consistently perform countermeasures.

While the control group partici pated in trainings based on the BOSM №2 program, the research group used a training program aimed at developing and improving countermeasures for 4 months. Preparatory and tasks were performed on the basis of the program defined in the main part, in the final part "stretching" exercises were used (Table 1).

As a result of the study, the research team achieved higher results than the control group on all indicators (Tables 2 and 3).

1) On the transfer of a partner of equal weight by 10 times to the ground floor - in the control group there was an increase of + 4.85%, while in the experimental group

this figure was + 8.2%.

2) 10 times wrap the arm around the neck of a partner of the same weight - an increase of + 3.72% in the control group, while in the experimental group this figure was + 6.92%.

3) 10 times the weight of a partner over the shoulders - an increase of + 1.65% in the control group, while in the experimental group this figure was + 6.13%.

4) Performing 10 times arm and neck lifting of a partner equal to their own weight - in the control group there was an increase of + 4.77%, while in the experimental group this figure was + 8.4%.

5) Performing 10 breast augmentations of a partner of the same weight - an increase of + 4% in the control group, while in the experimental group this figure was + 7.6%.

6) Performing the counter-method of "lifting the arms and neck from the waist to the floor by diving under the arms" 10 times - in the control group there was an increase of + 2.04%, and in the experimental group this figure was + 9.67%. did.

7) In the control group, the increase was + 2.53%, while in the experimental group it was + 7.22%.

8) According to the method of counterfeiting 10 times "arms and neck upside down - lifting from the shoulders" of a partner of equal weight - an increase of + 0.77% in the control group, and in the experimental group this figure is + 7.73%. did.

The overall change in the control group on all indicators was + 3.04%, while in the experimental group it was + 7.73%. In both groups, the positive effects of the sessions were evident.

1. The selected eight control tests have confirmed their reliability, and more accurate information can be obtained if these control tests are used to control the technical and tactical readiness of the parties.

2. The research goal was achieved and the tasks were performed. The main purpose of this was to increase the effectiveness of the counter-methodical efforts of the technical method in the training group on Greco-Roman wrestling in the second academic year. If the average growth of all indicators in the control group increased by + 2.15%, the average growth of all indicators in the research group increased by + 8.42%.

3. The earlier the Greco-Roman wrestling training group is taught the counter-method movements of the technical method in the second academic year, the higher their skill level will be. The transition to higher levels by further improving these indicators will meet the requirements of the level of improvement and high sportsmanship.

4.The study was conducted during the competition, so the participation of Greco-Roman wrestlers in the second academic year of the training group was also observed. The research group achieved better results than the wrestlers in the control group.

5. According to the results of the research, the Greco-Roman wrestling training group is expected to use the program aimed at developing countermeasures for the group in the second academic year in training and sports improvement groups.

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MODERN INTERACTIVE METHODS

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Abstract.At present modern teaching methods are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern teaching methods leads to high efficiency in the teaching process. These techniques are based on the didactic function of each course to select . While preserving the shape of the normal course Enrichment with a variety of methods that activate learners ' activities, leads to an increase in learners ' mastery levels .
Key words: teaching process, interactive, implementing, contamination, approach

Today , a number of developed countries guarantee the effectiveness of the process of education, training and experience in the application of modern technologies form the basis of methods of interactive methods in the name of workers . Interactive teaching methods are the most common and widely used methods in educational institutions of all types . At the same time, many kinds of interactive teaching methods , teaching and educational process set up for the purposes of implementing almost all the functions currently available.In practice, they can be separated appropriately customized for a particular purpose.It is now interactive teaching methods known to cause problems with the implementation of the goals to make the right choice .

The lesson for the rational organization of the process of getting the attention of recipients by providing training , education,training materials solely for their education processes are constantly encouraged to open the contents of the small pieces , and their mental attack , small group discussions,a problematic situation , reference , text , design techniques , such as playing games and trained to perform practical exercises independent action is required.The advantage of this method is that all students and students preparing to teach independent thinking.

The aim of the selection of interactive methods of education , the number of recipients of education and opportunities , educational institutions, educational and material conditions , the duration of education , the teacher's pedagogical skills and others are taken into account .

Interactive methods are being trained , at least - active and independent thinking in the center of the educational process , teaching methods that encourage it . The teaching methods used intends to actively participate in and do it during the whole process of education . Education center will demonstrate the benefits of the approach are as follows :

- reading and learning with higher educational effectiveness ;
- the recipient of the highest level of stimulation ;
- previously acquired knowledge is also taken into account ;

The learning process is coordinated educational goals and needs of the recipient ;

- education initiative and responsibility of the recipient of support ;
- to be learned through practice ;
- The creation of the two - way feedback conditions .

As a result , the use of interactive teaching methods of disciplines has its own character . Each interactive method used in the practice of careful study and practice of students, students thinking and broadens the direct positive effect on the solutions to the problem . Increases the creativity and activity of students . A variety of theoretical and practical problems of interactive methods have been analyzed by the students, students broaden and deepen the knowledge , skills . From the above, it is clear that there is a need for proper analysis of interactive teaching methods and their classification on this basis .

These techniques are methods to classify them online , interactive learning strategies , interactive graphics can be defined organizers .

Here can be seen some of the interactive teaching techniques in various forms of training to use technology with comfort

Technology training sessions Interactive methods and learning strategies Graphic organizers

Training of educational technology . Free writing . Based essay and etc. Cluster T- diagram and etc.

Seminars , educational technology . Mental attack FSMU

Blist-request . Blist-game and etc . Venn diagram . Conceptual table and etc.

Practical training in educational technology Training manual .

Written and oral roundtable discussion . Insert table .

" Why " scheme . " How ?" diagram and etc .

Independent learning technology .

Definition of concepts and etc . Fish skeleton .Keys-stage learning technology . Composing a text based on concepts . Classification table .

Project-based learning technology . A sequence of confusing logical chains . Lily flower .

INDIVIDUALIZATIONS OF ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND TESTS

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Abstract. This rating system allows increasing the volume of independent, individual, individual-group work with a wide use of mutual control and self-control. The increase in the amount of individual work of the student predetermined the control system as well.
Keywords: physical education, control standards, tests, department of physical education.

Cutting edge sports and academic science and the finest hones of physical instruction have amassed a critical sum of modern information on the forms of progressing the innovation of physical instruction in higher instructive institutions. The development of physical wellness generally depends on the degree of advancement of physical qualities, the useful capabilities of the body included, which to a great extent decide their person characteristics at all stages of sports training. The primary issue is the assurance of driving and slacking physical qualities. "The fundamental technique in preparing ought to not be smoothing distinction, but or maybe, creating the qualities of the body and the identity of the competitor as the driving condition for accomplishing tall results" - V. N. Platonov. The necessities for certification and tests for physical instruction for college understudies are controlled by a standard educational programs, with minor changes they are nearly generally utilized in hone.

The rating system allows you to increase the volume of independent, individual, individual group work with the widespread use of mutual control and self-control. An increase in the student's individual work predetermined a control system.

The introduction of this system into the process of studying the course of physical education caused a change in the technology of instruction, both in organizational and methodological plans. The frequency-time characteristic of the educational process has changed, that is, the educational process in its structural scheme has working control weeks repeating at a certain interval in time. One of the defining indicators is the starting rating, since each student must know his level of readiness for mastering the subject. This rating is a test of general physical fitness for strength, speed and endurance.

In the system of pedagogical phenomena, physical education is of paramount importance as a special factor of the appropriate impact on the development of a person's physical qualities, his motor abilities and the natural properties of the human body directly related to them. If physical education is carried out systematically during the main stages of ontogenesis (individual development of an organism), it plays the role of one of the decisive factors in the entire process of an individual's physical development.

In any case, the department's work involvement, writing information and understudy studies appear that the prescribed conventions of evaluations for the execution of particular benchmarks and tests don't completely meet the prerequisites of the science of physical instruction, in specific, the guideline of individualization of education. One of the most downsides of the existing evaluating framework is that it is outlined for a certain average statistical understudy and does not take under consideration person identity characteristics: stature, weight, physical fitness. An endeavor was made to discover worthy arrangements to this issue in hone.

In our search, we proceeded from the following assumptions:

- the mark "excellent" is designed for a student who has a physical development above average, weight-bearing indicator within the normal conditions with the growth of 165-175 cm young men and 160-170 cm young women;
- with good physical development, according to the deviation of the student's body weight and height from the conditional norm in one direction or another, the result, assessed as "excellent", should be reduced or increased by a value interrelated with this deviation;
- with poor physical development and a deviation of the student's weight and body height from the conditional norm, the shown result is accepted to the initial assessed level. In the future, the magnitude of its improvement is estimated.

In understanding with these introductory premises, particular values of the coefficients and rates were calculated to alter the evaluation of the essential benchmarks of students' physical fitness. Testing of the technique appeared that it can be utilized within the work of the divisions of physical instruction

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE PHENOMENON OF HYPONYMY IN A POETIC TEXT

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Abstract: This article discusses the expressiveness of language units in the poetic text through the phenomenon of mutual hyponymy. The phenomenon of hyponymy as a means of realizing the artistic and aesthetic goals of the artist is analyzed in the example of the epic "Dream Fountain" by E. Vahidov. The article describes the relationship between the hyponym (species) and the hyperonym (gender), which has a logical basis and is reflected in the concept of commonality in the objective being.
Keywords: hyponym, hyperonym, lexeme, emotional-expressive meaning, linguistic unity, one solidness, national spirit, poetic skill, semantic relation, paradigm, phenomenon of hyponymy, gender- linguistic relationship.

Being the most significant means of communication among people, language has a communicative function, additionally, it owns a nominative function that serves to distinguish between objects of objective existence, their characteristics, events, concepts of personality. There is another important function of language, which is the emotional-expressive function of speech, which serves to make it attractive, to provide emotionality, to achieve individuality. The true beauty of language is also manifested on this basis. Each nation creates its own national culture, customs, traditions and values, immense spiritual wealth and national spirit through language. The role of fiction in the development of national culture is invaluable. Fiction demonstrates the emotional-expressive power of language. The behavior of the images, the depiction of the psyche, the realization of the emotional goals of the creator are revealed through the elements of language.

As the great Russian writer M. Gorky noted, "The first element of literature, its main tool is language, and language is the material of literature, along with the facts and events of life".

The most important linguistic unit of language - lexemes - exists in semantic relations, forming different paradigms and expressing their real charm. They define the unique, individual style of the artist as a means of enriching the content of the work of art, demonstrate the ability to use words, are used as an important factor in achieving the artistic and aesthetic purpose. In particular, the phenomenon of language hyponymy plays an important role in enriching the content of the work of art, revealing the psyche of the heroes.

Hero of Uzbekistan, great Uzbek poet Erkin Vahidov, a master of great poetic skills, an artist of words especially on a philosophical spirit, international simplicity, humanity and tolerance, struggle, innocence and beauty. In his work, it is possible to see that the colorful linguistic means have given charm and originality on the basis of various relations. Accordingly, the artistic and aesthetic appeal of the phenomenon of hyponymy, which paradigmatically added a special meaning to the work in the epic "Wellhead of Dreams" by the poet, can be observed on the basis of some examples.

Hyponymy is atype of semantic relationship, hypo-hypernymy, is agender relationship. In ahyponym relationship, the concepts of hypernymy (gender) and hyponym (species) differ from each other. A hypernymy is a lexeme, a central lexeme of a common system that semantically combines many meanings representing the name of an object, person, or event that represents a gender, and a hyponym is a specific gender. is a semantically rich lexical unit that expresses both the name of the species and the implicit meaning of gender in its semantic structure. The connection between a hyponym and a hypernymy has a logical basis and is manifested in connection with the notion of generality in an objective being. For example, if we take the hypernymy "flower", which is widely used in all works of art, it forms a lexical-semantic group, combining lexemes representing all types of flowers on the basis of lexical-semantic relations as a lexeme expressing the meaning of gender. Therefore, the flower lexeme as a hypernymy can enter into a lexical-semantic connection with the hyponym: "gul-atirgul, gul-rayhon, gul- binafsha, gul-lola..."

The meaning of a hypernym is broader and vaguer than that of a hyponym lexeme, and the meaning of a hyponym lexeme is slightly narrower and brighter than it is. The spiritual essence of a hypernymy is equal to the sum of the spiritual essence of all hyponyms.

The hyponymy-hypernymy relationship gives the literary text aspecial spirit, harmony - a whole. In the works of the poet Erkin Vahidov, such relations are reflected in each of his works. Through it, the poet manages to enrich the content of the works, to provide melody, to give a rich content appropriate to the plot:

[borliq(being)] - (hyperonym) nature ~ sky ~ water ~ air ~ sea- (hyponym)

It is known, the being is a broader notion than the latter words. All the words coming after the being can be involved in the general meaning of the "Being".

The coasts of blue sea
Azure sky,
Fresh air, endless water,
Beautiful nature.[1,123])

The hyponym-hypernymy relationship expressed in the following passage serves to enrich the content of the verses, to give musicality, to express the emotional spirit. On this basis, the poet seems to be referring to many mysteries hidden on the seabed: In the following verses:

[literary genres] - (hyperonymy) legend ~ fairy tale ~ epic ~ legend- (hyponym)

[Coast] - (hyperonym) ~ rock ~ sea ~ wave- (hyponym)

The Black Sea,
Wavy sea,
The sky attached to your skirt.
Infinite under the sink
Myth, fairy tale and epic.
With their love the lovers
bury their hearts in you.
The sea,
From ancient legends
Tell me one.
It vibrates
Slow wave,
The blue sea enters the language.
Telling a sad past story
Bits its Head to the rocks□ [1,124]

In another verse of the work, the poet creates a beautiful picture of the lyrical hero's experiences - free, happy, carefree, happy moments:

[garden] - (hyperonym) ~ flower ~ bud- (hyponym)

When she dances in the gardens
The flowers were a base for him.
Buds not testing
Sun's kiss
Horizons not covering red color
Putting her jug on the shoulder
She was going
Towards the blue spring. [1,125]

In the next stanza of the epic, the poet describes the suffering of the reign of the ominous crowns and thrones - the situation of girls oppressed in captivity at the hands of the tyrant khan, mothers who died in the care of their children, suffering from the oppression of the khan. absorbs; It is as if the reader is imagining a vivid picture of the period:

[family] - (hyperonym) ~ mother ~ child ~ daughter- (hyponym)
Full of captive girls
There are harems,
The sea is unhappy
It was salty from tears.
In the company of their children
Whey-swallowing mothers
Waiting at night
Became blind crying□ [1,126]

Throughout the work, the protagonist grows up, fills up, and the suitors line the door one by one. The poet reflects the role of the family in human life, the role of the father as a whole, thereby giving the verses a truly national spirit:

[family] - (hyperonym) ~ father ~ girl- (hyponym)
Passing months,
Seasons are passing
The age was added to the girl's age.
Customers kissing on the doorstep
were coming
towards the father.

In the following verses, the poet skillfully places the lexical units of the profession in order to express his artistic and aesthetic goals in accordance with the content of the work, in which the hyperonym-hyponym relationship acquires a special charm and content:

[profession] - (hyperonym) ~ painter ~ orator ~ singer- (hyponym)
One is painter,
Another is orator,
One of them is a singer-nightingale□
Who admits oneself as buyer,
came to his father.
Came and left
Happiness bird does not
land on her head. [1,127]

Hyponymy involves specific instantiations of a more general concept such as holds between horse and animal or vermillion and red or buy and get. In each case, one word provides a more specific type of concept than is displayed by the other. The more specific word is called a hyponym and the more general word is the superordinate which may also be referred to as a hyperonym or hyponym...Where the words being classified according to this relation are nouns, one can test for hyponymy by replacing X and Y in the frame 'X is a kind of Y' and seeing if the result makes sense. So, we have '(A) horse is a kind of animal' but not '(An) animal is a kind of horse' and so on. [4,458] The author uses colorful units that reflect the hyperonym-hyponym relationship in accordance with the content of the work, and thus demonstrates that he is a true master of words, ensures the simplicity and comprehensibility of the content on the basis of integrity in the relationship of different words:

[person] - (hyponymy) ~ elder man~ young man ~ girl- (hyponym)
[art] - (hyponymy) ~ dance~lapar~ tanbur ~ chirmanda- (hyponym)

The game was in full swing,
The "tanbur" was in full swing.
The old men remembered their youth
Girl, when guys say songs.
Like a peacock
A beautiful soul danced.
One by one, all that evening
He showed his art. [1,128]

[human relationship] - (hyperonym) ~ friend ~ soulmate ~ brother ~ darling

He was an orphan, Not alone,
He was a brother, a friend to everyone□
In the village, whether old or young,
All the soulmate with him.
But a secret to his heart
He had only one friend. [1,133]
And showed their play. [1,137]

In the following verses, the reality becomes clearer through the interconnected units, the spirit of the period blows from the content of the work, the actions of the characters, the character traits are revived:

[throne]-(hyperonym)~khan~palace~ arched throne-(hyponym)

The party is in the khan's palace
The arch is at the foot of khan.
Singers sing, the dancers are dancing.
For the khan who returned victorious from the battle,
For the khan who brought the country back, Praise be to God,
Clever poets recite poems. [1,140]

In conclusion, the phenomenon of hyperonym-hyponym, along with a number of other lexical-semantic phenomena of language, serves to realize the artistic and aesthetic purpose of the poet. Through it, the author creates a connection in the events, the behavior of the characters on the basis of the principle of commonality, enriches the content of the work, reflecting the national and the spirit of the time. It tries to ensure integrity in the plot. On the basis of them, the poet shows the aspects of our national culture and history, warns the reader about the various semantic connections of words.

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THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract. This article discusses the effectiveness of multimedia in teaching English in primary school and the ways of use it for the young learners' foreign language communicative competence development.

Keywords: multimedia, English, primary school, young learners (YL), communicative competence.

The purpose of FL teaching at all levels of education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the formation of foreign language communicative competence of learners for efficient functioning in a multicultural world in all fields. The foreign language communicative competence is the ability and real willingness to carry out the foreign language communication.

Recent progress in high technology provides English language teachers with extensive opportunities to change the educational process with a transition to a more modern and quality level. Currently, the use of material in a combination of sound and visual form has become a reality in language teaching. This opportunity is provided by the use of multimedia technologies in the lesson.

The main goal in teaching English in primary school is the formation and development of young learners' communicative competence, practicing their speaking skills. Teaching different types of speech activity (writing, speaking, listening, reading) is an important component of the content of teaching English. The use of information technology in the development of skills in these types of speech activities helps to solve such didactic tasks as: enriching vocabulary, developing pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary skills, teaching dialogic speech, writing, reading, and monitoring the formation of young learners' skills.

The modern methodology considers the use of multimedia technologies as a necessary attribute of a modern English lesson. The use of multimedia applications and interactive textbooks, video and animation, electronic dictionaries and encyclopedias, computer educational games and mobile applications, Internet resources and electronic presentations, etc. allows the teacher to add variety to the educational process, attracts the young learners' interest, thereby, increases the efficiency of the material assimilation.

There are a plenty of methods to be successfully used in English classes. But in the process of teaching English to young learners, game methods are the most accessible to them according to their age and interests. Using games greatly facilitates the learning process, makes it closer and more understandable to young learners. Game methods allow the teacher to make English lessons interesting and exciting. Through game exercises, young learners receive the necessary language skills.

The main goal of communicative games is the organization of foreign language communication in solving the communicative task or problem [4].

For a teacher, information technology is a tool that allows him to develop cognitive, linguistic, communicative abilities of young learners, increase motivation and the quality of their own work, make classes modern, productive, exciting, interesting for learners

[2].

The use of multimedia technologies in English lessons accelerates the young learners' activity, increases interest in the subject and motivation to learn the language. One of the features of multimedia is the ability to account for age-related opportunities and individual language skills of young learners.

The effectiveness of multimedia in teaching is provided by the ability to organize a variety of activities, using multimedia resources at different stages of the lesson.

The use of audio and video materials (songs, cartoons, educational videos, telephone conversations, etc.) in classes also contributes to the diversity of young learners' learning activity and allows the teacher to create the language environment. The use of multimedia technologies in primary school facilitates the teaching of various types of speech activity (writing, speaking, listening, reading), as it helps to solve such didactic tasks as: enriching the vocabulary, developing pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary skills, teaching dialogic speech, writing, reading, monitoring the formation of students' skills.

Teachers can apply information technologies at all levels of education [3]. In primary school, it is necessary to organize communicative work so that information technologies become a powerful tool for developing young learners' motivation, and developing a steady interest in learning English.

And as conclusion we can add the following:

"An analysis of lessons, during which the teacher uses multimedia educational activities, allows us to highlight a number of advantages of such teaching methods, namely:

- there is a better perception and memorization of the studied material;
- the level of learner's personal motivation is increasing;
- the time parameters of the learning process are being optimized due to the much lower time spent per teaching." [1]

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THE TOPONYMS DERIVED FROM CLAN AND NATIONALITY NAMES IN TAKHTAKOPIR DISTRICT

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Abstract: The article deals with the names of places and water bodies which are derived from the names of tribes, clans and nationalities.
Keywords: toponym, clan, nationality, ethnotoponym, village.

The history of emergence of toponyms, first of all, is related to the richness of the language, the structure of the social life in every historical period, its social and economic status, and professional activities of people, development of the country and the increase of the population in settlements. The appearance and origin of names are the witnesses of centuries and epochs and they are our treasure and heritage. It is known from history that the country of Karakalpakstan has gone through many historical events, and lots of tribes and people established their own states and lived in it.

The names of places in our country do not belong to one epoch but has gone through some centuries and each one is unique by origin. Every name has its own history and secrets of origin. That is to say, the toponymic names speak about the history of our people.

To get perfectly acquainted with the history of the country, we should know its places and toponymic names.

Researcher of the East, Academician V.V. Bartold pointed out "□ The toponymic names in the Turkic speaking languages surprise you with their simplicity, historical sources and resourcefulness which describe the places exactly according to their geographical features" .

Just as in other districts, the names of places and water bodies in Takhtakopir District have their own history and ways of formation.

One area of toponymy is ethnotoponymy i.e. the branch that studies the geographical names derived from the names of clans, tribes and nationalities. As for the names of toponyms and hyrdonyms named after ethnonyms, they are called ethnotoponyms.

"The main component of ethnotoponyms is ethnonym. A. Abdirakhmnov says that ethononym means the name of a clan, tribe or a nationality, therefore; it is correct to name the branch that studies the toponymic names derived from ethnonyms as ethnotoponymy" .

The geographical names do not appear on their own. They are made up by the society. In some periods of history, the geographical name is given taking into account some features of the object or the owner of the place, while in some places an object is named after a clan name. If in the past toponyms and hydronyms were named after clan or tribe names, now it does not happen.

Among the toponyms in Takhtakopir District, ethnotoponyms occupy a special place.

They give information about different tribes, nationalities and ethnic groups who lived in the district.

The majority of the district population is Karakalpaks. There are some Kazakhs and very few Uzbeks, Turkmen, Kyrgyz and Tatars. Like other Turkic peoples Karakalpaks and Kazakhs consist of clans.

Ethnotoponyms are considered as the oldest toponymical layers.

Takhtakopir District has numerous toponyms named after Karakalpak and Kazakh clan names. This lets us know what kind of people lived there during a certain period of time. The toponymic and hydronymic names were usually given by neighbouring peoples, as they needed the place names. As mostly Karakalpaks live in the village communities of Kharaoi, Akhkesek, and Atakol, villages named after clan names such as Bessary Auyl, Muiten Auyl, Irghakhly Auyl, Khypshakh Auyl, Shalzhyoot Auyl, Anna Auyl, Kepe Auyl, Kharamoiyn Auyl, Shomishli Auyl, and Khangly Auyl can be found there.

As the most of the population of the village communities Mulik and Tortinshi Auyl, situated in the east of Takhtakopir District, are Kazakhs, we can find there such ethnotoponyms as Khazakh Auyl, Tolengit Auyl, Shomekei Auyl, Khozha Auyl, Kharasakhal Auyl and Zhakhaim Auyl. Most of these clans are well-known clans of the Kishi Zhuz (Small Union) of Kazakhs, i.e. they let us know that people from Kishi Zhuz lived there. Khozha is one of the large tribes that do not belong to any Zhuz (Kazakh Unions of Tribes) nor is the Tolengit tribe.

The toponyms such as Muiten Auyl, Khypshakh Auyl, Bessary Auyl, Irghakhly Auyl, Kepe Auyl and Kharamoin Auyl can be found in most places of the district territory. Whereas toponyms like Khypshakh Auyl, Khozha Auyl, Shalzhoot Auyl, Anna Auyl, and Shomishli Auyl are also found in other districts outside Takhtakopir.

There are also toponymic names of grounds, deserts, lakes and cemeteries which are named after certain clan names or an ethnic group. For example, there are ethnonyms such as Zhakhaiym Kol, Kereitzhap, Karasakhalzhap, Tortkhara Zhap, Khazakhdarya, Khazakh Kran, Khyrghyzauyl, Manzhuli Tubek, Muitenbai Tam, Orys Kran, Oryssai, Ozbekistan Kanaly, Turkmen Khyrylghan, Shymbaikhakh, Khanzhyghaly (place name), Khaishyly Zhap, Manzhuli Tubek, Irghakhly Aulie, Manghyt Auyl, and Khangly Khum.

Ethnonyms come into existence in places where people with those names lived in the past or are living at present.

Thus, the names meaning ethnic composition of a nation, ethnic groups, clans and nationalities dominate in the toponymy and hydronymy in Takhtakopir District.

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PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

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Abstract.The application of the practice of preventive conservation to manuscripts is one of the important directions. We report on one of the important practical results of the "Repair of historical documents stored in the funds of the Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" project implemented at the Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies.

Keywords: manuscript, conservation, preservation, protection, preventive conservation, restoration.

Unique historical documents are the written heritage of every nation and are as important as manuscript sources.They embody along historical process, regional politics, social relations, religious relations, state and society relations. The process of their conservation is one of the factors contributing to the long-term preservation of this unique heritage.

Many criteria have been developed for the conservation, conservation and restoration of rare sources, including the Venice Charter (a document adopted at the II International Congress in Venice in 1964), the New Delhi Resolution (International Council of Museums (ICOM-CC) in New Delhi, India. Conference Resolution (September 22-26, 2008), The Nara Document on Authenticity is a guideline recognized and applied in practice by many states.

According to these guidelines, conservation practices cover 3 major areas:

1) Protection. 2) Strengthen. 3) Restoration.

The Manuscripts Fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a "Collection of Historical Documents", among which there are unusable documents. The second stage of the project "Repair of historical documents stored in the funds of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" with the participation of specialists of the restoration laboratory of the institute is underway. During the project, conservation and restoration practices were introduced into all documents in the collection.

We will focus on the preventive conservation practices carried out under the project.

Protection practices. Protecting the source from deterioration without affecting the body means proper storage. These include the use of on-demand storage facilities, standard temperature, light and humidity practices. It is advisable to keep the temperature and humidity of the rooms where the sources are stored and used at the same level. The room temperature should be +18 Co - + 22 Co. Due to the violation of the norm, construction is observed in the sheets and parts of the cover in the sources. Also, the humidity in the room where the sources are stored should be 35-55%. As a result of an increase or decrease in humidity, the following negative changes are observed in the composition of the paper: an increase in the amount of moisture in the pages, the formation of stains or wrinkles in the paper, signs of breakage, etc. The light should not exceed 50-150 lux / lux. As a result of our observations, it was found that the light in rooms without sunscreens reaches 1000-5000 lux. Ultraviolet light from the sun is a factor that has a very negative effect on the paper on which the source is based, rendering it unusable in the short term.

The project process first studied the collection of historical documents, then all the documents were sorted into 3 categories: those in need of repair, slightly damaged and in good condition. Damage factors were also studied. Although this process took a long time, it laid the groundwork for clear planning for the future.

The storage conditions of the documents have been changed, now they are transferred to special boxes made of natural and harmless materials, suitable for their size. Also, the light, humidity and temperature in the room were normalized.

Before preventive conservation practice	***After preventive conservation practice***
	

At the current stage of the project, conservation and restoration operations are being carried out on historical documents.

In conclusion, preventive conservation is the most important area to ensure the preservation of historical documents, and proper maintenance of this practice prevents damage to rare resources. It prevents them from performing the next complex restoration operations on them.

E-LEARNING RESOURCES IN LIFELONG LEARNING

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Abstract: In the article the methods of organization of educational process with the use of electronic educational resources, offered two models, the role of the teacher and the pupil based on the proposed model and its influence on the educational process.
Keywords: education process, information-education resource, information-communicational technologies, information technologies, model, competence, teacher-moderator, tutor.

The modern educational process, being implemented in the informal and communicative environment of all spheres of life, requires a substantial expansion of the teaching and learning tools, based on the widest use of information and communication technologies (ICT), including e-learning resources. From the point of view of the trainees, it primarily makes education more attractive, because they use technology that helps to communicate and entertain during education, outside the classroom, which affects the difference between education in and out of school. Secondly, and most importantly, the ICT allows for active learning activities, taking into account the needs and interests of each student.Modern technical equipment of educational institutions, the use of ICT tools in the learning process create the necessary conditions for the wide use of advanced teaching technologies that can not be used in public schools before. One of such modern media is electronic resources. The creation of e-learning resources is crucial with the effective impact of the educational process on the preparation of potential professionals.

In the case of a modern teacher, the new generation of ETZ can also be used in traditional teaching as well as the use of innovative teaching technologies.

In the traditional teaching environment, the following can be used to build the models for the use of new generation of ETZs in the learning process:

- Character of the student's activity in applying the new generation of ETZ to the learning process;
- The nature of the teacher's and student's interoperability in applying the new generation of ETZ to the learning environment.
- Using ETZ, it is recommended to consider the following when planning the learning process:
- The availability of a computer classroom consisting of computers with a level of technical equipment (such as computers, directors, libraries, etc.), availability of computers with laptops or presence of computers in each student, classroom projection equipment, interactive boards, etc.) ;
- The condition and development of the educational environment of the educational institution (including the use of ICT in the administration of educational process);
- availability or absence of quality Internet connection;
- The level of competence of ICT staff

(pedagogues and administrators); o Have of computers in pupils' homes.

- Depending on the options mentioned above, using the ETZ, you can recommend the following educational models:

Model 1. Use of ETZ during the preparation

This model is fairly universal because it can be used at the early stage of the school's development of the information environment (several at school: the administrative unit, the library, the teacher's room) and the educational environment of the school. It depends, too, on a teacher's level of ICT competency, because the teacher can choose a comfortable working schedule, the level of software products used, and ETZ. The minimum requirements for the technical equipment of this model are as follows: operating system, including multimedia messaging, mail client, browser, file manager; antivirus software, text editor, presentations and spreadsheet development software, sound editor, web editor. According to the wish, archive software can be graphic and vector graphic editors, database management system, geoinformation system, automated projects system, virtual computer laboratories, translator software, optical recognition system, programming system, interactive communication software.

It is obvious that the teacher uses this model to interactively and independently contributes to the student's independent work with ICT depending on the technical equipment level of the school (the location of the course).Textbooks, diapazhits and slides, transparencies and posters, interactive rules, tables, illustrated cards, illustrated and illusive material, sound recorders, film, tele-, videofragments and all video tapes, exercises and tasks, simulators and practices, test systems - All of these tutorials are now available in open formats in electronic format, which can be successfully used in different learning situations at different stages of the lesson. If an automated information system is used in the school, the teacher will have the option of choosing ETZ to fit every subject of the curriculum, putting it in his or her virtual cabinet properly, which elements of the lesson (explanation of new material, independent work, theme strengthening, etc.) may think that they can be equipped with them.

When the model is used by students, its level of interconnection and independ ence is derived only: from the choice of illusive material on the subject to the task that can be changed before the project is completed.

From the possible list of ETZs, the choice of ETZ for specific textbooks, as well as collection of subject and collection collections of ETZ differs by the high demand. The collection of subject and collection collections of ETZ serves as a useful backup for classroom and homebased workbooks, in preparing various materials, creating personal tasks, selecting samples for explanation. They work in the role of curriculum, filling the traditional system of instructional techniques, extending the teaching framework and the teacher's capabilities, allowing for the diversity of learning processes to change classical models of lessons. For example, hypothetical definitions and rules, animations and illustrations, interactive charts, rules and study texts, electronic assignments and tracts, fragments of textbooks, data and textbooks, tables and schemes, examples, pictures that can be used to create classroom and home tasks, tasks and exercises can be used to produce printed materials.

If you are planning to spend the lesson on the tutor, the teacher's workplace is equipped with an interactive whiteboard or aprojector, it is possible to say that it is about preparing for a multimedia-based learning lesson.

Electronic teaching dictionaries and reference books play a special role in the preparation of the teacher-linguist. They are materials of the workshop, a sample material for the lesson, individual tasks and exercises, a distinctive material for the preparation of various types of distribution materials and so on, and the ability of learners to work independently in the classroom (selecting examples, grouping of unions recycling, fill in the dictionary, etc.)..) and in the search activity (collection, analysis and synthesis of essential language information, search for units in different educational dictionaries, etc.).

Model 2. Using ETZ in a class "One or five computers in the working class"

This model is specifically intended to be used individually in the work with students.

The ETZ software is designed to help students with specific technical or literary skills, organize their own learning, or create multimedia with powerful learners, for example.

In addition, this model can be used to organize group work for specific research and project tasks, as well as play forms of the lesson (for example, the "analytics" group checks the truthfulness of the information provided, or provides information support for speeches in the debate, etc.), allowing for each participant in acomputer group. The work can be organized in subgroups by the "one-to-one computer" model. At the same time, the teacher chooses ETZ, which is required for the course, depending on the assignment, and guides learners to conduct joint research, design teamwork, and teamwork in electronic assignments. [1]

In small groups students can work together on a single computer:

- to observe, analyze and discuss subject matter, tables, interactive charts;
- Working with reference definitions and rules;
- observe changes in some circuits in dynamic schemes;
- Search for solutions that come with interactive texts;
- virtualization modeling;
- do electronic tasks and tests collective;
- Carry out various linguistic works, textual activities and information;
- Making materials for projects and presentations using text and various photo materials, etc.

These activities can be carried out either individually or through different combinations. Upon completion of the work, the results (in the form of texts, presentations, plans, abstracts or oral presentations, reports, messages) shall be brought to the discussion and team evaluation.

It is desirable for the technical and software model of this model to be a collection of test systems, training equipment, and information sources.

Building the learning process based on the use of the new generation of ETZs with the help of the above-mentioned models requires a change in the role of the teacher. You have to think about the role of a teacher, who is more likely to become a co-ordinator or tutor than a direct source of knowledge and information.

Based on the above, it is possible to design and organize the educational process on the basis of new generation of ETZ, with emphasis on the organization of active learning activities and the formation of an open mind;

Teacher-manager and trainer, who is ready to offer not only educational information, but also the necessary teaching aids;

Curriculum information is used as a tool for organizing learning activities, not as a goal of reading;

In addition to the teacher, as a subject of activity, and his personal development is one of the most important learning objectives.

Here are the main theses reflecting the role of a teacher in a new approach to teaching organization:

1.The teacher is not the only source of information;

2.Together with the learners, the teacher performs the search and retrieval of the information in accordance with the criteria set out therein and thus becomes a mediator between the students and the source of the information;

3.The teacher determines the optimal electronic training modules (EMA) according to the diagnostic results for each student;

4.Determines the way in which the instructor picks up knowledge, skills and abilities, and controls the particular individual characteristics;

5.Leader (initiator) of a new form of student interaction with the teacher and his classmates during class and out-ofclass learning;

6.The teacher - the moderator of the debate on the topic of discussion, problematic and disputable issues in the classroom and out of class.

In line with the above-mentioned rules, the process of preparing a teacher for the whole process of reading is radi cally altered by the process of preparing each of the lessons.

The organization of pupils' independent work on the basis of the use of new generation of ETZs implies the following positions of the teacher, partner and supporter of student activities:

Teacher-consultant. The essence of the proposed model is that the teacher does not normally report the material, and the tutorial function is replaced by counseling that can be implemented in real-time or remote mode. The consultation will focus on a specific problem. [2]

The consultant knows the ready-made solution that should be handed over to the consultant, or he / she is deemed to have the methods of handling the problem. Teacher's main goal in this model is to teach how to read.

Pedagogue-moderator. Moderation - is the teacher's ability to discover the capabilities and capabilities of the student.

Moderating is based on the use of special technologies, which helps the reader to create free communication, ideas, and exchange of ideas that lead to the use of inner resources.

Moderating will help you to find the student's internal resources and discover the student's secret skills and abilities. The pedagogue-moderator's basic work methods include methods that stimulate students to activate, activate them, identify the problem and expectations they have, organize the process of partici pating in conflicts, and set up climate of friendly cooperation.

The pedagogue-moderator acts as an intermediary between students.

Teacher-tutor. The pedagogue-maker performs pedagogical cooperation for students. He develops group assignments and creates a group discussion of a problem. The activity of a pedagogue-maker is focused on working with the subjective experiences of a student, not on information processing, just like a teacher-consultant. The teacher analyzes the interests, goals, requirements and personal aspirations of each student. Develops special exercises and tasks based on modern communication techniques, personal and team support, develops motivation methods and options for success, develops the direction of project activity.

The task of a teacher-tyutor is to help the reader to get the maximum outcomes, follow the course of study, give feedback on the assignments, organize group discussions, advise the students, support them, and maintain interest in studying the subject at all times.

The above two models developed and the teacher in it, the role of the student, their interaction in education, and the well-established system of recommendations from the ETZ process, the students will be able to independently determine their own work.

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PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

REFORMED AND RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF AHMAD DONISH: PHILOSOPHICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Axmedova Z.

Abstract.For many decades, during the Soviet period, under the rule of Marxist ideology, the philosophical problems of the Islamic heritage and the spiritual traditions of Islam were studied by scientists from the standpoint of atheistic and anti-religious thought. In religious studies, religion was seen as a form of social consciousness based on an inadequate, fantastic-illusory reflection of reality. With this approach, a set of unchanging dogmas was developed that functioned equally in various socio-economic and political conditions at all stages of the historical development of society. It is noteworthy that this approach was based on a purely epistemological definition of early forms of religions, without taking into account the content and essence of developed monotheistic religions. Meanwhile, even primitive religions, by their tribal characteristics, were, first of all, one of the forms of man's self-consciousness, and their fantasticness and illusory nature were only their incidents.

Keywords.Philosophy, religion, mysticism, astronomy, study, science, view, reformer movement

Ahmad Donish (1827-1897) is one of the great scientists and thinkers who left a significant mark in the development of philosophical and historical thought, in the spiritual heritage of the peoples of Central Asia. He was born in Bukhara. He wrote his works under the pseudonym Donish, and among the people he was lovingly called Ahmad Mahdumi Muhandis, Ahmad Mahdumi Muenzhim, Ahmadi Mahdumi Donish, and Ahmadi Kalla. The publication of his works has also been partially completed in the Tajik language as "Parchaho az Navodir ul-wakoe", "Asarhoei muntahab", in Russian "Travel from Bukhara to St. Petersburg", and in the Uzbek language "Navodir ul-wakoe" (Tashkent, 1964) in abbreviated form. Ahmad Donish left a rich philosophical, historical and literary heritage, which is studied in many countries. In particular, scholars such as S. Aini, I. Muminov, Z. Sh. Rajabov, E. Bertels, R. Hodizoda, A. A. Khaidarov and others published a number of articles and monographs that analyzed the works of Ahmad Donish. Understanding the need for change, Donish was ahead of his time. He put forward the idea of restricting the rights of an absolute monarch by creating an advisory body following the example of European parliaments and also proposed creating ministries and streamlining local government. At the same time, he could not refuse to support those traditional forms of government that were developed over the centuries by Muslim rulers and Muslim jurisprudence. Donish's attitude to religion was also special and peculiar. He was against the thought of religious leaders, as "in order to achieve the love of God, a person should abandon worldly life and devote himself only to serving him." In his opinion, a person in this life should live in pleasure and good, and for this, he must acquire knowledge and use it in his activities. "Some people believe that God gives everything to man and do nothing. But the people themselves produce material wealth," said Donish [1]. In the work "Navodir ul-vagoye", he notes, "The gift of nawodiri Kolate kasone, ki az geni sibob raẋoi yeftand" that is, "If we sit back and wait, we won't lose bread and grain from heaven. Therefore, man must work." Despite the fact that Ahmad Donish expressed his peculiar thoughts, he was a true Muslim

According to Ahmad Donish, the significance of each religion is known in its ministry for the peoples in a joint and collaborative life. In the work "Tips for the Reconciliation of Shiites and Sunnis," he writes about the history of formation and the reasons for the contention of the two movements in Islam. According to his arguments, the main goal of religion should not be to complicate the relations between representatives of different movements, but rather to call them to tolerance. Proceeding from his convictions, the thinker criticizes the discord between the various currents, and advises that the differences between them should be resolved by reason in a peaceful way. Donish writes: "... to bring out the good power of man, and to prevent greed by conquering the soul of man, Sharia law has been created." In addition, he noted: "Basically, the rules of the Quran are taken from the established rules and beliefs of the Badawi tribe, which consists of a large number of Arabs". Ahmad Donish read the works of Ibn Sino, Omar Khayyam, Navai, Jami, Fuzuli, Bedil with great interest and their influence on his attitude to life was noticeable. In that the eternal Universe, he agreed with the views of Omar Khayyam, while in the teachings about the soul and body, he used the views of Bedil. When checking the relationship between body and soul, various philosophical views of Ahmad Donish were more strongly manifested. In the beginning, Ahmad Donish recognized the beliefs of the idealistic and scholastic views of the Middle Ages. He wrote that the relationship between soul and body is a complex problem, [11] but in modern times, Donish, continuing his thoughts on the relationship of soul and body, criticizes the views of the scholastics of the Middle Ages. He writes: "When you are asked what the ninth layer of Heaven is, you will answer" Arsh (where the Creator is), and if they ask, "What is next? you cannot answer, because the Mind cannot answer and explain what is above it". Continuing his thoughts, he says: "Reason can understand and explain what is below it, and it cannot afford to think about what is above it". In his opinion, the soul has two types: "One of them is a structureless invisible phenomenon, and the second is a complex phenomenon. The initial ray of light of life descending from Allah is called the invisible soul and the soul that encompasses all space and is located below the "Arsh", and in order to create a Man and passing into the structure of stars, the Sun and the Moon are called a complex soul"[12]. Ahmad Donish concludes: "There are four elements: fire, water, earth and air. The Creator shows his art and strength from these four elements and collects the human body. Then, the most excellent and most transparent complex kind of soul is introduced into the human body"[13]. Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that Ahmad Donish was a very smart and morally educated person. The life, work and views of Ahmad Donish attracted the attention of scientists, researchers, and philosophers since his scientific contribution is relevant today. The place of Ahmad Donish in the history of Uzbekistan is significant. At one time, Ahmad Donish is the founder of the enlightenment trend with his advanced ideas awakened the Jadids. On the other hand, it is necessary to add that Ahmad Donish can be considered the last thinkerencyclopedist in Central Asia.

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ETHNOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE.

GADOYEVA LOBAR

Abstract. This article describes all the important ethnosocial aspects of a healthy lifestyle. The author emphasizes the importance of observing all historical aspects Healthy lifestyles are not "real" for themselves, but its basic and sub-national nature is only a real and socially significant event through societal and individual experiences and attitudes to health.

Keywords. Anthropopsychological, ethnosocial, medical culture, physically and mentally healthy, psychophysiological aspects, influence, a healthy lifestyle

The ethnocentric features of healthy lifestyles do not exclude the existence of national social (ethnosocial) and psychological (anthropopsychological) aspects of personality. Healthy lifestyles are not "real" for themselves, but its basic and sub-national nature is only a real and socially significant event through societal and individual experiences and attitudes to health. At this point, A. It is appropriate to remember Muhiddinov's following statement. He writes: "Human health and illnesses are both natural and social in the study of medical culture because of the two sub-human bodies and mental states that exist in the body and the mental and social phenomena that surround it. It is also necessary to consider the laws in the presence of individual consciousness. Everything that happens in the inner world of the person and the outside world is directly and indirectly reflected in health. In this context, we set out to reveal the ethnosocial and anthropopsychological aspects of healthy lifestyles. This can be explained by the following two interconnected and interdependent processes."The broader meaning of a healthy lifestyle is the way in which a healthy way of thinking, self-awareness, developmental techniques and their understanding and use by humans determine the state of mind and body health. That is, the most important goal of a healthy lifestyle is to teach the art of living on earth, building a physically healthy body, full self-awareness, spiritual perfection and happiness .The author focuses on the external environment. "Throughout human development, not only the family environment develops, but also influences the community, the existing political, social, economic, environmental, and natural environments. Therefore, it is important not only to create a healthy social and psychological environment for his family, but also to provide ongoing support for his or her place in the community. Although there is an emphasis on tautological vocabulary, it is also a reference to the influence of the external social environment on healthy lifestyles. It is true that the researcher is assigned to link the subject with various expressions, sometimes not logically relevant, but sometimes illogical. It is difficult to understand what they want to convey. So what are the ethnosocial aspects of a healthy lifestyle? Do they help find a rational solution to the problem? In the ethnosocial reality we include:

1)national economy and production processes;
2)consumption of goods and commodities;
3)national health care institutions;
4)recreational and sports facilities;
5)recreation and leisure facilities;
6)mechanisms of social security and social protection;
7)Health promotion activities and programs.

These trends, institutions and mechanisms may be related to a wide variety of industries and can sometimes be secondary or tertiary functions. For example, no manufacturing company or commodity considers healthy lifestyle to be their primary function, but it serves this purpose indirectly.

The traditions of the Uzbek ethno-medical culture are embodied in Avesto. According to our ancient tradition, a Zoroastrian man who "according to ancient traditions," had a husband, a flock, a courtyard, a 15-year-old wife who had water flowing twice a day. a man with children, a well-to-do family, good husband and good husband. Here we see water, irrigation water, and a healthy woman with a lot of living things. Chauffeur drinking in Avesto is portrayed as a symbol of health, strength and intelligence. "Zartushtra said," May my prayer be to you, O Haoma! (Say) Who in the world squeezes your juice? What good was it for him, what was the profit? "A believer, Haoma, the death-keeper, replied:" Vivaxvant was the first to squeeze my juice for the benefit of the whole world. He was so rewarded for his noble work that Vivakhvant had a son named Yima, a powerful and brilliant figure. Yima's herds were innumerable, the most beautiful and the most radiant face in humanity, and the sun was destiny. In the reign of that Yima, He made humans and animals immortal and did not dry up water, but did not destroy the plant so that people and animals could share. There was no cold and heat in the days of the cruel and fast-paced Yima king, neither the aging nor the demons. As the food improves, the morality of the people becomes stronger. When food is abundant, divine words are better understood. Consequently, a person's well-being, abandoning proper offspring, and even observing religious beliefs, depends on his or her consumption of food and his or her health. Although health is not a gift from heaven, it is transcendental in the Avesto interpretation, but it depends primarily on the individual, the type of work and nutrition he or she needs. The fire propagated in Avesto is not in vain, it cleanses the soul, protects against evil spirits and evil spirits. Our ancestors set fire to a new home, and when the baby was first laid in the cradle, they were "demonized" by fire or bottles. They want to stay healthy, to be free from bad intentions and forces, and to point out that good faith, noble thoughts and noble deeds at Avesto are the foundation of faith. Conservation of tropes, the birth of healthy offspring, the use of fresh air and water, healthy and tidy walking, a healthy and strong body, and conscious nutrition for the body. No matter how important it is to build and maintain facilities for drinking, feeding, housing, housing, and social life, factors such as religion, beliefs, morals and upbringing play an important role.

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SIGNIFICANCE AND ROLE OF NATIONAL IDEOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article emphasizes the role and importance of national ideology in the development of society. Each society in history had its own ideology. Uzbek society also has a unique and relevant national ideology. This article describes that national ideology is a set of ideas aimed at developing society based on national, universal, religious and moral values.
Keywords: national ideology, philosophy of values, national idea, spiritual heritage, spiritual culture, individual spirituality, social values, social culture, human-society relations, human qualities.

It is known that universal human values and ideas in the beginning exist as national, but as they are realized and evaluated by other nations, they take possession of the consciousness of other nations and become the property of all mankind. Any idea, hypothesis, theory has its own author. Nationwide is not falling from the sky, it is created by specific people, representatives of specific nations. Therefore, universal spiritual values are not at all national. But with all their spiritual and moral potential, they have an impact, a definite effect on the spiritual qualities and characteristics of other national communities. The development of nations, the accumulation of their economic, sociopolitical and cultural potential led to the fact that their spirituality gradually acquired the character of a nationwide, but also universal human values contain a powerful national potential that contributes to the strengthening of ethnic consolidation of nations and nationalities. Thus, national values fulfill the role of not only spiritual incentives, but also material ones. They contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the possibilities of sustainability of national characteristics, mental structure, traditions, rites and rituals of various nations and nationalities. In modern conditions, the role and significance of the national factor is becoming more and more apparent, and this process does not at all mean the desire for national isolation, arrogance, isolation. Our goal is not to separate nations, but to consolidate, bring them together, unite.

Today, the center of gravity of the problems of humanism has been transferred to a radical transformation of the CIS countries on the basis of market relations and a liberal economy, which means freedom of trade and entrepreneurshi p. Real, not abstract humanism is associated with the renewal of a qualitatively new type of personality, which is characterized by such noble qualities as honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, intransigence with people who lose their human appearance as thieves, crooks, deceivers and the like. The essence of humanism is to exalt a person, to defend his dignity, decency, the requirements of justice, the right to freedom, creativity, self-development and self-realization and other noble qualities of the individual.In his works, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev quite rightly asserts that without an ideology there is not and cannot be a single society, for the existence of man and society is determined by the struggle of progressive, democratic and reactionary ideas, seeking to stop social progress and turn back to the past wheel stories. As long as the existence of man and society is determined by the presence of ideas of good and evil, an irreconcilable struggle is waged between various forms of ideology. When a progressive ideology takes up the ideology of a reactionary society, it develops progressively, dynamically.

National ideology is a unifying flag of a nation, society, state. It is designed to unite and rally all members of society, regardless of their political orientation and social position around the national banner as a symbol of the unity of the people, their mentality and patriotism. The national idea should be completely free from any manifestations of aggressive nationalism, extremism, and disrespectful attitude to other nations and nationalities. The national idea is a concentrated expression of strength and wisdom in the noble work of educating the young generation in the spirit of fidelity to their homeland, native land. The national idea organically links the past and the present, the present and the future. We are proud of the immortal heritage of our great ancestors, but we do not dissociate ourselves from the great achievements of the entire world culture.

The reactionary ideology based on the princi ples of violence and obscurantism has a negative impact on the development of society. Historical experience shows that reactionary ideology cannot for a long time stop the movement of mankind to the heights of social progress based on the ideas of democracy, justice, fraternity and cooperation, progress and prosperity. That is why at present, a progressive, and especially a national ideology directs the development of the social, political and spiritual development of mankind. In order to fundamentally reform our society, the formation of a new theoretical consciousness, its complete liberation from the old, illusory ideas about the future of mankind and the ways of building communism, that is, a society where there will be no class of owners, there will be no different social and national communities, is of paramount importance. where the personality will be completely leveled, there will be no national culture, languages and the national ideology itself. Overcoming the inertia of old dogmatic thinking, rethinking all spiritual values, including religious ones, in particular, freeing mankind from the ideas of aggressive nationalism, religious extremism and fundamentalism, corruption and crime, localism and clan relations. Today it is necessary to proceed not only and not so much from the positions of religious extremism and fanaticism, but also in every way to raise the significance of religion as the most important component of a person's spiritual culture. Today it is not permissible, as was the case in the recent past, to contrast religion and science, to consider them incompatible anti podes.Even in the Middle Ages, our great ancestors, including Ibn Sino, argued that science and religion do not mutually exclusive, but, on the contrary, complement each other. They developed the idea that what cannot be proved today by the forces of reason must be believed, for religion is not counterintuitive, but super reasonable. Faith supplements and deepens the desire of man, to know, comprehend and realize the most secret secrets of nature, it expresses the close connection of the conscious and the unconscious.

It is impossible to agree with Albert Schweitzer's argument that national culture is not connected with spiritual values, as well as with its statement that it gives rise to conceit, arrogance and self-seduction of the national, as well as from what was created by other nations by their nation. Schweitzer announces claims on the identity of spiritual culture as a painful phenomenon. Claims that the uniqueness of the people, their individuality will never pour into the common treasury of spiritual life, are also devoid of common sense. It should be added that at the time when many peoples of the world, including the people of Uzbekistan, embarked on the path of independent existence, political, economic and spiritual independence, according to Schweitzer, it was time to erase everything nationally specific, original original. All these arguments are aimed at the denial of national culture, the spirituality of nations and nationalities and merge with the theories of Marxism-Leninism that have already sunk into history, erasing national differences, the convergence and fusion of the national spirit, national languages, holidays and even national pride. At the same time, these considerations lead to modern globalism, expressed in the desire of all peoples to live and think in an American way. Building a legal democratic society in the republic, liberalizing political and economic life, increasing the political activity of the population, creating a political culture among all citizens based on national and universal values is the fundamental goal of our society.

E.E. BERTELS ON THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF SUFISM

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Abstract Eugene Eduardovich Bertels - Soviet orientalist, professor of Leningrad State University, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, corresponding member of the Iranian Academy of Sciences, the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, the Arab Academy of Sciences in Damascus. After World War II he lived in Moscow. One of the authors of the Literary Encyclopedia and the first edition of the Encyclopedia of Islam.
Keywords: E.E. BERTELS, Qur'an and the Sunnah, SUFISM

In order to study the stages of the gradual development of Sufism, it is necessary to describe the philosophical currents that were prevalent in Muslim countries at that time. Therefore, according to the orientalist E.E. Bertels, it is important to study the history of mysticism and the stages of its gradual development.

According to E.E. Bertels, the Qur'an and the Sunnah failed to create a philosophical system. Although the collection of hadiths has been systematized, but they basically met the requirements of the practice of religious obligations. But these rules were not yet sufficient for philosophical observation in the field of theoretical matters. In order to gain an important position among the world religions, Islam needed a philosophical foundation. E.E. Bertels explains this as follows: first, Islam faced many problems when it crossed the borders of the Arabian Peninsula, second, Islam, which began to spread over vast areas, came into contact with a number of ancient religions, such as Judaism, Judaism, Christianity, and Monism, which had already established their theoretical foundations. [1;18]. Indeed, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Buddhism, and Christianity influenced the development of mysticism. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the religious-philosophical influence of religious ideas and currents, doctrines on mysticism. [3; 295.].

The characteristics of all religions were also present in the Qur'an. But Islam, which had the status of a state religion, had to prove its superiority over other religions. Physical force was also used by Islamic propagandists. But sometimes disputes are settled peacefully, that is, through compromise. Islam used all its possibilities to create a solid philosophical system. The formation of this system led to the emergence of many sects. Each region sought an answer to the question of philosophy. E.E. Bertels concluded that creating a history of the origin of all sects was a very complex mission. According to the scholar, the first majority of Muslim sects can be judged on the basis of information left by historians or in orthodox Muslim treatises. Historians have sought to systematize them on the basis of sources, and based on the hadith, have indicated their number as seventy (or seventy-two). According to that hadith, after the death of Muhammad, Muslims are divided into seventy (or seventy-two) sects (streams) in which only one is legal. [1; 19-20]. E.E.Bertels does not aim to analyze the teachings of all currents. It only describes the most important of them. In his opinion, this is enough to know what problems Muslims were interested in during this period. A group of sects poses a political issue. It is a question of who should be the legal successor of the Prophet. Supporters of Ali ibn Abu Talib, the son-in-law of the Prophet, formed the majority. But the foreigners opposed them. None of those who claimed the throne were recognized by the foreigners. They were interested not only in politics, but also in matters of understanding the essence of Islam. They therefore, for the first time, raised the question of the consequences of the grave of sin (20). But there was no single thought among foreigners on the issue. According to the Azraqis, a person who commits a sin is not considered a Muslim. This man will be subjected to eternal torment in hell. Even the minority believes that not only the sinner himself, but also all his descendants are deprived of protection. Azrakis think that not only the sinner himself, but also all his descendants are deprived of protection.

The Ibadis approached the matter objectively. They believed that the sinner could be a disbeliever, but could not be compared to a pagan. One of the most difficult issues of philosophy at that time was the question freedom of will. E.E. Bertels analyzes how the Jabaris and Qadiris approached the issue of free will. According to him, the Jabaris and Qadiris were not indifferent to this issue. Human freedom is denied by the Jabaris. According to this doctrine, the occurrence of any action depends on God, and man is only capable of mastering that action. Also, some representatives of the Jabaris express the opinion that the will of man is of no importance. Therefore, they oppose those who believe that the human will is absolutely free, and also he is responsible for any action he takes. [1; 22]. Emerging as a powerful movement of the Ismailis, the Batinis demanded a figurative interpretation of the Qur'an and and with the help of such an explanation they introduced to Islam a new Platonic doctrine of the psyche of the whole universe. According to E.E. Bertels, the ideological source of mysticism is the Indian religious-philosophical system, the new Platonism, the opposition (contradictory) sects of the early Middle Ages. Based on this, the orientalist shows that the Sufis opposed the customs, lifestyles and free thinking, such as hypocrisy, dishonesty, lying, blind worship [2; 19-26]. E.E. Bertels also mentions hammariyya (hammariyya). They recognized the doctrine of the migration of spirits and expressed the idea that God created apes and pigs from sinners. It is the advancement of ideas related to the teachings of the Hindus.

All in all, from the end of the seventh century onwards, philosophical thought developed rapidly. This philosophy also raised very complex issues.

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SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

TO THE QUESTION OF STUDYING SUICIDAL PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract.In this article emphasizes the need to study suicidal processes in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as these problems cause threatening damage to social stability. In the crisis, anomie periods of the development of society, destructive forms of deviance begin to dominate everywhere, destroying the constructive-constructive anormativeness. The considerable scale of negative, destructive types of deviant behavior, in particular suicide, in modern Karakalpakstan requires its comprehensive scientific understanding and development of practical measures to prevent and combat social problems of deviance.
Keywords: sociology of deviant behavior, the process of social development, social control, suicide, social norms, special sociological theories.

Today, the sociology of deviant behavior (from Lat. Deviatio - deviation) attracts special attention, since the crisis situation, the dynamism of the social processes that occur in our modern society, the destruction of the usual forms of social control inevitably lead to a quantitative increase in deviations, their qualitative changes.

To understand the content of the concept of "deviant behavior" is the concept of "norm". A social norm is a measure of the acceptable behavior of an individual person, social group, or organization that has historically developed in a particular society. Social norms are formed as a result of an adequate or distorted reflection in the consciousness and behavior of people of the objective laws of the functioning of society. They are embodied in legal laws, in morality, in ethics, etiquette, etc. One of the main problems of the social development of any social system is determining the direction of deviations from the norms. For example, now the classical music of I.S. Almost every educated person knows Bach, but during the life of Bach they recognized him as crazy, "not of this world," and only more than a hundred years after his death, he fell into the category of geniuses. [2]

In most cases, deviant behavior is subject to social penalties. Weak and random forms of deviation associated with a violation of the order of interaction between people (lies, rudeness, etc.) are recorded by public opinion and are adjusted directly and situationally by the partici pants in the interaction.The methods and means of punishment in relation to sustainable forms of deviation are determined by the public consciousness or the interests of the ruling elite, depending on the degree of danger of deviations.

In certain situations, "anomalies" of the norm itself are possible. Therefore, social deviations can have different meanings for society. Often they act as a means of developing the system, overcoming conservative and reactionary standards of behavior, i.e. are positive.

Negative forms of social deviations are a social pathology, for example, suicide, crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, prostitution, etc. These manifestations are dysfunctional, characterized by significant damage to a particular individual and society as a whole.

In sociology, there are several areas that explain the causes of deviant behavior. R. Merton considers the reason for ejective behavior to be inconsistency between the goals put forward by society and the means that it offers to achieve them. [3; P. 141-142] And according to the point of view of the theory of conflict, cultural patterns of behavior are deviating if they are based on the norms of another culture. [1; P. 519-550] For example, the offender is seen as the bearer of a particular subculture that is in conflict with the type of culture prevailing in a given society.

The general regularity of deviant behavior is the fact of arelatively stable relationship between various forms of deviations.These relationships can take the form of induction of several forms of social pathology, when one phenomenon strengthens another. For example, alcoholism enhances hooliganism. In other cases, on the contrary, an inverse correlation is established (levels of homicides and suicides).

There is also a dependence of all forms of manifestation of deviation on economic, social, demographic, cultural and many other factors. This problem has become especially acute today in our country, where all spheres of public life are undergoing serious changes. Traditional methods of activity do not bring the desired results. The tension in society increases when there is a mismatch between the expected and the reality. In such situations, a person is ready to change the model of his behavior, to go beyond the established norm. Significant changes are undergoing by the norms themselves, when acute socio-economic situations arise. Therefore, all cultural constraints begin to turn off, the entire system of social control is weakening.

In modern sociology, the main forms of deviant behavior include, for example, suicide, crime, alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction, etc. Each form of them has its own specifics. In accordance with the purpose of our study of suicidal phenomena, we want to briefly consider suicide.

Suicide is an intention to take a life, an increased risk of committing suicide. This form of deviant behavior of the passive type is a way of avoiding insoluble problems, of life itself.

In different eras and in different cultures, there were assessments of this phenomenon: suicide was often condemned (from the point of view of Islam, suicide is considered a serious sin). True, for some peoples, suicide was allowed and even considered mandatory in certain situations, for example, self-immolation of widows in India or hara-kiri samurai among the Japanese. Therefore, when assessing specific suicidal acts, it is necessary to identify motives and circumstances, personality traits. In many studies, you can see that the factor provoking suicidal behavior is a specific combination of characteristics such as gender, age, education, social and marital status.

Suicide is the result of a person's desire to get rid of mental suffering, in which one of the basic human instincts, the self-preservation instinct, is dulled. Mental suffering, in turn, can occur for a variety of reasons, which can be divided into three large groups:

- conflicts of a person with his environment (in the family, at school, at work, etc.), when a person considers himself to be unjustly offended;
- conflicts within oneself when a person does not like himself (appearance, status, actions, etc.);
- loss of the meaning of life, the incentive to live.

Similar circumstances can occur in any person at different stages of life, but not everyone, fortunately, suffers because of these adversities so much that they kill themselves. Such conditions of some people lead to depression, in which there is a violation of the biochemical balance in the brain and the person loses the ability to think soberly. His attention is so narrowed that it becomes difficult for him to think about anything else but his suffering and the desire to get rid of it. It is believed that such suffering is a consequence of depression, and not its cause. Be that as it may, a person actually suffers from a mental disorder and in this state commits suicide.

With all this, mental suffering and the desire to get rid of them through suicide can occur even in a person who is perceived by others as quite cheerful and successful in every sense.

It is important to understand that a person, in fact, does not want to kill himself. He wants to get rid of the pain in his own soul. Most of us do not have the skills to independently get rid of mental pain, psychological support, because nobody teaches us this. And this often ends in suicide. This may be the main cause of suicide.

Thus, among various forms of deviation, mortality for any country is an urgent problem, and its trends, causes and age and gender specificity are the subject of close study. Suicide is studied in the sociology section of deviant behavior, as it is classified as a socially passive type of deviation. However, the simple inclusion of suicide in deviant forms of behavior is only a statement that cannot reveal the whole social nature of this phenomenon, and the sociology of suicide as an independent direction of sociological science in our country has not yet been developed. Therefore, we believe that studying this issue in our republic is one of the most urgent tasks for social psychologists, sociologists, and social workers.

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SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS IS A SOCIAL MECHANISM THAT ENSURES LABOR EFFICIENCY.

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Abstract: While the process of education is a gradual study of all social norms created and established by people in society that must be followed, education is also a process of acquiring values and knowledge about things and events that have been learned and acquired by mankind. Education and upbringing are so important that they serve as a key factor in maintaining the stability and order of human social life, as well as in their dynamic development. Realizing this, human society consciously pays great attention to the development of education, the work of intellectuals and professors and scientists who play a key role in education. As Jadid Behbudi said: "To live in the world, you need secular knowledge and science". The leader of this science and the leader of hard scientific work is, first of all, the teacher, the teacher and the professor. That is, the contribution of intellectuals working in the education system in the transmission of knowledge created, applied and developed in each era from one generation to another, in the training of potential personnel for the development of society is enormous. Taking into account the already described fact in mind, this article theoretically considers that the human factor and its social aspects are some of the important factors in increasing labor efficiency in the education system.

Key words: education, upbringing, working collective, human factor, human relationships, labor efficiency

It is known from the history of human culture that upbringing and educating a person has always been an actual issue. It is also known from history that the first academic scholars and schools, created in ancient times, were focused on the education and upbringing of the state and progressive people. Socrates was focused on the morality, Plato - on the idea, mental and emotional education, Aristotle - on the ideal citizen, Confucius in ancient China - on the perfect man (jun-tzi) and Sen-tzu - on the educated man, the Old Avesto's "Good Thought", "Good Word" and Ideas such as "Good Deeds", the views of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni and Abu Ali ibn Sina were focused on the upbringing of a perfect and harmonious person. The idea that upbringing, is the meaning of human life is proof of our point. One of the great issues was the upbringing of humanised and enlightened people in the European Enlightenment of the XVII-XVIII centuries and the patriotic, enlightened and anti-oppressive, Jordanian in the XIX century.

While we briefly review the content of the most important ideas in the life of education and upbringing, we can see that the work of such specialists as educators, teachers, scholars and professors, who make the most important contribution to the education of people in these ideas, is incomparable. Although the state's demands in the process of education and upbringing in social life are not so noticeable in educating the perfect person, giving him modern knowledge, the young people taught by these professionals in educational institutions, adopt and master all social disciplines and knowledge.

It is no secret that the reforms which are being implemented in our country, are working to effectively organize and support the work of professors and teachers, to increase their prestige in society and the attention paid by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, in spite of all this progress, the strict management of the quality of education in many higher educational institutions imposes strict requirements on teachers to achieve various indicators without creating conditions, training and retraining as well as unfairly setting these requirements. Attracting young teachers to fulfill these requirements, thus trying to increase the efficiency of work, fails in its management process without preserving the tradition of teacher-student. Indeed, the global community is evolving dramatically. The same is true economic and social life. In such a situation, the consequences of haste, demanding more science, putting social factors aside and looking at the human factor only as a money-making subject can lead to stress, money laundering, secondary morality, and corruption in society. This is because placing a high demand on science and doing it with urgency can bring good results in the short term, but can also have a huge negative impact and harm in social life. At the same time, the departure of intellectuals and scientists from conscientiousness, impartiality and objectivity in the teaching of science and the development of science to students leads to selfishness and the pursuit of quantity in the scientific community. Most importantly, in social life and in the labor community, a system of labor activity outside the realm of conscience and ethics can emerge. It can also lead to the causes and factors that lead to the subsequent alienation of professors from their own work if education does not pay attention to the social factors of their work. President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "It is known that the state and society spend at least 30-40 years, a lot of work and money for a doctor of science, professor, especially an academician to become a real scientist". He recognizes that it requires a lot of time and money, evaluates the hard work of scientists, professors and teachers working in the higher education system. [2, p. 177] The introduction of an education system at the level of modern demand, on the other hand, always requires the allocation of labor, research, creativity, time and material resources, of course. Constant updating of world-class education, increasing the scientific potential and quality of the trained personnel involves the targeted use of many different levels of short-term and long-term investments on a planned basis. Also, attention directed to the social aspects of the "human factor" helps to maintain the trend between stability and development in labor activity. Proof of this is Elton Mayo's (1880-1949) "Theory of Human Relations", one of the world's scientific theories, pushed to the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. In his view, the worker is not a mindless robot, but an individual with a certain social need in the pursuit of prestige, self-esteem, self-worth, approval by others, personal goals and interests. [3, 24 p.]. Therefore, it's proved that education system is a source of employment and professors with scientific potential, based on the theory of "human relationshi ps" and the collective nature of our national mentality, initiative, cooperation with the workforce, "spirit of solidarity" in institutions and the formation of a "sense of community" and the use of appropriate methods based on a harmonious system of material and spiritual incentives should be consistent with our modern democratic society. It is known from history that in any period, scientists and scholars always demonstrated their creative potential with the attention and support of the state and the creation of a favorable social environment for them in society. Scientists and high-potential people moved to different cities and countries from the regions where there was no proper governmental attention to scientists, where the social environment was unhealthy, in order to find freedom of scientific creativity. People with scientific potential are the capital that ensures the future well-being of any state, and their place and role in today's information societies is great. To what extent do state and society and government officials value human potential, protect them from excessive paperwork and bureaucratic hurdles, and create conditions and opportunities for their scientific and free creativity in the training of specialists for all sectors of society and the high level of their scientific potential. We believe that it depends on the application of motivational social mechanisms that affect the increase of labor productivity.

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STATE AND LAW

SUBJECTS OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

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Abstract: This article reflects on the concept of investment activities, their types and general description. The article provides definitions for the concepts of the subject of investment activity, participant of investment activity, individual, citizen, sole proprietor, legal entity, resident, investor, contractor, user of capital investment objects, and makes comparative analysis of the legislation on new and old investments and investment activity.

Keywords: subject of investment activity, participant of investment activity, investment activity, individual, citizen, individual entrepreneur, legal entity, resident, investor, contractor, user of capital investment objects.

Today, one of the main functions of every developing country is to attract investment to the economy. In this regard, a number of steps are being taken in our country, as well. In particular, practical work has been accomplished to introduce public-private partnership mechanisms, which are one of the most effective means of attracting investment, in a number of social and industrial sectors of the country, including health, education, infrastructure, information technology, electrical engineering, transport and energy.

As a result of these efforts, in 2019, the rate of foreign direct investment amounted to $ 4.2 billion, which was 3.7 times more, in other words increase to $ 3.1 billion in comparison to 2018. The share of investment in GDP reached to 37% [1].

In his speech to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "I would like to emphasize that a significant part of the investments that will be made in 2020 will be foreign direct investment and loans. In order to support the investors, additional mechanisms are being introduced such as paying taxes by installments and partially covering the cost of infrastructure construction by the state."

One of the main factors for increasing investment attractiveness is stability, accuracy, conciseness and clarity of the current legislation in the country for investment entities. As lawyer A. Vedernikov [2] asserts that "supporting the expansion of investment relations should be the main purpose of state regulation."

On December 25, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investments and Investment Activities" was adopted [3]. With the entry into force of this law on January 26, 2020, changes and reforms in the field of investments and investment activities have been implemented and a single unified law, which is directly applicable in investment area have been adopted into practice.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investments and Investment Activities", the concept of investment entities is defined as citizens, individual entrepreneurs and legal entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, residents, public administration and local authorities, foreign countries, administrative or territorial bodies of foreign countries, international organizations and foreign legal entities and citizens, as well as stateless persons are subjects of investment activity. As it can be seen from this norm, the subjects of civil law are simultaneously the subjects of investment activity, as well.

In comparison to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On investment activity" of 09.12.2014 [4], according to the article 9, the following categories are entitled to be subjects of investment activity (investors and parties to the investment activity): citizens (individuals) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal entities which are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan; governmental bodies and local governmental institutions; foreign states, administrative or territorial bodies of foreign states, international organizations and foreign legal entities and citizens, as well as stateless persons.

Investors can act as customers (depositors), lenders, buyers, and also perform the functions of a party to the investment activities in accordance with the law.

According to Russian scholars V.V.Gushin and A.A.Ovchinnik, the subjects become investors when they invest in production for profit [5]. B.Samarxodjaev believes that the legal status of a foreign investor is regulated by special (foreign and national) legislation [6].

Parties to the investment activity act as a contractor on the basis of an agreement with an investor.

If we pay attention to the development trends of the definition given to the subjects of investment activity, we can understand that in the former law, the subjects of investment activity are referred to as investors and participants of investment activity. Also, the Law does not reflect the fact that in accordance with the law, investors can act as a customer (investor), lender, buyer, as well as a participant in investment activities, which was stated in the Law adopted on December 25, 2019.

In addition, it can be seen that in the former version of the law, individual entrepreneurs were not recognized as subjects of investment activities.

In the legal literature, the notion of the subject of investment activity is defined in different ways. In particular, A.V.Mayfat divides the subjects of investment activity into the following types: organizer of investment activity, investor, professional participants of investment activity [7]. According to I.Y.Selovalnikova, the theory of "subjects of investment activity" includes the concept of "collective" or "institutional" investors [8].

Although the law adopted on December 25, 2019 defines the concept of subjects of investment activity, the concept of participants in investment activity still remains ambiguous.According to the author, the concept of participants in investment activities should also be clearly defined in the law. Since these cases clarify the issue of legislation, privileges and additional guarantees which are applicable to the subjects of investment activity and participants of investment activity.

In conclusion, we can say that the interpretation of definition of the concept of investment entities by national and foreign legal scholars varies from the notion specified in our legislation. Thus, the definition can be enhanced with the followings "the organizer of investment activities", "investors", "professional participants in investment activities".

In addition, as it was mentioned above, at the present time, there is a shortage in defining the notion of subjects of investment activity and participants of investment activity in our national legislation. As a result, these circumstances are leading to misunderstandings in ascertaining the rights and obligations of these individuals, the applicable legislation, and the privileges and preferences.

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INCREASE THEIR SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL POTENTIAL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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Abstract: Increase their scientific and cultural potential in the development of women's rights. The article talks about contemporary issues related to women.

Keywords: women's rights, socio-political activities, the legitimate interests of women, active participation in socio-political life, socio-economic life.

The new law guarantees gender equality in Uzbekistan, which shows that the issue has risen to the level of public policy, and it is a sign of the country's progress in the field of human rights.

Scientific and pedagogical institutions can carry out activities in the field of education and carry out outreach activities to promote women's rights and gender equality. This can take the form of meetings, community outreach and training. Collaboration with the media, government, commercial organizations, religious leaders, civil society, and academics can significantly increase advocacy strategies and deliver key messages to a wide audience and to specific target groups. Given the fact that scientific-pedagogical institutions usually have limited resources for promoting rights, they should prioritize issues and develop strategies aimed at the most efficient transmission of key messages.

In addition to general awareness-raising campaigns, research institutes can develop targeted thematic campaigns, for example, on issues related to women's rights and gender equality. Research institutes should also be aware of related issues that affect vulnerable groups of women and girls (e.g. age discrimination; minority or migrant status; disability). These kinds of questions can form the basis of targeted campaigns. In order to reach the target group, it is necessary to identify and use appropriate opportunities for working with the population, as well as communication strategies.

Research institutes can use television, radio and print media to publicize topics related to women's rights and gender equality. The law requires state broadcasters in many OSCE participating States to devote acertain portion of their airtime to public service broadcasting and social issues; scientific and pedagogical institutes can collaborate with them to transmit messages of public content, cover recent events, participate in interviews and other types of programs on women's rights and gender equality.

Research institutes can also take initiatives to train journalists to cover these issues in a human rights and gender-sensitive manner. Web sites and social networks. Scientific and educational institutions can prepare online publications and other online materials, as well as use social networks to increase awareness of citizens about women's rights and gender equality. For publications and campaigns to promote the rights of women, the websites of academic and research institutes can be used. Facebook, Twitter, and other social networks are an inexpensive way to inform young people.

Research and educational institutions can independently organize meetings or social events in which various groups, including representatives of civil society, academia and the media, as well as associations of victims, officials and prominent political figures, can participate in order to discuss issues related to women's rights and gender equality. The attention attracted to such events can increase public awareness and trigger further debate at the national level. At these events, one can also discuss emerging issues or initiatives regarding legislative and political changes.

In addition, research and teaching institutions can use interactive and creative methods to promote women's rights and gender equality. For example, this can be done through the presence of research institutes at street fairs, theater, music and art festivals; exhibitions, parades and charity events. Such activities are best carried out in collaboration with partners from civil society.

Children and youth are an important audience when it comes to women's rights and gender equality. Scientific and pedagogical institutes can develop special strategies for reaching these groups, including creating appropriate communication materials and actively involving children and youth in this area. Research and educational institutions can also play an important role in promoting the systematic inclusion of the theme of women's rights and gender equality in school curricula and educational activities, in particular through human rights education programs.

Scientific and pedagogical institutes should provide training and capacity building on women's rights and gender equality. This activity can be effectively implemented in collaboration with civil society organizations, dealing with these issues. The survey shows that despite the importance training and capacity building programs these programs are, according to Scientific and pedagogical institutes, the least used strategies for promoting rights. This situation may be caused by lack of financial and human resources; however, a number of Scientific and pedagogical institutes carry out targeted training as well as capacity building programs in the field of rights women and gender equality.

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TO THE QUESTION OF FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The article considers the most significant sphere of interests of modern society and the most important part of the activity of the modern state - social policy. The author emphasizes the development and implementation of social policies aimed at ensuring the conditions of human life, the implementation and development of his intellectual and professional potential in modern Uzbekistan.
Keywords: social policy, meeting people's needs, development principles, five priority areas for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reforming public life.

The most significant sphere of interests of modern society and the most important part of the activity of the modern state is social policy. It is closely connected with the type and level of development of society, with the mentality of the population, with the goals and objectives that society sets for itself in its social development. Therefore, one of the most important functions of modern Uzbekistan is the development and implementation of a social policy focused on ensuring the living conditions of a person, the implementation and development of his intellectual and professional potential. The social policy of our state is reflected in the social policy of organizations that perform a complex set of functions, acting as certain mechanisms: social assistance and protection of employees, attracting and retaining employees, improving the socio-economic results of work and the competitiveness of the enterprise, individual labor stimulation, investment in personnel, the "lever" of the management of the labor collective, compensation for low wages.

The most important task of state social policy is to achieve a certain level of balance in public life through: a) the provision of state guarantees to prevent the maximum negative consequences of natural disasters, hunger, disease, global processes; b) the redistribution of material resources, coordination of organizational efforts aimed at ensuring and improving the standard of living achieved by a given country through taxes, the development of charity, entrepreneurship in combination with repressive means. [4]

Particular attention in relation to the social sphere is confirmed by the fact that 2020 is declared in Uzbekistan as the Year of the Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy. [1] Also, the importance of this area is legislatively enshrined in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (No. 4947, 02/07/2017) "On the strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", where "Development of the social sphere" is included in the strategy for five priority areas for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 years. This document clearly outlines the principles of development of various sectors of the social sphere, including, increasing employment and real incomes of the population, improving the system of social protection and protecting the health of citizens, increasing the socio-political activity of women, implementing targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing, development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures, the development of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports, the improvement of state youth policy. It should be noted that the significance of the above principles and achievements in the social sphere in 2019 were recently highlighted in the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis. [2]

The President of our country repeatedly repeats that our main goal is to satisfy the needs of people. These sincere words very accurately reflect our national social policy. Thanks to historical transformations, the state became closer to the people, finally began to work for the people. The activities of the Virtual and People's Receptions of the President of the country are in the center of attention and study of the entire world community. After all, their work is aimed at implementing reforms in the fields of education, health, the social sector, the hopes and aspirations of the whole people. For example, the creation of the Ministry of Preschool Education has become a new mechanism in the public administration system of our republic. Along with this, the parallel development and reform of the system of higher and secondary education of our republic creates a solid foundation for the further development of Uzbekistan, and occupying its worthy place in the world community. [5]

But at the same time, there are certain problems of the social policy of our state, which are in the center of attention of specialists in various fields of social sciences - economists, sociologists, political scientists. It should be noted that in our republic many studies are published concerning social policy issues. But the works written from the standpoint of political science are still not enough. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that the problems of the social state and social policy are still considered in the Republic of Uzbekistan as economic and managerial. Therefore, it must be emphasized that the activities for the development and implementation of social policy will be productive only if all levels act in unity of goals and means, if the structure of powers and responsibilities for each level is consistently carried out, with the creation of their consistent system. And it is always necessary to take into account the complexity of social policy, since the development of the social sphere is aimed at:

- consistent increase in employment and real incomes of the population;
- improving the system of social protection and protecting the health of citizens;
- increasing the socio-political activity of women;
- implementation of targeted programs for the construction of affordable housing;
- development and modernization of road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures;
- development of the sphere of education, culture, science, literature, art and sports;
- improvement of state youth policy.

Thus, the modern socio-economic, spiritual, psychological and material spheres in the Republic of Uzbekistan are a multidimensional system, therefore, the current situation of social policy requires the adoption of adequate measures, primarily in the field of developing a system of social protection of the population and ensuring social security, which can only be achieved by reforming public life, conducting a competent and effective social policy of the state. Reforming public life deeply affects not only the mechanism of managing society, but also the whole range of interests of individuals, labor collectives, classes, nationalities, social and professional groups and segments of the population.

Among the factors contributing to the harmonization of the interests of the individual and society, guaranteeing the protection of the interests of a person, his rights and freedoms, a special place belongs to the social policy of the state and the entire infrastructure of social work with various groups of the population. One of the main tasks of social policy at the present stage is the social protection of the population from the effects of the negative consequences of market relations in the economy. This, in turn, implies:

- maintaining a balance between the monetary incomes of the population and commodity resources;
- creating favorable conditions for improving the living conditions of citizens;
- development of the service sector for the population, satisfaction of its demand for the quality of goods and services;
- expansion of the material base for strengthening the health of the population, the growth of its education and culture.

An important place in the politics of any state is occupied by ensuring social justice in society, a manifestation of the degree of humanity of state policy, because the stronger it is, the more obvious is the humanistic essence, the humanistic meaning of the direction of social development. [3, P. 49]

In connection with the foregoing, we believe that the modern direction of the social policy of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the comprehensive development of our society, its ability to civic unity is another step in Uzbekistan's entry into a number of developed democratic countries of the world.

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EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: This article discusses the analysis of the integration process within the European Union. It examines the issues of formation and development trends of integration cooperation within the framework of the association. A special place is given to assessing the level of integration of the EU member states based on the analysis of mutual trade and investment cooperation. The characteristic of the role of the EU in the modern world economy is given. The European Union is the only "superpower" that is increasing its importance by the simple fact of the legal expansion of its territory. The consequences of the expansion cannot but affect the vital interests of the states of the region that remain outside the integration group. With regard to the evolution of the institutional structure of the European Union and the decision-making process, the constant expansion of democratic principles in the decision-making procedure within the EU (increasing the number of issues adopted by the majority and strengthening the role of parliament) leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of the EU. Since the driving force of the integration process is often the political will of individual leaders and supporting elites, therefore, the main issue that integration is designed to solve is the question of methods and ways of managing public life in the new conditions, and this issue is based on the understanding that many problems The modern world is easier to tackle on a supranational basis, together.

Keywords. integration, world economic relations, integration processes, the European Economic Community, regional integration, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Coal and Steel Association, the European Union, the Treaty of Rome, the Customs Union, the Maastricht Treaty, intraregional trade, foreign direct investment

The EU has been upgrading the older Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with the Central Asian partners. It signed a new Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) with Kazakhstan in December 2015, to which the European Parliament gave its consent in December 2017. The agreement has been applied provisionally since May 2016, pending ratification by the EU's national parliaments. An EPCA with Kyrgyzstan was initialled in July 2019, while negotiations with Uzbekistan were launched in November 2018. Both countries had concluded PCAs with the EU that have been in force since 1999. Tajikistan, whose PCA has been in force since 2010, has expressed interest in opening negotiations on a new bilateral agreement. Mongolia's PCA with the EU entered into force in November 2017. EU relations with Turkmenistan are governed by the 2010 Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters, as the European Parliament made ratification of the PCA signed in 1998 contingent on the existence of a system to check progress on human rights.

For the EU, Central Asia has always been a lower priority area given the greater interests and more urgent developments in its immediate neighbourhood. But NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan, the export of violent extremism after the rise and fall of ISIS, massive Chinese investments, and Russian attempts to regain influence have inflicted collateral damage on the EU in the promotion of its interests formulated in the 2007 Central Asia Strategy. Adopted by the June Foreign Affairs Council under the sub-heading "New Opportunities for a Stronger Partnership", the 2019 EU strategy is essentially a repackaged, albeit much more detailed, version of the former one, with core ideas in "connectivity" remaining the same with regard to sustainable, comprehensive, and rules-based initiatives. There is, however, a collateral benefit to be obtained for the EU in the pursuit of its interests in the most salient domains of transportation, border management, and commerce.

The new EU Central Asia Strategy was endorsed by the Council in June 2019. The earlier version of the strategy from 2007 has been updated to focus on resilience (covering areas such as human rights, border security, environment), prosperity (with a strong accent on connectivity), as well as regional cooperation. It also puts a greater emphasis on Central Asia-Afghanistan relations. The importance of a regional approach and of regional cooperation is also stressed by the EU-Central Asia Ministerial Meetings, the last one (15th) having taken place in July 2019 in Bishkek.

Kazakhstan is an important source of oil imports to the EU (about 8%) and Turkmenistan has significant potential for future supplies of natural gas, in particular if the planned Trans-Caspian Pi peline is built.With regard to neighbouring Afghanistan and related security challenges, the EU assists the Central Asian partners in border security management and fight against drug trafficking. An EU-Central Asia high-level political and security dialogue takes place regularly since 2013. There are EU Delegations in all countries in Central Asia, since the one to Turkmenistan was opened in July 2019. The EU Delegation to Mongolia was opened in 2017.

The Central Asian states receive funding from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI): EUR 1 028 million for 2014-2020 (up from EUR 750 million for 2007-2013), which includes both bilateral assistance and regional programmes (EUR 360 million). The assistance focuses on education, regional security, sustainable management of natural resources and socio-economic development. Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are no longer eligible for the bilateral parts of the DCI since they have gained upper-middle-income-country status, but they continue to have access to the regional programmes. The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) operates in all the states except for Turkmenistan, where civil society organisations are too few in number, too poorly organised and too strictly controlled.

The EU cannot afford to ignore Central Asia, where despite a surface calm, the potential for instability and conflict is high. Central Asia is important for the EU's future energy security. Public health systems there are in a critical state, creating ideal conditions for epidemics. Islamic radicalism, though not a current danger, is another potential challenge. Progress on human rights and good governance has been slow. The region is a major route for drug trafficking, and instability, if it develops, would seriously hinder efforts at nation-building in neighbouring Afghanistan.

EU assistance to the region has largely taken the form of technical assistance implemented through the program (TACIS) that was designed in 1991 to support transition to market economies and reinforce democracy and the rule of law in the post-Soviet space. That program has included a number of large trans-national projects in transport, drugs, border controls and energy which show few results for the time and money invested. Despite some assistance given to combating drug trafficking, the potential for ill-gotten gains from the drug trade continues to undermine efforts.

The approach to development has been fragmented and project-driven, rather than strategic, and has clung to a model of regional cooperation that has proven to be a non-starter due to the reluctance of Central Asian states to work together. The EU has attempted to promote food security through budget support in return for reforms but progress is difficult to measure. While existing development and aid mechanisms are to be combined into a new single instrument in 2007, the nature of this new instrument remains to be determined; there are concerns that it, too, will be informed by an unrealistic attempt to foster regional cooperation.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF TRANSPARENCY IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE FIRST INSTANCE HEARING IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article describes how the principle of transparency and openness in criminal cases in the first instance court session, its content and meaning, the constituent elements of conducting a closed court session, as well as developed proposals for a further improvement of procedural law.
Key words: criminal cases, first instance court hearing, transparency, openness, criminal proceeding, the principles of appropriateness, a closed hearing, relationship, public assessors.

Transparency in the conduct of the proceedings - the development of a legal culture and the tasks to eliminate legal nihilism and effective way to strengthen public confidence in the judicial system. Recognition of publicity as a major and important rule in production of criminal proceedings follows from the basic principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the basic principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Open trial of criminal cases in the courts has a huge legal, political and social significance. Open proceedings in criminal courts will create conditions for the education of citizens in the spirit of respect for the law and, establishing public control over the judiciary.

In order to publicize the consideration of criminal cases in the first instance trial, in the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) of the Republic of Uzbekistan (article 19) as a general rule, it is stated that criminal cases in all courts are open. Open trial of criminal cases in the court session of the court of first instance is the guarantor of the rights of participants in the process, especially the rights of the defendant.

Transparency and general principle of cases at agiven time are fundamental legal safeguards to increase people's trust in justice, provision of its availability and constant maintenance of relationship with the public.

Comparing the transparency and openness of the judiciary, Professor A.Muhammadiev writes: the trend of transparency of judiciary is examination of cases in all court proceedings in open court with the participation of any person under 16 years of age and public contents of judgments. The trend of transparency of the judiciary serves to improve the operation of the court, it strengthens relationships of apopulation, provides the public with information on the rights of judicial protection of the judiciary, gives an estimate of the quality of justice, puts the activities of the judiciary under control of morality of public opinion to ensure compliance with the rights of parties increases trust to court decisions, in general provides the confidence and respect for the court. Restriction of publicity of judicial review is permitted in compliance with the legislature [1, P.202].

At this time, participation of the representatives of the mass mediain the courts serves for transparency and openness of judiciary, thus ensuring the constitutional rights of the public to taking objective, complete and reliable information [2, P.13]. Along with this, in order to prevent the mass mediafrom violation of the rights of participants in the court process, the relationship between the mediaand the judiciary should be based on the principles of appropriateness, norms of ethics, relativity, and permission to information.

The publicity of the court session appears as a guarantee to candid thoughts and the right to declare wash without hindrance. Transparency makes it possible to control the various branches of power, and thus affect their activities. The universality of the proceedings gives opportunity to achieve justice [3, P.19].

In general, publicity at a meaningful consideration of the criminal case as the general rules includes the following constituent elements:

- The right of interested parties to the information on the conduct of pre-trial cases of criminal proceedings;
- The right of interested parties to the information about the beginning of the criminal proceedings and the decisions of the criminal proceedings;
- The right to public participation, including participation of family members in the hearing proceedings.
- The right to public announcement of the sentence;
- The right to information to the public about the conduct and outcome of the trial.

As an exception to the general rule, it is stipulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan that, in cases of acts contrary to the protection of the interests of State secrets, in criminal cases of sexual crimes, and criminal cases committed by persons under the age of eighteen, provided examination of cases in closed court session in order to prevent disclosure of personal data of citizens or information to humiliate or demean a person, the victim, a witness or the other person involved in the case as well as with purpose of protecting their families or close relatives. (article 19 of CPC RU)

The cases in closed court session is carried out in the reasonable determination of the court, on the basis of all the requirements of the criminal proceedings at the hearing of first instance. The court ruling on the proceedings in closed session may be issued in respect of all or parts of the proceedings, and the court must provide specific facts which were for the adoption of this decision.

Private litigation is not considered aviolation of the principle of transparency, it only limits the process. In a democratic state, in terms of national security or of public order, as well as at the request of the interests of minors in order to protect the privacy or violations of the assumption of interests of justice, the media, as an exception may not be admitted to the trial. If it is considered that the open court violated the rights of minors to protect the rights of minors for consideration of criminal case litigation involving minors may be considered at a closed hearing.

Situations in which the examination of cases in private should be clearly defined in the legislature.This is an important condition for the proper determination of relationships between transparency and secrecy in the conduct of criminal cases.

However, due to the assumption of unlimited publicity it is not allowed to violate the rights of participants in criminal proceedings, especially personal, family or other secrets protected by the legislation.

In this sense, it is important to define the difference in the law with regard to criminal proceedings between openness and secrecy. On the basis of the above, in order to improve the legal basis of the principle of transparency in the first instance review of the criminal case, the following proposals can be offered:

Firstly, it would lead the appropriateness in relation to audio and video imeyushih personal information, both with regard to personal perpiskam and personal telegraphic communications, that is, the consent of the owner, otherwise they are shown and tested in a closed trial.

Secondly, the CPC also enshrined Republic of Uzbekistan that sentences and rulings in all cases made public (Article 19). Using the experience of the law in certain st.241 Code of Criminal Procedure, in cases in closed court session must be able to announce only the introduction and the decision of the sentence.

Thirdly, taking into account the social and legal significance of the principle of transparency, in order to avoid unjustified criminal trial in a closed court session, consideration of cases unreasonably and illegally in closed hearings to evaluate a violation of criminal procedural law it would be appropriate to note in article 487 of the Criminal Procedure Code as one of the foundations to cancel the decision of the court.

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TECHNICAL SCIENCES

DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OBJECT OF THE CURRICULUM IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: With the development of modern information technologies, informatization and automation in all spheres of society are growing rapidly. This can be seen in the higher education system as well. Based on this situation, the following article develops a conceptual model of the curriculum, which is one of the main objects of the higher education system. Through the conceptual model, the curriculum can be integrated into an office system in higher education.

Keywords: higher education, training program, conceptual model, automation, stationery system, subject, education system.

One of the main documentary objects of the administrative process in higher education institutions is the curriculum (curriculum). This document serves as the basis for many other documents. The curriculum covers all aspects of the four-year learning process of the course, the distribution of hours. On this basis, the lesson schedule is formed. The distribution of qualifications and pedagogical practices will also be outlined in this document. In order to attach a document to the office information system, it is first necessary to develop a model of it. Below are the basics of model development and the model itself.

The curriculum consists of several parts. Parts such as the curriculum title, subjects, and schedule of the learning process are the main elements of the model curriculum. Curriculum title is determined by the following symbols: (curriculum code, type of education, approved time).

There may be one or more curricula for each type of education. That is, different courses of different types of education can be taught on the basis of different curricula. Therefore, the curriculum must be approved.

Students of different types of education are taught in several subjects during the academic year. The sciences must belong to one science block (zone). A fan of the same name located in two blocks is two fans. Fan blocks are identified by the following symbols: (fan block code, block name).

For example:

block code	**block name**
1	Humanities and socio-economic sciences
2	Mathematical and natural sciences
3	General professional sciences
4	Special sciences of the direction
5	Additional disciplines of education

Science is defined by the following symbols: (science code, science name, cipher, elective science). For example:

subject code	subject name	cipher	selesction subject
1	History		N
2	English		N
3	mathematics		Y

Information on lectures, internships, laboratories, seminars and independent study hours of science is determined by the following symbols: (science code, lecture hours, seminar hours, laboratory hours, independent study hours, practical training hours). For example:

subject code	subject name	lecture	practical training	seminar	laboratory	independent learning
1	History	38		38		36
2	English	48	24	46		40

Information about the subjects in the curriculum is determined by the following symbols: (curriculum code, subject, semester).

Working curricula are developed on the basis of standard curricula. The working curriculum consists of a title, science sections. The title of the working curriculum is defined by the following symbols: (working curriculum code, type of education, approved time).

Students of each type of education can study on the basis of one or more working curricula. The subjects of the working curriculum should be attached to one of the departments of the university. Information about the subjects in the working curriculum is determined by the following symbols: (working curriculum code, department, subject, semester, weekly hours).

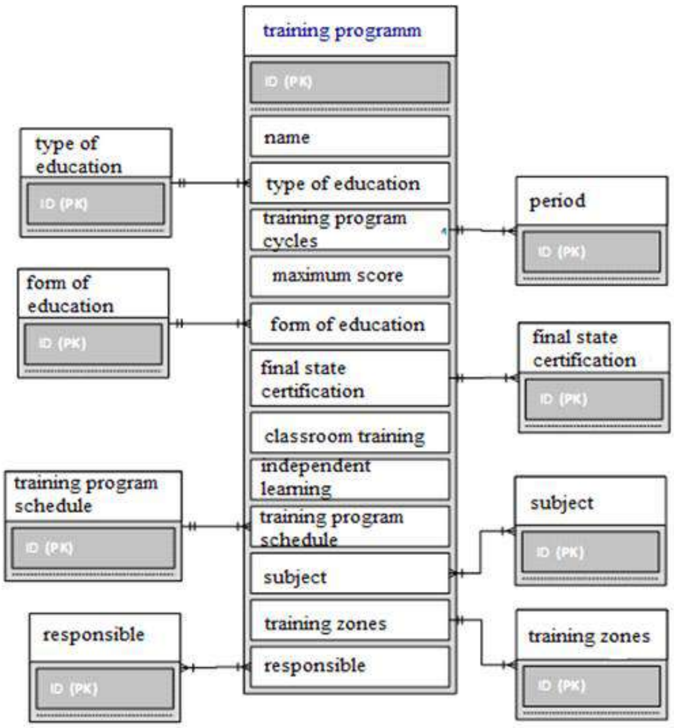

Figure1. Conceptual model of curriculum document

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TO RESEARCH THE METHOD OF SEPARATING FIBERS SUITABLE FOR SPINNING ON A NEEDLE DRUM

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Abstract.This article examines the process of interaction of fibrous material and headset teeth during the separation of long fibers from the fibrous waste produced at the plant.

As a result, it is possible to determine the state of vibration that occurs during the separation of fibrous material with the drum heads and to substantiate methods to ensure the efficiency of separation.

Keywords. Cotton, cotton fiber, needle drum, headset, spinning, tension, fiber waste, lint, ulyuk, fiber separation unit, rotational speed, forces, center of gravity.

Based on the analysis of existing research, the article provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the diagnostic problem of the equipment under consideration, a rapid assessment of the technical condition of the needle drum - a testament to the relevance of the work and requires a serious study of the conditions of its continuous use and maintenance. Therefore, in order to achieve the goal set in the study, in particular, to improve the methods of determining the technical condition of needle drums, it is necessary to solve the following main tasks:

- Development of a method for determining the diagnostic parameters of the technical condition of the needle drum;
- Carrying out of experimental researches on change of parameters of a vibrating state of a drum;
- to determine the effect of technological modes of the drum on the vibration state of the functional units and product quality.

Additional research objectives include:

- Development and implementation of a method of mechanization to improve the technical condition of the needle drum;
- Development of recommendations for improving the conditions of drum monitoring, maintenance and repair in the production of yarn prone to spinning;
- Calculation of the economic effect of the introduction of recommendations for the normalization of the technical condition of the drum.

Solving the tasks outlined in this section requires the implementation of appropriate theoretical and experimental research. For theoretical research, we use the mathematical operations of differential and integral calculus, as well as methods of analytical geometry, the basic principles of the theory of oscillations of rigid and damping structures, reliability of technical systems and continuous environment mechanics.

To obtain the experimental results, we use standard methods of determining the parameters of the series instruments and vibration state, as well as methods of planning, analysis, optimization of the experiment, mathematical statistics and basic principles of applied mathematics. In some cases, in analytical and experimental studies, original methods have been used to study fibrous products based on the results of previous studies [1].

The research was carried out on the basis of modern computer programs, the necessary calculations, experimental processing and implementation of data from a universal software product MatCad, as well as using specially developed software tools in the programmed environment Solid Worcs.

The observed vibration conditions in technological equipment have an active effect on changes in the properties of textile materials. The vibration state of the working bodies of the equipment used in the technological process is fully reflected in the vibration of the identical structures, which indicate the general dynamic state of the machine.

It depends on the strength of the frame and shafts, the stiffness of the supports, the quality of the balance and so on. The intensity of vibration processes is determined by the friction and kinematic operating conditions of the bearings of the nodes, which are characterized by the following types of vibration conditions [2]:

- balance;
- allowable imbalance;
- limit allowable imbalance;
- critical condition of imbalance.

An important scientific direction of the work [3] is to study the vibrotribological interaction of the working parts of this fiber separation machine with the fibrous material.

It is known that the efficiency of needle drums is determined by fulfilling the requirement to transfer the entire mass of fiber from the vibrating drum to the main drum.

In this regard, the type of tools used in the working mechanisms, their speed mode, the condition of the conductor and the properties of the processed fibrous material are taken into account.

The main working zone from the fiber receiving zone is the open thermodynamic system. Its main features are the volume of the medium and the duration of the vibrotribological interaction of the combined working bodies with the transferred fibrous currents.

To assess the stability of the process under consideration [4], it is recommended to use the energy theory of frictional contact developed in the study. In this regard, taking into account the characteristics of fiber separation technology, we introduce a number of conditions:

- fiber transition zone "vibrating drum - separating drum" - is an open thermodynamic system and its composition is a vibrotribological complex in the loading state, which consists of contraction (vibrating drum), indenter (cotton fiber) and intermediate material (dirt, air, moisture, etc.) includes;
- Taking into account the fact that the spinning drum separates a bunch of fibers by 70-80% of individual fibers, a single fiber can be considered as an elementary component of the flow of technological cotton fiber;
- to ensure the transition of the fiber from the set of the vibrating drum to the set of the separating drum, the surface of which interacts with at least two teeth of the set of working bodies, which are connected at the same time;
- the fiber cannot fall from the vibrating drum set under the influence of centrifugal force or air flow;
- the ends of the fibers interacting with both working bodies at the same time are held under the influence of the frictional force on the teeth of the headset, which is calculated on the basis of the Euler formula;
- there is no interaction of fibers in the technological flow.

The contact diagram of the fiber with the vibrating drum headset is shown in Figure 1.

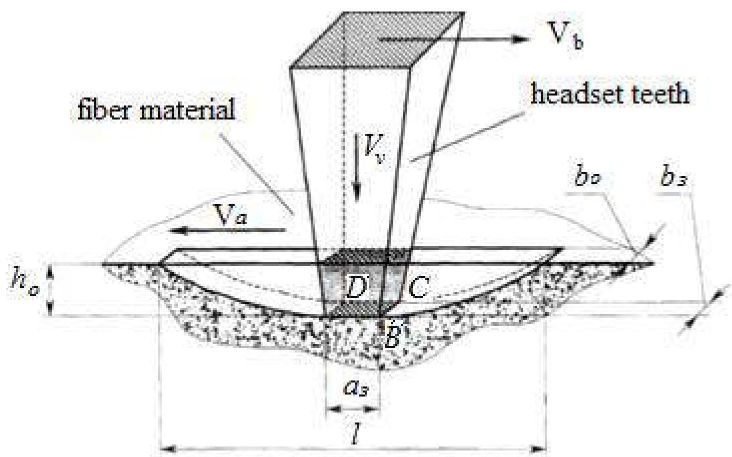

Figure 1. Schematic of the interaction of the material with the drum heads

The vibration parameter describing the intensity of the conditions for the formation of adhesive compounds in the contact zone of the interacting elements, $q_в$ - мс$^{-1}$;

Its value is determined by the following formula:

$$q_v = k_d(v_a + v_b + v_v) \qquad (1)$$

here $k_d = V / V_a$ - an indication of the deformations in the surface layer of the fibrous material during contact with the teeth of the drum headset.

We can calculate the energy density of the vibration by performing calculations based on the following data:

V =0,02·0,002·0,01=4·10^{-6}, m^3; l_d =0,01-0,03, m; b_d =0,002, m;

h_a=0,010, m; V_a=17, m^3; $v_a = 3{,}14 \cdot 0{,}5 \cdot 480 = 753{,}6$ ms^{-1}; D_g=0,5, m;

n_g =480, s^{-1}; $v_b = 753{,}6$, ms^{-1}; D_n=0,3, m; n_n =400, s^{-1}; $v_v = (v_{vl} + v_{vn})/2$, ms^{-1};

v_{vl} =2·10^{-7}, ms^{-1}; v_{vn} =2·10^{-7}, ms^{-1}; $v_v = 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$, ms^{-1}; $w_m = 0{,}3 \cdot 17 \cdot 0{,}07 = 0{,}357$

μ=0,3; ρ =17, kg·m^{-3}; $S_3 = 0{,}07$, m^2; a_3 =0,03, m; b_3=0,02, m; R_P =0,2, m;

a_{vl} = 0,12, ms^{-2}; a_{vP} =0,12, ms^{-2}.

In this case, we determine the energy density of the vibration between the drum headset and the fiber:

$$w_a = 4 \cdot 17 \cdot 0{,}07 \cdot 400 \cdot \arccos \frac{0{,}2}{\sqrt{0{,}2^2 + \dfrac{0{,}2 \cdot (2 \cdot 10^{-7} + 2 \cdot 10^{-7})^2}{0{,}12 + 0{,}12}}} = 269 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

Therefore, the research will allow to determine the state of vibration that occurs during the separation of fibrous material with the drum heads and to substantiate methods to ensure the efficiency of separation.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND A LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract: The raising of use information and communication technology has made pervasive impacts both on society and on our daily lives Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become affected for every aspect in our lives in this globalization era. This article deals with innovative ways of teaching a language.
Keywords: content, development, support, guiding principal, approach, proficient, moderator, resource.

ICT has the potential to play an important role in making language teaching and learning in schools more relevant, interesting and motivating for students. Therefore, consideration needs to be given to develop IT-based English activities in classrooms, which enable students to learn and experience at the same time. This study aims to investigate how much the influence of ICT in the future world especially in language education following the development of ITC as a tool to improve language teaching and learning. ICT refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. It is similar to Information Technology (IT), but focuses primarily on communication technologies. This includes the Internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication mediums. ICT has become so essential in language learning. Its utilization in education has contributed to the improvement of language learning.

Various researches have been done to investigate the effectiveness of information technologies as an educational tool. ICT has the potential to play an important role in making English in schools more relevant, interesting and motivating for students. Therefore, consideration needs to be given to develop IT-based English activities in classrooms. The role of innovation in education is great. The effective use of Innovative technologies, such as computers, the Internet, multimedia resources in the educational process is the only way to show the quality of education. One of the innovative technologies of improving the students' communicative abilities is using multimedia in the process of teaching and learning in the classroom. Proper use of multimedia in classroom will provide the opportunity for interacting with diverse texts that give students a solid background in the tasks and content of mainstream courses. Furthermore, because educational technology is expected to become an integral part of the curriculum, students must become proficient in accessing and using electronic resources

The use of ICT in the teaching and learning processes in schools brings momentous impact on the future of teachers. The impact can be looked at in terms of the role of the teacher, the methods of instruction and the methods of assessment. First, the role of the teacher will change from the sole knowledge provider to a facilitator or moderator. As suggested by Mullamaa (2010), the role of the teacher today is that of an advisor, an expert in the field whose task is to support the student's development. (Kitsantas, A., & Dabbagh)

Depending on how it is used, the computer may be a great support for the pedagogical practice of the teacher of foreign languages. It is not the solution for every problem, nor is it a miraculous resource that has come to replace teachers, but on the contrary, if the computer is taken as a support at the right time in the right way, then it becomes a unique help in the process of teaching/learning. The use of technology may accompany the guiding principles of contemporary education, like contextualization and communicative approach. In foreign language teaching, one can simultaneously deal with language skills (i.e., listening, speaking, reading, writing). Playing a video and just using information technology from the beginning till the end of a lesson does not mean that the teacher is modern and classes are effective. There is a great deal of responsibilities of a teacher to conduct a lesson which is standardized in educational system. First of all, putting away all main disciples they must look for new method and technological device that are appropriate to the class, and then learn deep the usage, effectiveness, time management, and all the other demands of teaching.

ICT has the potential to give great impact on the future of language teaching and learning. ICT give teachers in terms of the role, the methods of instruction and the methods of assessment. The role of the teacher will change from the sole knowledge provider to a facilitator or moderator; the methods of instruction will change from conventional discussions in the classroom to the use of online forums with the students; and the medium of assessment will change from printed ones to e-assessment.

Benefits of innovative technology in language teaching may include the followings:

1.To Cultivate Students' Interest in Study

Nowadays, the stereotyped traditional teaching methods and environment are unpopular while multimedia technology featuring audio, visual animation effects naturally and humanely makes us more access to information besides, with such characteristics as abundant-information and crossing time and space, multimedia technology offers a sense of reality and functions very well, which greatly cultivates students' interest and motivation in study and their involvement in class activities.

2.To Improve Teaching Effect

Multimedia teachings enrich teaching content and make the best of class time and break the "teacher-centered" teaching pattern and fundamentally improve class efficiency.

3.To Improve Interaction between Teacher and Student

Multimedia teaching stresses the role of students, and enhances the importance of "interaction" between teachers and students. A major feature of multimedia teaching is to train and improve students' ability to listen and speak, and to develop their communicative competence, during this process, the teacher's role as a facilitator is particularly prominent. Using multimedia in context creation creates a good platform for the exchange between teachers and students, while at the same time providing a language environment that improves on the traditional classroom teaching model. In this way, teachers in the classroom no longer blindly input information and force students to receive it in a passive way.

Moreover, at current time without any doubt both teachers and learners of English can have quick and affordable access to the most up-to-date sources and information. Many focused exercises can be found on the net for free and software can be bought via Internet or in any store and some are free. Students can practice speaking in English in their mobile app. With the wide range of teaching and learning materials available for free in the Internet, teacher can select the ones that fit better to the students' needs according to their age, level, and abilities. There are also many discussion groups for professional development, interactive reading books for students, sound recordings for both teachers and students. ICT promotes student achievement because this tool allows them to progress at their pace and needs. With good access to sources of information, learners are also able to enhance their learning and creativity. Furthermore, the Internet also provides an easy and fast access to the current and authentic materials in the language being studied, which is motivating for language learners. Such authentic materials include, for instance, online newspapers, webcasts, podcasts, newsrooms, video clips or even video sharing websites such as YouTube. So, why do teachers use multimedia materials in the classroom? First, it helps to enhance understanding. Valuable media materials boost student comprehension of complex topics, especially dynamic processes that unfold over time. Secondly, it increases memorability - rich media materials lead to better encoding and easier retrieval. The most important benefit is that media helps to improve their four language skills like listening, reading, speaking and writing that are demand of current language learning structure. Moreover, information technology develops students' critical thinking. Furthermore, multimedia provides us with individualized learning, which means that multimedia resources can help conductors meet needs of many different types of learners. Such as, Visual learners can watch a video, while auditory learners listen to audio hands-on learners play and interactive games. A student who needs extra practice can use online exercises to improve his grammar or vocabulary skills. In my opinion, multimedia resources can help our students, who are learning English as a second language, to experience today's global community. With multimedia students can learn about new cultures and countries in immediate and authentic ways - and prepare to interact with that broader community. Moreover, the last three points show that multimedia is oriented towards the learner's cultural background and addressing students' learning needs. Information and communication technologies are the most important parameter of contemporary socio-cultural system. Online resources are familiar and convenient means of exploring the culture of other countries and peoples, communication, information, inexhaustible source of educational process. That is why, based on a systematic approach to reforming the methods of learning a foreign language using the new information technologies based on the concept of information and learning environment, which is seen in close connection with the system of developmental education. Information - learning environment is a set of conditions that not only let us create and develop language skills, abilities and skills, but also promote the development of the individual student.

Multimedia technology could significantly enhance student's capability in problem solving and in learning by doing. Computers increased students' opportunities for self-directed learning. In another study carried out by Vernadakis and colleague (2008), they found that multimedia could help language learners' motivation, support their language skills, affect their learning attitude, and build their self-confidence through various communicative and interactive activities. Their findings indicated that the multimedia language courseware, by providing the test items, allows every individual to assess their own learning components confidently. Participation in information - communication pedagogical activity promotes the integrated development of all aspects of communicative competence: linguistic, socio-cultural, cognitive, linguistic-country study; as well as related cognitive - communicative abilities of pupils (search and selection of relevant information, its analysis, synthesis and classification). Modeling of real authentic environment by attracting Internet - resources is not only a successful development of the language, but also allows you to understand the fundamental laws of the unity and diversity of culture.

Mobile apps are designed to provide content to their users, another advantage of apps to teachers as well as for learners are assessment based on different criteria. Reeves (1994) outlined some dimensions in evaluating various forms of computer-based education including: goal orientation, experimental value, value of errors, motivation, learner control, cooperative learning and cultural sensitivity. Internet for English Teaching represents an important contribution to the field in terms of advancing the integration of Internet technologies in language courses and in terms of promoting communicative approaches that are made more fully operational through use of collaborative technologies.

Some teachers may possess the improper concept that they would totally apply multimedia technology in their teaching. It is also believed that the more utilization of multimedia technology, the better class atmosphere may grow, the more actively the students get involved in class participation, the more easily the material access to the students.Let's take as an example Mobile English literature app in the classroom. There are different pieces of literature works downloaded to these apps. Nowadays, it is tough to say students will read given whole story by Shakespeare or any other English writers. The downloadable literature app may solve this problem, since the literature texts are in two versions: written and audio form it is very effective to listening and reading skills. Students, on their way home or study, can listen tracks using earphones and evaluate themselves after completing reading with tests. By doing this they are able to finish a number of books and save their time for other chores.

We believe that in future, the use of multimedia English teaching will be further developed and language teaching in a modern way present productive results.

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IODINE DEFICIENCY IN THE HUMAN BODY, THE CAUSES OF THE DISEASE AND METHODS OF ITS PREVENTION

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Abstract: Current causes of iodine deficiency in the human body, measures to prevent iodine depletion in food, plants, drinking water, and methods to prevent the currently widespread endemic goiter.
Keywords: endemic goiter, iodine products, iodide, seafood.

One of the global challenges in human health today is the spread of bull disease in this population. Scientific research in this area is being conducted in our country. One of the important tasks is to prove that the lack of iodine in the soil, water and air is a direct cause of the spread of goiter in the population.

The element discovered by B. Courtious in 1811 was a road that belonged to this halogen family. Courtious "received a new substance in the form of a black powder that formed a purple color when heated. Well-known and chemist J. Gay Lussac called this element "iodes." The ancient Greek translation of this is "purple."

There are no industrial deposits of iodine-bearing minerals on Earth. Iodine is derived from the ash of seaweed because it has the property of accumulating compounds of this element. The most common of these herbs is seaweed lamicaria. Natural elements containing iodine are also found in petroleum waters and in the salt waters of some lakes. Iodine is often found in ocean waters, but its concentration is low. As seawater evaporates, some of the iodine rises into the air and spreads into the atmosphere. It should be noted that people who live far from the sea are more likely to suffer from goiter due to iodine deficiency. Iodine, an integral companion of bromine in nature, is also a vital element.

Analyzes show that the amount of iodine in the body reaches 20-25 milligrams. About half of this amount is found in muscle. Bromine requires 200-300 kg of iodine with food for normal functioning of the body. Lack of iodine in water, air and food disrupts the normal functioning of the body.

In the French Alps, in the highlands of the Caucasus and the Pamirs, in the Himalayas and the Cordillera, the majority of the population was endemic goiter. Some foreign scientists (according to Kelly Skedan, 200 million people in the world still suffer from this disease. For a long time, doctors did not know the real causes of endemic goiter and could not completely cure it. It is widespread among the mountain peoples of different countries. They carefully examine the course of the disease on the ground, analyze water, soil, food, greenery. It is known that in the water and soil of mountainous areas, o. iodine in wire and animal products is much lower.

When there is a lack of iodine in the soil, water and plants, animals also get bull disease. Even sheep's wool does not grow well and does not gain weight. Lambs are born calves, and cow's milk is fat-free. Sick animals are fed a mixture of iodine. A small amount of potassium iodide or sodium iodide is added to the fields to prepare this feed. This will increase the amount of iodine in the plants by 10-14 times. For example, one kilogram of melted corn contains 0.03 milligrams of iodine, and when iodine is added to the fertilizer, its content increases 30 times.

Later, the emergence of goiter proved that the presence of trace elements in the environment, such as copper, manganese, mercury, fluorine and other trace elements, was of great importance. Copper in drinking water and in soil was much more than usual. Patients with goiter had a 1.5-fold increase in blood and thyroid gland. If vitamin C was added to the diet, iodine bromine could accumulate in the thyroid gland.

Various iodine preparations are used to examine the trachea, bronchi, spinal cord, its membranes and membranes, bile ducts, and intestinal tract.

Iodine salts oxidize immediately when ingested. They react with proteins, carbohydrates and lipids to form complex organic compounds.

If iodine crystals are dissolved in alcohol, a brown or brown solution is formed. The solution turns blue when it reacts with starch. Iodine also turns blue when mixed with polyvinyl alcohol. When the effects of both drugs were studied in bacteria, it was found that this blue iodine property was many times higher than that of ordinary iodine. Blue iodine successfully treats gingivitis, media and microbial infections. Used wisely, iodine remains a beneficial antibacterial agent. The biological significance of this element is primarily related to the function of the thyroid gland. The main amount of iodine in the body is also in the thyroid gland. In an adult, an average of 25 mg of iodine is considered to be one-third of the thyroid gland. This gland is the center of iodine metabolism in the body. It absorbs iodine from the blood very epithetically and uses it for its synthesis. Thyroxine contains more than 64% iodine. When the hormone is exchanged in the preferred organs, free iodine is released and absorbed by the pancreas again. The amount of iodine in the blood ranges from 3 mcg (micrograms) to 20 mcg, of which ? is due to mycosine. Iodine is also found in the tissues of lower animals. The daily requirement of iodine for each person is 100-200 mcg. Iodine is mainly excreted in the urine in the form of iodine, the amount of iodine excreted in the urine in 24 hours is about 50 mcg. As a result of large-scale iodine prophylaxis over the past few years, this long-standing serious disease from endemic goiter sources is on the verge of being completely eradicated. The concentration of iodine in seawater is much lower. Aquatic plants, bamboos and oysters are rich in iodine because marine organisms have the ability to accumulate iodine.

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CALCULATION OF POWER INFLUENCES ON A COTTON VOLATIUM AT VERTICAL CLEANING TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: The article provides materials on the analysis of force effects on cotton volatiles using the vertical cleaning method technology
Keywords: cotton, fly, strength, training, flow strength, quality, ring drum, mesh surface

To study the nature of the movement of cotton volatiles in the section for cleaning cotton from small weed impurities with vertical cleaning technology [1]. we will carry out a number of theoretical calculations. In the scheme of a vertical ginnery with four peg drums, their rotation frequency is from top to bottom starting from 390 rpm to 420 rpm. (Fig. 1a).

This made it possible to eliminate bottomhole situations, ensured uniform uninterrupted transportation of cotton along pike drums, and significantly reduced the amount of cotton returned to previous pike drums. Another design feature of the vertical ginning aggregate is the angle of the net surface of the peg drum.
If this indicator in the horizontal layout does not exceed $\alpha_g = 100^0$, then in the modernized vertical cleaner this indicator increased to $\alpha_v = 210^0$,, which is 2.1 times higher than the net surface area of the serial cleaners of fine litter 1XK . If the horizontal technology for cleaning cotton from fine weedy impurities, the efficiency coefficient of the "live" section does not exceed the value η = 0.25÷0.30, then in the proposed embodiment η = 0.58÷0.60.

The next stage of the calculations was the calculation of the impact force of the cotton fly on the wall of the mesh surface after the vertical cleaner consisting of four ring drums departed from the ring drums.

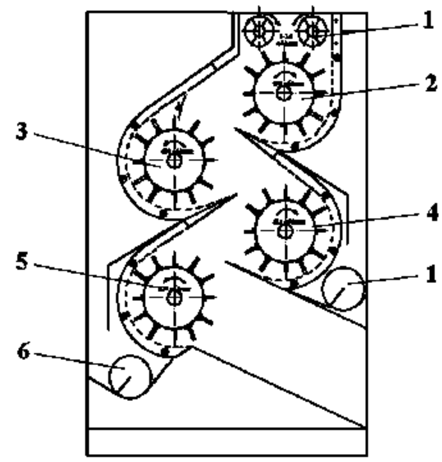

Fig. 1a Scheme of a four-drum vertical cleaner
1. Feed rollers; 2. The first ring drum; 3. The second ring drum; 4. The third ring drum; 5. The fourth ring drum; 6. Weed augers.

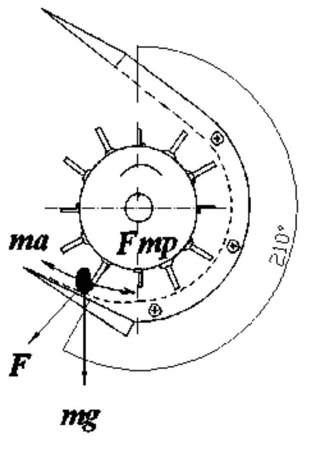

Fig.1b Scheme of the acting forces on the cotton fly under the vertical cotton cleaning scheme

After a cotton flock enters the zone of cleaning from mechlid weed impurities, it is affected by the centrifugal force $F_{ц}$, friction force $F_{тр}$ and gravity P (Fig.1b) from the side of the peg drum.

The rotational speed of the ring drums is different for each of the four ring drums, starting from the top of the cleaner is v_1 = 390 rpm; v_2= 400 rpm; v_3 = 410 rpm; v_4 = 420 rpm, respectively.

The distance between the axes of the drums is $d = 400$ mm, the radius of the drum with a mesh surface is $R = 200$ mm, the length of the pegs is $l = 50$ mm, the average weight of one cotton fly is assumed to be equal to $m = 6$ g.

To determine the forces acting on the cotton fly, we calculate the linear speed of each ring drum according to the formula $\vartheta = 2\pi v R$.

R-radius of the annulus, ν is the rotation frequency of the annulus, π = 3.14. Next, we determine the magnitude of the forces acting on the volatiles of cotton when cleaning it from small weed impurities with vertical cleaning technology on each ring drum. For the first ring drum

$$v_1 = 6.5\ rpm;\ \ \vartheta_1 = 2\pi R v_1 = 8.98\ rpm\ ; F_1 = m(\vartheta^2/R - \mu g) = 2.2\ N$$

Here μ = 0.25 is the coefficient of friction of cotton on a steel surface; - buttermilk mass of cotton volatiles, g = 9.8 m / s^2 - acceleration of free fall, a - acceleration of cotton volatiles. When the volatiles of cotton fall under the influence of their own weight, the second force acts on the second ring drum from the side of this ring drum:

$$v_2 = 6.67 rpm\ ;\ \ \vartheta_1 = 2\pi R v_1 = 9.21\ rpm\ \ ; F_1 = m\left(\frac{\vartheta^2}{R} - \mu g\right) = 2.3\ N$$

On the third ring drum, the following force acts on the cotton fly from the side of this ring drum:

$$v_3 = 6.83\ rpm\ ;\ \ \vartheta_1 = 2\pi R v_1 = 9{,}44\ rpm; F_1 = m(\vartheta^2/R - \mu g) = 2.4\ N$$

On the fourth ring drum, the following force acts on the cotton fly from the side of this ring drum:

$$v_4 = 7 rpm\ ;\ \ \vartheta_1 = 2\pi R v_1 = 9{,}67 rpm\ ; F_1 = m(\vartheta^2/R - \mu g) = 2.5\ N$$

As a result of the analysis of theoretical studies, it can be concluded that in a cleaner with four pecking drums, the acting forces on the cotton fly and the rotational speed of the pecking drums increase in the following sequence $F_1 < F_2 < F_3 < F_4$, which is the reason for the highly efficient uninterrupted vertical technology for cleaning cotton from fine weed impurities.

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ENERGY SAVING COTTON FIBER HUMIDIFIER

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Abstract: The article provides materials on the creation of energy-saving fiber humidification.
Keywords: fiber, moisture, moisture, device, modernization.

The state standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan O'z DSt 604: 2016 "Cotton fiber. Technical Conditions" and the Technical Regulations for the Primary Processing of Cotton PDI 70-2017 determine that the fiber must not have a moisture content of less than 5% before pressing and should be moistened to 7.5-8.5%. However, the problem of creating an effective technology for moistening fibrous materials has not yet been solved [1].

As a result of practical and theoretical studies, an energy-saving fiber humidifier in a fiber condenser was developed, for which a patent for the utility model FAP 01398 dated 06/26/2019 was obtained [2].

A cotton fiber humidifier 1 (Fig. 1.2), which is located on the side of the fiber condenser on the viewing window 2, containing a mesh drum 3, perforated drums 4, and sealing rollers 5. In order to prevent cotton fiber from entering the humidifier 1, a visor 6 is installed inside the condenser in the connection zone between the humidifier 1 and the viewing window 2, which changes the direction of movement of the cotton fiber 7. To moisten the cotton fiber 7, an L-shaped humidifier 1 is installed on the viewing window 2, nozzles 8 are located at the bottom of the humidifier.A drain pipe 9 is provided at the bottom of the chamber to drain excess water. A pump is installed for every two nozzles (Fig. 2) for water pressure 10, into which water is supplied from the reservoir 11 t

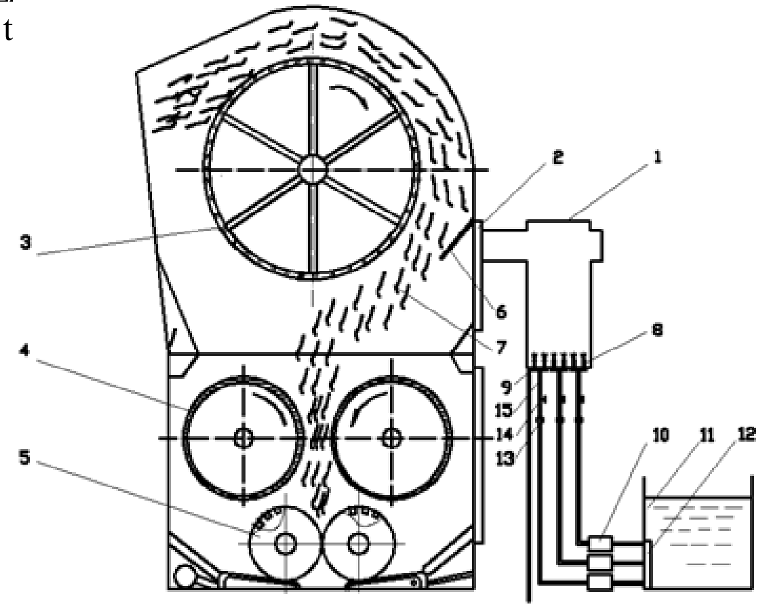

Fig. 1 Condenser circuit with a portable fiber humidifier

Pumps 10 are turned on automatically with the inclusion of each genie. To account for and control the flow rate of the supplied water, a water meter 13 and a valve 14 are installed, installed in the supply pipe 15 in front of each nozzle 8.

In the work, the incoming fiber 7, enveloping the surface of the mesh drum 3, before entering the perforated drums 4 and the sealing rollers 5 changes direction in the connection zone of the humidifier 1 and the viewing window 2, where the visor 6 is installed. In this zone, the moisture agent fiber is exposed to the canvas, which is formed by the pump 10 and two nozzles 8.

Excess water at the bottom of the chamber is removed by the exhaust pipe 9.At the same time, the pumps 10 are turned on automatically with the inclusion of each genie. Water enters through the pipes from the tank11 through the filters 12.The flow rate of the supplied water is measured by a water meter 13 and is regulated by a valve 14 installed in the supply pipe 15 in front of the nozzles 8.

For more efficient humidification and in order to obtain a high degree of fiber moisture, the humidifier is currently equipped with asteam generator (Fig.3).

Fig. 2 General view of the housing and pumps of the portable fiber humidifier

Fig. 3 Steam humidifier

Due to the uniform moistening coming from the cotton fiber condenser, low energy consumption and the cost of the device, economic development efficiency is formed.

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ABOUT ECONOMICAL RESOURCE STRETCHING TOOL CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract. The article considered the possibility of lightening the stretching tool by economical resource the design of the flywheel. For this purpose, the existing design of the mosquito coil meets the current constructive and technological requirements, the parameters of the consistency and stocking have been determined, as well as the new design of the mosquito coil ensures that the consistency and stocking parameters are not inferior to these.
Keywords. Stretching device; mosquito coil; construction; economical resource; relief; constructive requirements; technological requirements; torsion; bending; consistency; parameters; material consumption.

One of the Most Improved of the stretching tool, which is used in modern ring spinning machines, is a two-band stretching device of the type SKF [1-3], the structure of which is presented in Figure 1.

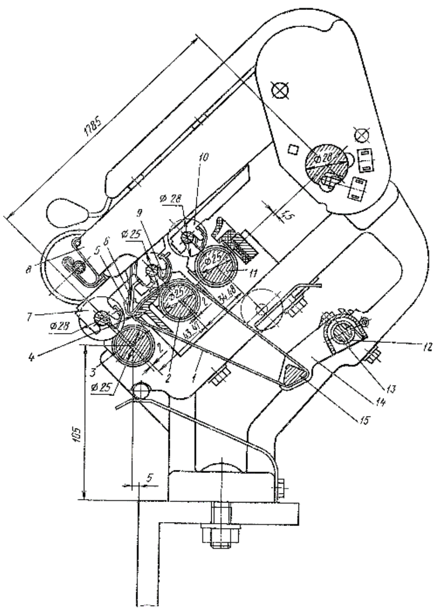


Figure 1. Two-band stretching device:
1-Bottom long Band; 2-middle line combed cilndr; 3-front side combed cilndr;
4-tabletop; 5 – replaceable clip; 6-fold; 7 – front side crusher vall; 8-loader Vall; 9-middle line crusher vall; 10-rear line crusher vall; 11- rear line crusher cilndr; 12-torama przhina; 13-chiviq coil; 14-thrower valig; 15-directional plank.

Since this stretching tool has two straps, the effectiveness of the stretching process is high, the ability to regulate the movement of the floating fibers between the front side cylndr and the middle cylndr is improved. Loading system-hanging, The jagged cyldr 3, 2, 11 s lines are rotated in the rolling bearings. This is a tension device instead of a heavy roller, which is used to tighten the belt in order to relieve the stretching tool we will consider the possibility of further relaxation of this stretching tool by economical resource the design of the flywheel. To do this, we first determine the consistency and stocking parameters of the existing design of the flywheel, meeting the current constructive and technological requirements, as well as ensure that the new construction of the flywheel Vall does not exceed the consistency and stocking parameters of the flywheel.

We see the principal scheme of the stretching tool (Figure 2). At the border of one intermediate joint of the stretching device, usually one, two, three and, in some cases, four loading rods are located. Each flower is clamped to a threaded coil 1 using a plunger 2, in combination with tangles, crushed valices and other details. With the help of coil the spraying device, the przhinais stretched, forming the necessary technological load when the richag is lowered. This loading creates a torsion moment in the threaded valve and torments it in an elastic way. The rhag, which is fastened to the coil, 1 together with them, rotates at a certain angle in accordance with the torsion angle of the cross section of the Vall in the place where the rhag is located. All the points of the flower have a center on the arrow of the Vall, as well as the points in contact with the loader przhina, also draw an arc and rub it. If the tension of the coil decreases, the load between the rollers and the silndrs also decreases. In addition, in the technological loading effect, the threaded valve bends, in addition to reducing the load on the stretching device. The technological load is expressed in the following form:

$$P = \sum^{n} P_j ,$$

here- the number of the stretching tool (=1, 2,... , n);

P_j - j fixed technological loading on line.

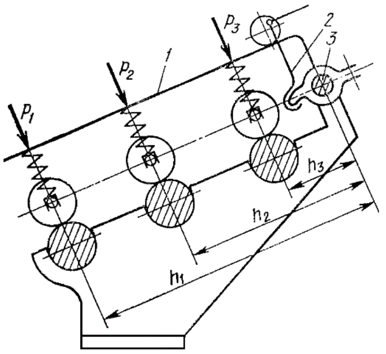


Figure 2. Principal scheme of the stretching tool.
1-loading dock; 2-loading hook; 3-mosquito coil

Thus, it is necessary to solve the problem of determining the maximum reduction in the sum of the specified load caused by the elastic deformation of the fly valve. It would be desirable to take the issue into three private issues:

a) to determine the elastic twisting deformation of the threaded Vall and the loss of load on the stretching device connected to it;

b) to determine the elastic bending deformation of the rod Vall and the loss of load from bending;

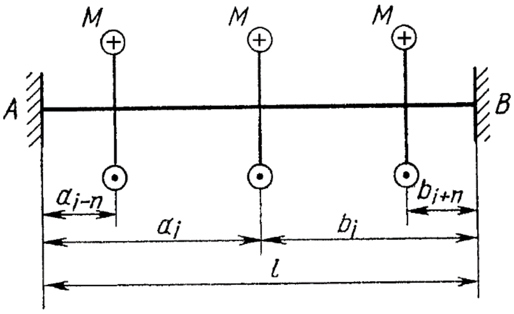
c) to determine the total loss of the load of the flywheel Vall and evaluate the bikrity.

We determine the elastic deformation of the threaded Vall and the loss of load.

and-be the distance between the technological load set to each line and the axis of their fly valve, respectively (see Figure 2). The sum of the torsional moments that each load on the flywheel valve generates is equal to the following:

$$M = \sum_{1}^{n} P_j h_j .$$

Bob Knight as logistical for this moment must be constant all along the line.



With respect to Stoppers, the nozzle is fastened large enough that it does not take, so we consider valsolyndra as if the vallavan B is stretched on the bases Fly (3-if the picture).

Figure 3. Scheme for determining the torsion angle of the flywheel vall.

M torque we calculate the angle of inclination to the right and left of the place where it is placed is the same, we determine the base moments from the equation of equilibrium and the condition of equality of the angle of inclination:

$$M = M_{A_i} + M_{B_i} ; \quad G \cdot J_p \varphi_i = M_{A_i} a_i ;$$

$$G \cdot J_p \varphi_i = M_{B_i} b_i ; \quad i = 1, \ 2, \ ..., \ k, \qquad (1)$$

here G - the second type of elasticity module; J_p - pole inertia torque of the cross-section of the flywheel Val; k - the number of petals in the range.

Furthermore

$$M_{A_i} = \frac{b_i}{a_i} M_{B_i} ; \quad M_{B_i} = \frac{a_i}{b_i} M_{A_i} .$$

and putting the expressions (1) into the equilibrium equation, we get the following:

$$M_{B_i} = \frac{a_i}{l} M \ ; \ M_{A_i} = \frac{b_i}{l} M.$$

We can conclude that in the case of raising other niches in the range, a private nominal charge is placed on each of the niches. In such a case, the torque is put- in the cross section it is possible without taking into account the elastic torsion of the Val, since it is taken into account when installing the load. Change of loading occurs only at the place of fastening of the buttock (putting the torque) on the account of the elastic twisting of the threaded Vall from the moment M, when the buttock is placed in the place of fastening of the buttock.

- from the moment M put on the cross section, we determine the torsion angle of the Val at the tightened places of the loading blades:

from the cross section to the left:

$$G \cdot J_p \varphi_{i-m,i} = M_{A_i} a_{i-m} \ ; \ \varphi_{i-m,i} = \frac{M_{A_i} a_{i-m}}{G \cdot J_p} = \frac{M}{G \cdot J_p l} b_i a_{i-m} \ ; \quad (2)$$

from the cross section to the right:

$$G \cdot J_p \varphi_{i+m,i} = M_{B_i} b_{i+m} \ ; \ \varphi_{i+m,i} = \frac{M_{B_i} b_{i+m}}{G \cdot J_p} = \frac{M}{G \cdot J_p l} a_i b_{i+m} \ ; \quad (3)$$

here- the ordinal number of the Rhombus, from which the cross section is calculated, starting with the right (+) and left (-) sides;

a_{i-m}, b_{i+m} - the distance from the stopper of the left and right silndrs to the flower in the corresponding Ravish;

$i+m$ -order number of the flower in the range, calculated from the left base $(i-m \geq 1, i \ +m \leq k)$.

For example, three loading barrels in the range($k=3$)if installed, then $i=1$ on the right side of the cross section, we will have the following:

$$m=1, \ \varphi_{21} = Q \cdot a_1 b_2 ; \quad m=2, \ \varphi_{31} = Q \cdot a_1 b_3 ;$$

$i=2$ from the cross section we get the following on the left side: $m=1, \ \varphi_{12} = \varphi_{21}$;

$i=2$ on the right side of the cross section, we will have the following

$$m=1, \ \varphi_{23} = Q \cdot a_2 b_3 ,$$

here $Q = \dfrac{M}{G \cdot J_p l}$.

It is not necessary to continue the analysis, because we will be able to write the following from the oblique print of deformation: $\varphi_{21} = \varphi_{12}$; $\varphi_{31} = \varphi_{13}$; $\varphi_{32} = \varphi_{23}$.

From the moment M, which is put on the place where the birch leaves are tightly i -the sum of the torsion angles at the place of the rhag fastening is determined as follows:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_{m=1}^{p} \varphi_i , \ i \pm m, \ m=1, \ 2, \ ..., \ p. \quad (4)$$

For the considered case, for example, $\varphi_1 = \varphi_{12} + \varphi_{13}$; $\varphi_2 = \varphi_{21} + \varphi_{23}$; $\varphi_3 = \varphi_{31} + \varphi_{32}$.

The loss of load on each line of the stretching tool at those cross-sections is determined as follows:

$$\Delta P_{i \ j} = \varphi_i c_j h_j = c_j h_j \sum_{m=1}^{p} \varphi_i , \ i+m , \quad (5)$$

here c_j - of the stretching tool i -the fact that the line is brought to the crushing roller axis of the tangerine Sturgeon.

If the load is with a plunger, then the proposition of a przhina Sturgeon c_j -przhina's own Sturgeon $c_j^`$ -will be equal to, IE $c_j = c_j^`$ In the May system of loading $c_j \neq c_j^`$ It should also be noted that in order to reduce the nomenclature of the projectiles, they are prepared in the same way for all lines of the stretching tool, namely $c_j^` = c^`$. c_j -to find out, we will consider the hanging rhizome system (Figure 4).

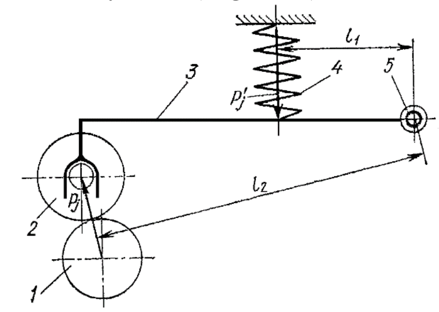


Figure 4. Scheme of transmission of the load on the roller:
1-jagged cilndr; 2-crushing roller; 3-seat; 4 – loading roller;
5-the axis of the seat.

P_j -on it will be possible to determine the load that will fall on the projectile:

$$P_j^` = \eta_j P_j, \quad (6)$$

here $\eta_j = \frac{l_2}{l_1}$.

Total collapse of a projectile $\lambda_j^`$ while its bikrlig is as follows: $c_j^` = \frac{P_j^`}{\lambda_j^`} = \frac{\eta_j P_j}{\lambda_j^`}$ (7)

Accordingly, the silage of the crushed Valik will be equal to:

$$c_j = \frac{P_j}{\lambda_j} = \frac{P_j}{\eta_j \lambda_j^`}.$$

(7)from the formula $\lambda_j^`$ by putting the last value of n, we get the following equation:

$$c_j = \frac{c_j^`}{\eta_j^2}. \quad (8)$$

Installing on a plunger system $l_1 = l_2$ and $\eta_j = 1$. Thus, the loss of the load will be as follows [4]:

$$\Delta P_{i\ j} = h_j \frac{c_j^`}{\eta_j^2} \sum_{m=1}^{p} \varphi_i,\ i \pm m\ \ (m = 1,\ 2,\ ...,\ p;\ i - m \geq 1;\ i + m \leq k) \quad (9)$$

The size of the cross section of the existing shaft: $F_m = \pi d_m^2 / 4 = 615{,}44 mm^2$

The size of the cross section of the new shaft: $F_y = \pi (d_{yt}^2 - d_{yi}^2) = 313{,}165 mm^2$

Relative reduction of metal consumption: $f = \frac{F_m - F_y}{F_m} \approx 0{,}49 \approx 50\%$

Conclusion. As a result of the research, it was shown that the most widely used type of SKF double-band stretching device in modern ring spinning machines has the possibility of approximately double-reduction in the material consumption of the rod Vall

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INVESTIGATION OF COTTONS MOVEMENT IN CYLINDRIC FORMS

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Anstract.In this article, the authors suggested that a working drum be mounted on a luggage guard with a drum to separate the smaller contaminants into the cotton. Here is a study of the movement of the cotton lump on the surface of this net drum and the conditions for separation from it have been developed.
Key words: cotton, surface, working camera, separator, cylindr surface, air.

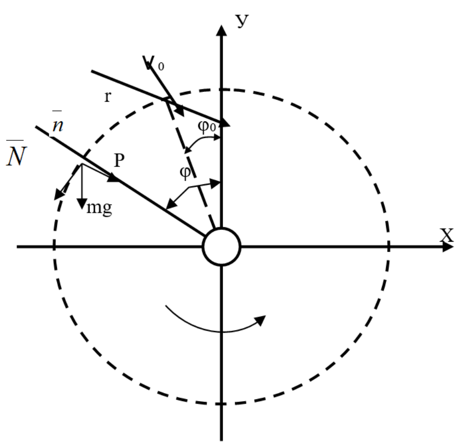
Introduction

During the technological process of the cotton-ginning enterprise, the air flows through the air, which is the result of the movement of the cotton through the air ducts. At the same time, the small amount of dirt inside the cotton moves at different speeds because of the different masses. As a result, small contaminants are partly separated from cotton. When the cotton is pumped into the separator separation chamber, the main cotton pack will have large inertia. Accordingly, he continues to move straight to the wall of the camera.

The main part

In May the pollution does not have much weight. Therefore, they fall on the lubricant governor and create conditions for the separation of the pollutants. In order to solve this problem, it was checked with additional sockets that could be separated from the air during air removal. The net is mounted on a ladders in the form of a drum. When the separator is working, some parts of the cotton will hit the surface. Let's take a look at the movement of cotton that goes down to the drum that turns to study this process (Figure 1).

Let's assume that the mass of a mass of cotton falls on the surface of the cylinder, which rotates rapidly. We consider the zipper to be absolute noelastic, only in the particular conditions, depending on the cotton cylinder.



Picture 1. Studying the movement of the cotton lump on the net surface of the cylinder.

We create equilibrium equation on the cylinder surface of cotton.

cylinder in cotton; -the friction force between the cotton and the cylinder; m - mass of cotton; R-is the radius of the cylinder.
The equilibrium equation for normal and run r is:

$$-\vec{N}+P_b-m\omega^2R+mg\cos(\varphi_0+\varphi+\omega t)=0 \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{md^2S}{dt_2}=-F_{mp}+mg\sin(\varphi_0+\varphi+\omega t) \qquad (2)$$

where: S is the path through which the cotton is round. $\vec{N}=-m\omega^2R+mg\cos(\varphi_0+\varphi+\omega t)+P_b$
(3)

In order to distinguish it from the surface of the cotton shell, $N\leq 0$, we have to consider $P_b, \omega, m, \varphi_0, R$

$$\omega\geq\frac{\sqrt{P_b+mg\cos\varphi_0}}{mR}=\omega_0 \quad (4)$$

$\omega\leq\omega_0$ When 0 is required, the cotton rotary cylinder surface remains constant, the frictional power is:

$$F_{fric}=-fN \qquad (5)$$

friction coefficient between cotton fiber and cotton

$$\frac{d^2S}{dt^2}=\frac{Rd^2\varphi}{dt^2}\geq 0$$

relative motion.
The following requirement must be met for this purpose:

$$F_{fric}+mg\sin\varphi_0\geq 0;$$

from here:

$$\omega\geq\frac{\sqrt{fP_b+mg(f\cos\varphi_0-\sin\varphi_0)}}{fmR}=\omega_1 \qquad (7)$$

Label

$$fP_b+mg(f\cos\varphi_0-f\sin\varphi_0)\leq 0$$

$$\omega_1=0$$

Thus, $\omega_1\leq\omega\leq\omega_0$, cotton tipped to the surface of the cylinder $t=0$ is moved by law $\varphi=\varphi(t)$ in accordance with the rotary cylinder $\omega\geq\omega_1$ does not move towards the cylinder, $\varphi(t)=0$
Let's take a look at the process of removing cotton from cylindrical surfaces. First of all, we define the conditions for the cotton lining on the cylindrical surface:

F_{fric}-frictional force to cotton on the surface of the cylinder; mg-weight force; P_b - absorption effect. If cotton is inactive, equilibrium equation is as follows.

$$fP_b+fmg\cos\varphi-mg\sin\varphi=0 \qquad (9)$$

From this equation we find the corner of the rope over the cylinder.

$$\varphi_c = \alpha + \arcsin \frac{f \cdot P_b}{mg\sqrt{1+f^2}}; \quad (\alpha = arctgf) \qquad (10)$$

because of the last formula

$P_b \leq$mg

In this case, on the surface of the cylinder $\varphi \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ the branch is formed, the cotton cylinder does not stay on the surface.
When $P_b \geq mg$ in the case of mg, this branch disappears and the entire cotton cylinder remains on the surface.
If the cylinder ω иrotates at an angle, the formula is:

$$\varphi_c = \alpha + \arcsin \frac{f(P_b - m\omega^2 R)}{mg(1+f^2)} \qquad (11)$$

Using P_b to evaluate the value of:
If $P_b \leq m\omega^2 R - mg(m\omega^2 R > mg)$ does not have cotton on all surfaces ($\varphi=0$ чизидан ташіари) , that is, cotton falls on the surface of the cylinder.
If the m $m\omega^2 R - mg \leq P_b \leq m\omega^2 R$ is stored in cotton cylinders, then $0 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_c$ is $\varphi_c = \alpha$.
Now $\omega_1 \leq \omega \leq \omega_0$, complete, then $\varphi(t)=0$.
This movement continues until $N \leq 0$.
If we assume that $\omega_1 \leq \omega \leq \omega_0$ $\varphi << \omega$, $\varphi << \varphi_0$, we can write the equation (2) in another form:

$$\frac{mRd^2\varphi}{dt^2} = mg\sin(\varphi_0 + \omega t) - f(mg\cos(\varphi_0 + \omega t) + P_b - m\omega^2 R) \qquad (12)$$

$t = t_2$ we find the formula (12), where $\varphi=\varphi_2$

$\varphi=\varphi_2$ The angle 2 indicates that the angular velocity of the cylinder $\omega_1 \leq \omega \leq \omega_0$ and the weight of the cotton pieces can be distinguished from the surface of the cylinder without reaching an inclined lubricant.

For example: $\omega_1 \geq \omega_0$ when cotton is 0, all the cotton does not cling to the cylinder.
The theoretical researches will help to reduce the probability that the rotating cylinder will be seen in the form of a clean surface of the cotton platter entering the working cell of the separator. This, in turn, facilitates the cleaning of the surface of the surfaces in the form of cylinders. It also helps to separate smaller contaminants in the separator.

Conclusion

In the separator's working chamber, the cylinder-shaped surface facing the entrance pipe helps to distinguish smaller contaminants in the cotton. It also has the opportunity to distinguish cotton, which is adhered to the surface of the drum, with an irregular luggage.

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