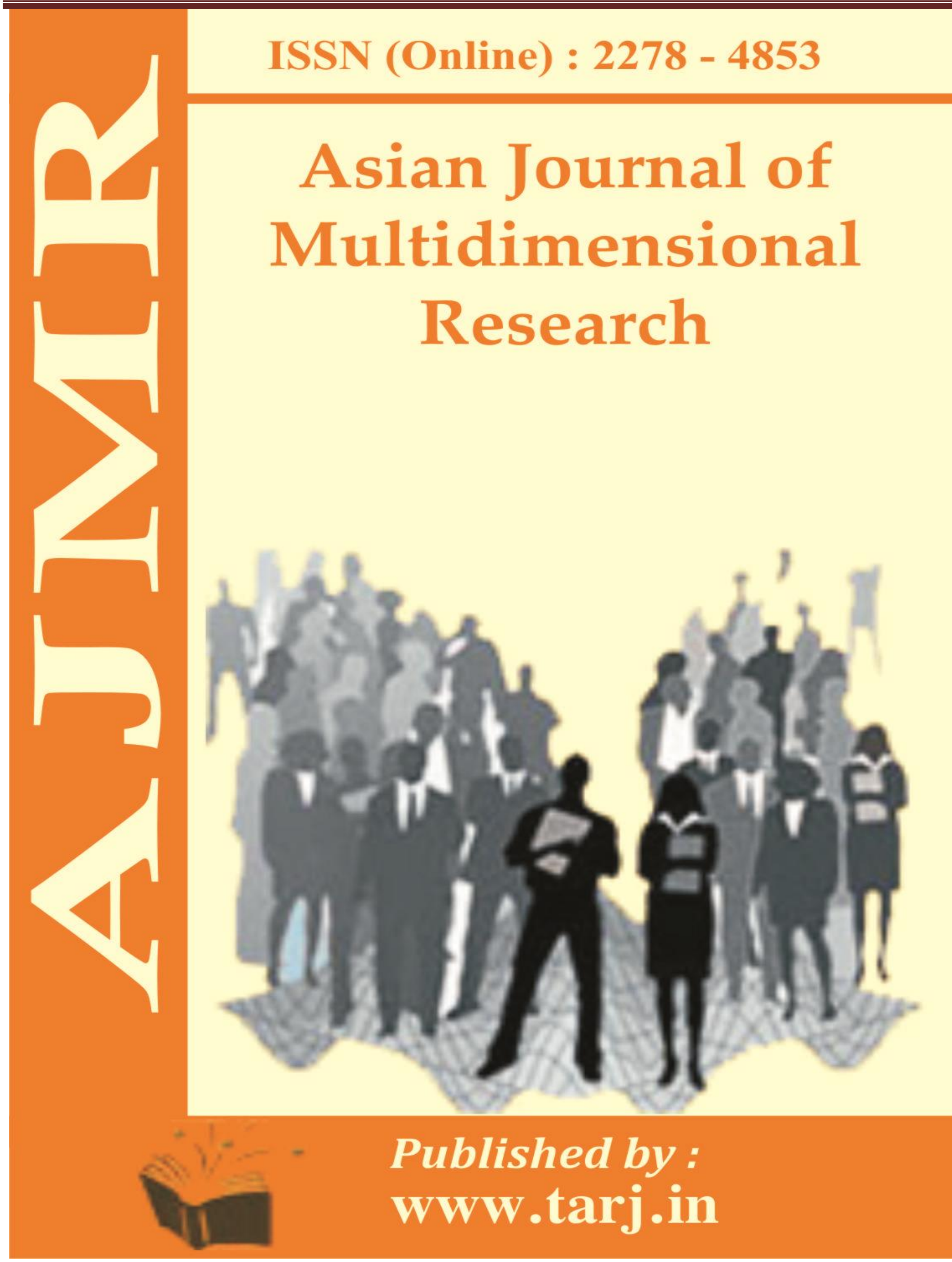
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VISION

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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE LGBTQ COMMUNITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY INDIAN SOCIETY

Mr. Abhishek Sarta*; Dr. Sandeep Kaur**

*Research Scholar
Department of Public Administration
Panjab University, Chandigarh
Email id: sartaabhisehk@gmail.com

*HOD
Department of Public Administration
SGGS College, Sector -26, Chandigarh
Email id: 21sandeepkaursindhu@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The talk about the Rights of LGBTQ community is relatively new to Indian Society. But the ignorance and discrimination they face in the society for their sexual preferences and body types is not new for them, they have been subjected to this kind of treatment in the society for quite some time now. Although in the year 2017, Supreme Court of India has decriminalized the homosexuality in India giving a loud and clear message that it is normal and a matter of choice .And no one should be looked down upon just because they do not confine to the binaries i.e. Male and Female. But, irrespective of all this, the behavioral change is still lacking in terms of showing acceptance and normalizing the concept of homosexuality in the society. The study looks into the problems that are being faced by people belonging to LGBTQ Community in India, the level of acceptance shown by people for their choices in contemporary Indian Society and the kind of impact it has on their psychological well-being.

KEYWORDS: *LGBTQ, Homosexuality, Sexual Preferences, Psychological Well-Being, Contemporary Society.*

INTRODUCTION

In the conventional world, the idea of human rights reposes on the medial thought that all humans were equal. It denoted that all human beings are to be treated equally and have to live with dignity despite their gender. But the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/ questioning (LGBTQ) did not had sharper focus around the world back then. The people belonging to this community could not brazenly come out and accept who they were because they had trepidation of getting disdained from society. What is LGBTQ? It is a broad, comprehensive and shortened form of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/ questioning or LGBTQ is the one that includes all subsections of a very diverse community of all the people who are Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and queer. This community was being stared at with total contempt and with disregard. But after the Stonewall riots of 1969, where gay men, Lesbians, Drag queens and transgender were raided by police officers at a bar in New York City, the LGBT community started protesting for their rights and immediately after to which gay

Liberation Front (GLF) and Gay Activists Alliance (GAA) were formed. Another incident happened in United States on June 12, 2016 where one of the muggers of Orlando attacked a popular gay club of that area and shot 50 people out of which 49 died and 1 was injured. It is considered one of the worst incidents of shooting at the masses in the United States. This was the time when the police officers, President, Mayors, Politicians and other higher authorities of that area came out in support for LGBT community and to express their concern towards them. This was a small step of LGBT community towards their success which still in the contemporary world, they have to brawl for.

Even in India, the situation was not dissimilar. Dating and making sexual activities between same sexes was considered something against nature and as a big offence in eyes of law. The LGBT citizens of India had to face social and legal discriminations in comparison to the non-LGBT people. Although the country revoked its colonial era laws which directly discriminated Homosexuals and Transgender. But this was not an adequate step to keep all the human being on equal platform in the eyes of law despite their gender identity and sexual orientation. For instance the Article 15, which stated that the country will not discriminate the citizens on the basis of their personal or gender identity and sexual preference. This Article also did not provide legal protections and the same sex marriages. So the race was not over here for the LGBTQ rights in India.

As India is a south Asian country where people from the entire world came here, stayed and ruled. The Britishers were the ones that stayed for longer duration of around 200 years and left in the year 1947 when India became an independent country. These were the ones who illegalized the homosexuality and termed it as something which is against the order of nature. After the British people left the India in 1977, 'The World of Homosexuals' was published by Shakuntala Devi who was a mathematician extraordinaire. It was recognized as the first study of homosexuals and homosexuality as a concept in India. However, at that time the book become unnoticed. After this, in 1981 the 'Hijra conference' was organized which was held in Agra and it was the first ever conference which was attended by 50,000 members of the community from the entire country. After their continuous efforts and demands for equality, they were legally granted the voting rights as a Third sex.

Then in 1994, the first petition was filed challenging section 377 of British penal code which criminalized all sexual acts 'against order of nature'. This challenge was filed by 'AIDS Bhedbhav Virodhi Andolan' which eventually was dismissed. In addition to this, in 1999 Kolkata hosted the Pride March which was the first ever happened in South Asia. This activity further stimulated the level of concern of commoners towards the LGBTQ community and the result of which was Naz foundation filed a Public interest litigation (PIL) to challenge again the section 377 in Delhi High Court in 2001. Later in 2009, the decision of Delhi High Court to this challenge was that Government found that section 377 and other legal restrictions against private, consensual, adult and non- commercial same sex conduct were to be considered as direct contravention of fundamental rights which are provided by Indian Constitution. Constructively the section 377 was decriminalized but was not legitimized. Then after the constant and uninterrupted efforts this topic was brought again in 2014 by the Indian Psychiatric society where they made a statement saying that Homosexuality is not a disease. Then again in April, 2014 the National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India governed that the Transgender people must be treated as Third category of gender. After which in December 2015, a bill was introduced in the Parliament to decriminalize the section 377 which at last got rejected by maximum votes. At that juncture of time, the United Kingdom who initially gave India the section 377 had passed a legislation to allow same sex marriages. This was actually very peculiar. But, in February 2016, the Supreme Court decided to evaluate criminalization of Homosexual activity. Eventually on 24 August, 2017 India's Supreme Court gave the freedom to LGBT community to accept their individuality and to express their sexual orientation. This was all possible because of the continuous battles fought by the LGBT activists and the one's who has raised awareness and has opened doors for this community to:

- Accept their real self.
- Express their real self in front of society.
- Allow them live with dignity.
- Express their love more freely.

Some of the prominent activists from India are Anandgrover, MenakaGuruswamy, Laxmi Narayan Ttipathi, Anjali Gopalan, Gopi Shankar Madurai, Harish Iyer etc. This fight for equality would not have been possible without them. They are the ones who put it forward and bring it to the notice at National level. Laxmi Narayan Tripathi who is one of the chief activists of the nation founded ASTITVA which means 'existence'. The main aim of this foundation was to let the LGBTQ community avail the pragmatics of **Article 14** just like everyone else. She somehow managed to create consciousness among people and people started to take cognizance of their respect as well as their existence. In addition to that, she represented Asia Pacific in United Nations in 2008 and she was one of the first trans women to be there. She also wrote two books in which she brought up the discrimination she had faced since she was a kid. Her second book which was **'The Red Lipstick- The men in my life'** was criticized by people and was also being proscribed because there she broached the truths about the prejudice she and her community had to go through. Even until today she has been working for and on the rights of LBGTQ and has the desire to produce efficacious results to obtain their lost esteem.

Legal provisions and constitutional protection of LGBTQ community in India:

Right to Privacy under Article 21

With a judgment given by the Supreme Court of India in the year 2017 ,Right to privacy was declared as Fundamental right .It was held that it is an intrinsic part of Right to life and Personal Liberty .Thereby, this is equally applicable for the people belonging to LGBTQ Community they have a Right to Private life .

Article 14- Right to Equality

It highlights that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India.

Article 15 –Against Discrimination

Art 15 (1) and 20 says that the state shall not discriminate any citizen on the ground of any Religion, caste, race, sex, and place of birth or any of them.

Section 377 - Indian penal code (IPC)

Section 377 of IPC says it is an offence having a carnal intercourse "against the order of nature" withanyman, lady or animal, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment or a fine. It criminalizes adult same sex acts which are consensual. But, changes were made to this when the petition by Naz Foundation was put before the HC of Delhi. Naz foundation filed a Public interest litigation (PIL) to challenge the section 377 in Delhi High Court in 2001. Later in 2009, Delhi High court considered 377 as the direct contravention of fundamental rights which are provided by Indian Constitution. Constructively the section 377 was decriminalized but was not legitimized.

Definition of Terms:

Gender – It is a complex system which has do with role, identity, performances, and many more and society has given a gendered meaning to all these. Usually people are assigned the gender or the gender related roles based on the sexual characteristics they poses at the time of birth. On Medical grounds people are categorized based upon hormones, genitalia and secondary sexual characteristics (breasts, body hair, etc.). Generally at the time of birth a baby is given identification as “male” or “female”. However, there are many other deviations beyond this socially-constructed system of binary (i.e. intersex-male and female).

Lesbian

It is a word which describes a woman who is attracted, emotionally or physically, to other women and not the opposite sex.

Gay

It represents a person/Man who is attracted, emotionally or physically, to a person who belongs to the same gender i.e. attracted to a man. However the term can be used by men, women or individuals who identify as non-binary. It can also be used for women as ‘gay women’.

Bisexual

It describes a person who is attracted towards both men and women. A Bisexual person can develop feelings for both the sexes simultaneously also.

Transgender

A person whose gender identity and/or gender expression do not match their assigned sex at birth. Transgender person can be a lesbian, gay, bisexual or queer. The word transgender is simply used to define the idea that this person do not confine to the sex given to him/her at the time of birth and relate himself/herself differently in terms of sexual identity and preferences what was assigned at the time of birth.

Transgender (or Trans) Man

It describes a person who was identified as a female at birth based upon sexual characteristics. But that person relates himself as male. With time such person might transform their bodies from a women’s body to that of a man’s with medical interventions and help of a doctor.

Transgender (or Trans) woman

It denotes a person who was identified as a male sex at birth .But that person relates herself asa female .Such person in order to establish that identify might undergo medical procedure to change their body from a man to a women.

Questioning

It describes a person who is still discovering and exploring their sexual orientation, identity, gender preferences or some combination thereof. Using this term enables an individual to identify as part of the LGBTQ community while avoiding other labels and recognizing that their process of self-identification is still underway.

Queer

It is an umbrella term used to refer to the people who do not abide to norms related to heterosexuality and gender binaries i.e. male and female. This term is sometimes used as a sexual orientation label or gender identity label used to denote a non-heterosexual or cisgender identity without having to define specifics.

In addition to this, there are so many other **terms** which are used to define different sexes and sexual preferences .But here in this study we concerned with these many only .An understanding of these terms will help the reader in connecting the dots of the study and develop a perspective around the whole issue.

Review of Literature:

Mansi Dagras (2021) in her study discussed that how the People belonging to LGBTQ community has to face the discrimination in the society on different grounds .The attitude of the society towards these people are full of disrespect and ignorance. She has also identified the problem being faced by them in the society and the reasons for these problems**.**[1]

Chatterjee Subhrajit (2014) highlighted the issue of marginalization and social exclusion of LGBTQ people in the society .He also talked about the impact of this inclusion on the lives of people belonging to these communities .His study also finds the mention of psychological effect of this treatment and how it puts these people under great stress and isolation.[2]

T. S. Sathyanarayana Rao, K. S. Jacob (2012) presents a case for Homosexuals in India .They have stressed upon the fact that people needs to be treated the same irrespective of their sexual preference. Also they have pointed out that there is need to do a research in what problems are being faced by these people .The study also finds a mention of the role of the psychiatrist and the mental health experts, how they can contribute in solving the issue of isolation among the people belonging to the third gender and at the same time improve their psychological wellbeing**.**[3]

Sumit Saurabh Srivastava (2014) discusses about sexuality and its different forms practiced in India .He also talks about the section 377 of the IPC and its implication on the sexual preferences and choices and role of social activism for the rights of people belonging to LGBTQ community.[4]

The Indian LGBT Workplace Climate Survey (2016) reveals the issues faced by LGBTQ community in the workplace. The study assess the Workplace environment of the Corporates in India and the pattern of inclusion for LGBTQ community at the workplace .It also mentions about the efforts being made post changes in Section 377 of Indian Penal Code to improve the work environment for LGBTQ people by the corporates, initiative taken to improve inclusion and how the overall scenario can be improved at the workplace.[5]

Amber Tanweer (2018) highlights the history of LGBTQ community in India and the evolution of these. He has also raised the issues of LGBTQ minority in India .In addition to these, also pointed out the legal provision available with them for their protection and welfare.[6]

Report of the Expert Committee on the Issues relating to Transgender Persons (2013) the ministry of Social justice and empowerment in its report which came up as result of deliberations and discussions from people with different background. This report was framed after the meeting which was attended by representatives from Ministries of Law & Justice, External Affairs, Department of Aids Control, people from different State Governments, University Professors, NGO and Transgender community .All these people representing different organizations has highlighted the issues being faced by the transgender in India and suggested suitable measures that can be taken up by the Government to ameliorate their problems. People from different government departments were also asked to come with the suggestion which were later included in this report.

Objectives of the Study:

a) To know the current status of the acceptance for people belonging to LGBTQ i.e. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/ questioning in the country.

b) To know the problems (if any) faced by them in the Contemporary Indian Society.

c) To know if they get discriminated in Educational institutions, workplace, public places for their sexual preferences.

d) To know if the Lack of acceptance by the society and the families of these people has a negative impact on their psychological well-being.

e) To know about the adequacies of laws and legal intervention for their protection and welfare and to know whether they are satisfied with these or not.

f) To suggests the measures which can improve the condition of the people belonging to these communities in the society.

Methodology:

The nature of this study is exploratory and descriptive because both primary and secondary data have been used. The Primary Data has been collected from 50 respondents from Chandigarh and the adjoining areas. It was ensured that responses are from each sub category of the LGBTQ community; simple random sampling method has been used. The inferences are tabulated systematically for, in order to do analysis by simple percentage analysis. Secondary data is collected from journals, books, newspapers, published and unpublished work and different websites.

Limitation of the Study:

People from whom the responses are recorded, majority of them possess good educational qualifications, belong to urban areas and are aware of their rights. But rural issues might be somewhat different because of the rural setup and education, Awareness pattern and few other considerations. A mix of both i.e. responses from both the setups would have been a true representation of the issues and problem areas .But it was not possible because of the COVID-19 scenario and for people with low educational levels there is need to fill schedules and conduct direct interviews which requires physical interactions with the respondents which is not a very ideal situation as of now.

Research Hypothesis:

H1: LGBTQ community has low acceptance in the society for their sexual preferences.

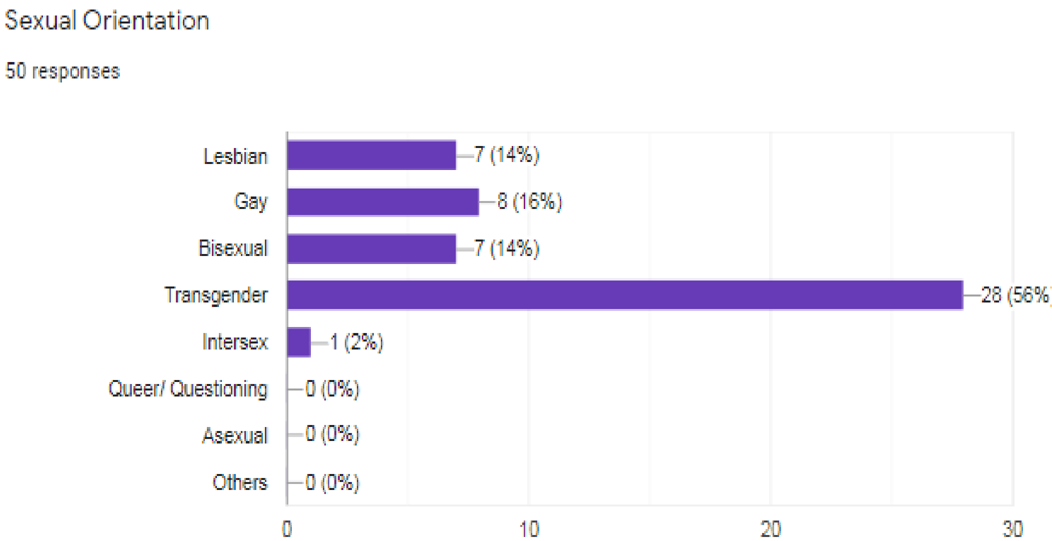
H2: LGBTQ community does not get equal opportunities in comparison to non- LGBTQ people.

H3: The repudiated behavior of societies and their families has a negative impact on their Psychological Well- being.

Frequency Tables

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF THE RESPONDENT

	Frequency	Percent
Lesbian	7	14
Gay	8	16
Bisexual	7	14
Transgender	28	56
Intersex	1	2
Queer/ Questioning	0	0
A sexual	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	51	100.0



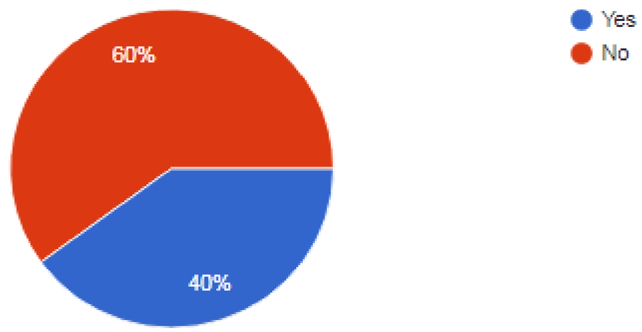
Explanation: The Responses are from each sub-category of LGBTQ people were collected about their sexual orientation. But the majority of the respondents 56% were Transgender. And there is no one who is unsure about the sexual preference or still finding answers to it i.e. NO one under Questioning category.

TABLE 2: LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	60%
No	20	40%
Total	50	100.0

Do you live with your families?

50 responses



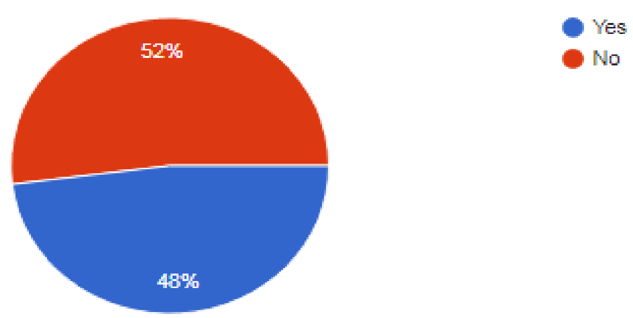
Explanation: The above table shows that there is a mixed pattern of living in LGBTQ as 60% live with their families and 40% do not live with their families. It somehow poses a question about acceptance by their family which finds a mention in the subsequent table.

TABLE 3: ACCEPTANCE FOR SEXUALITY BY THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	48
No	26	52
Total	50	100.0

Do you feel there is acceptance for your sexuality in your family members?

50 responses

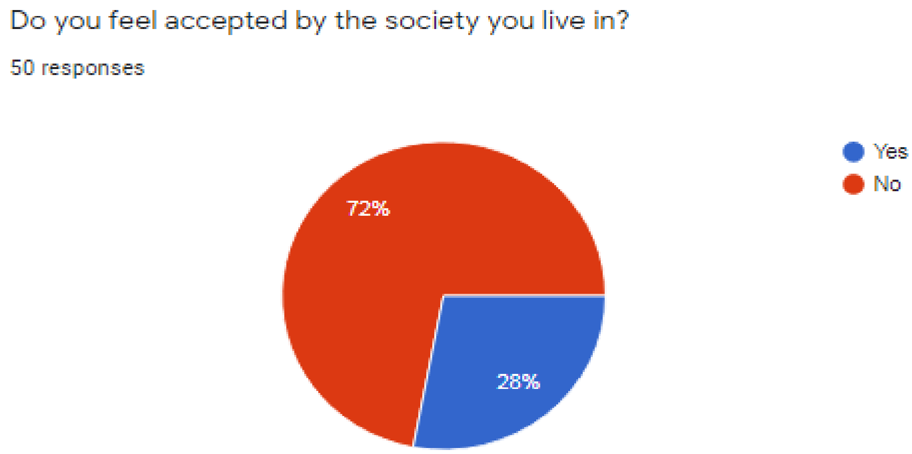


Explanation: The above table shows that there is mixed reactions from the family when it comes to the acceptance to their sexuality and sexual preferences. As 52% of the respondents says their families are against it and 48% of families somehow accepts it.

TABLE 4: ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUALITY BY SOCIETIES THEY LIVE IN

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	28
No	36	72

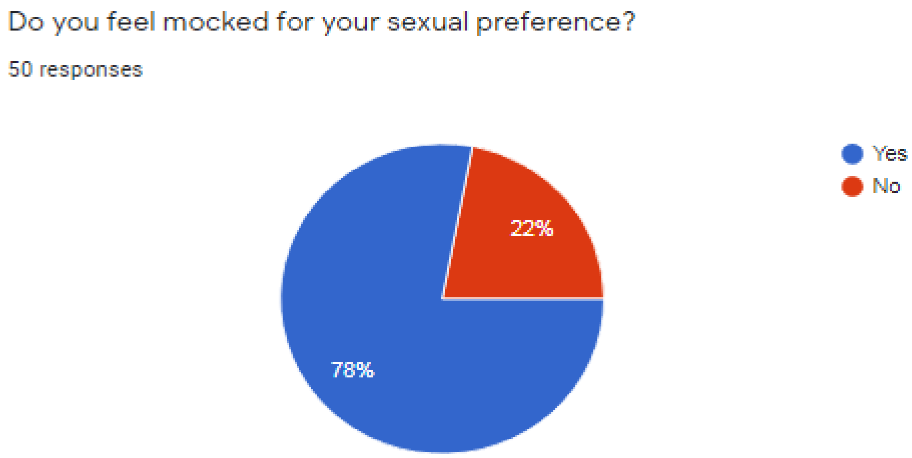
Total	50	100.0



***Explanation*:** The above table shows that the level of acceptance by the society towards the LGBTQ community is relatively low .72 % respondents expressed that they do not find society very welcoming towards them. This simply means that the people in the society do not support the idea of having a third gender.

TABLE 5: FEELING MOCKED FOR THEIR SEXUAL PREFERENCE

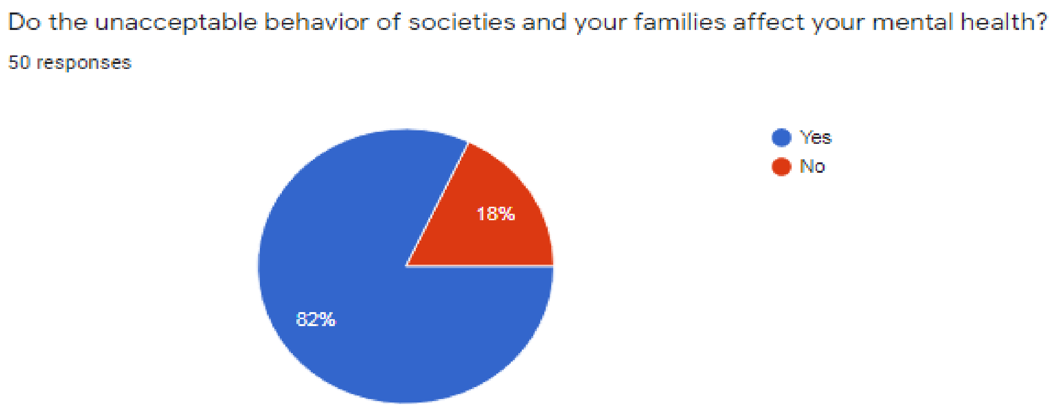
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	22
No	39	78
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: This shows that the people belonging to LGBTQ community are bullied for their sexual preferences.78% of the respondents feel that they are mocked in the society for their choice and made fun of. The responses from the society are not very encouraging and they are being looked down upon.

TABLE 6: UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR OF SOCIETIES AND FAMILIES AFFECTING MENTAL HEALTH

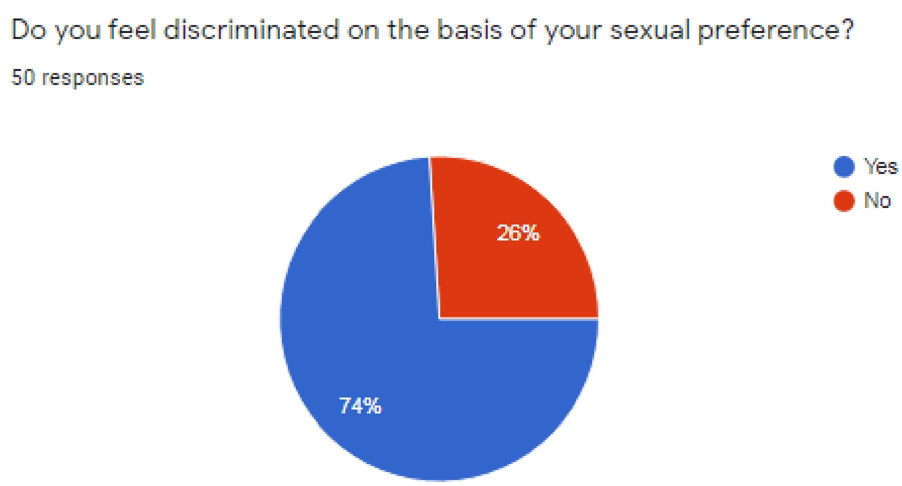
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	82
No	9	18
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: The table gives a clear cut message that the non-welcoming nature of their families and the society affects the mental well-being of these people .82% of the people feels that their mental health gets disturbed because of all this ignorance.

TABLE 7: FEELING OF DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL PREFERENCE

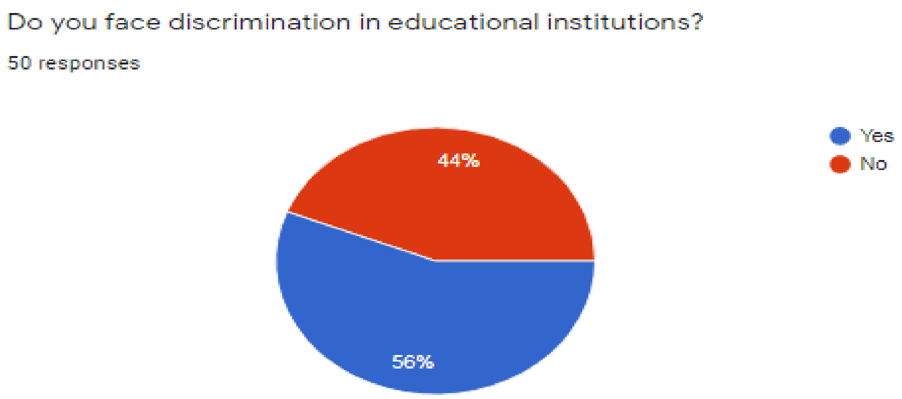
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	74
No	13	26
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: .Out of 100% of the people 74% feels that they are discriminated in the society just because of their sexual preferences .they are treated differently just because they do not confine to the gender binaries and their choices and lifestyle is different

TABLE 8: DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

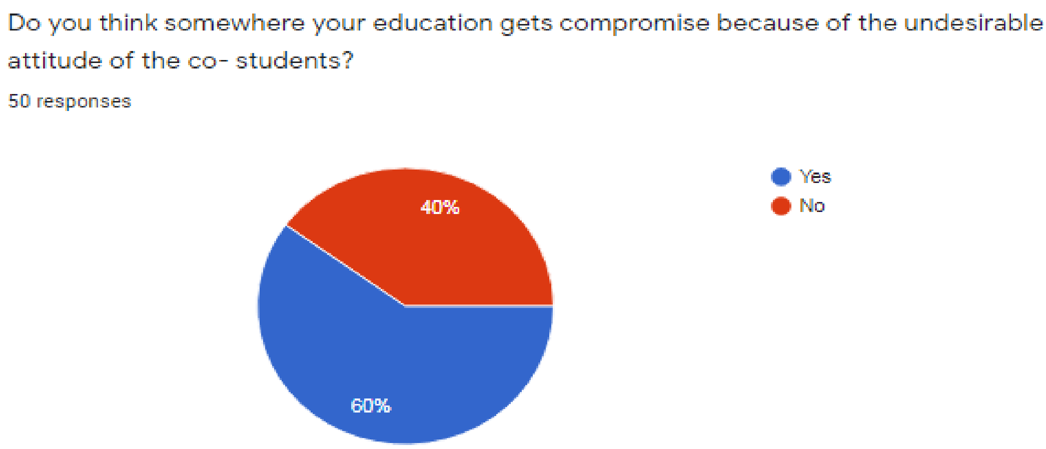
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	56
No	22	44
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: Out of 100% of the people 56 % feels that they are discriminated in the educational Institutions. This is worrying picture because in educational institutions we have people who are aware of things and have a perspective about all these things. Still this kind of behavior towards others is not on expected lines.

TABLE 9: EDUCATION GETTING COMPROMISE BECAUSE OF THE UNDESIRABLE ATTITUDE OF CO- STUDENTS

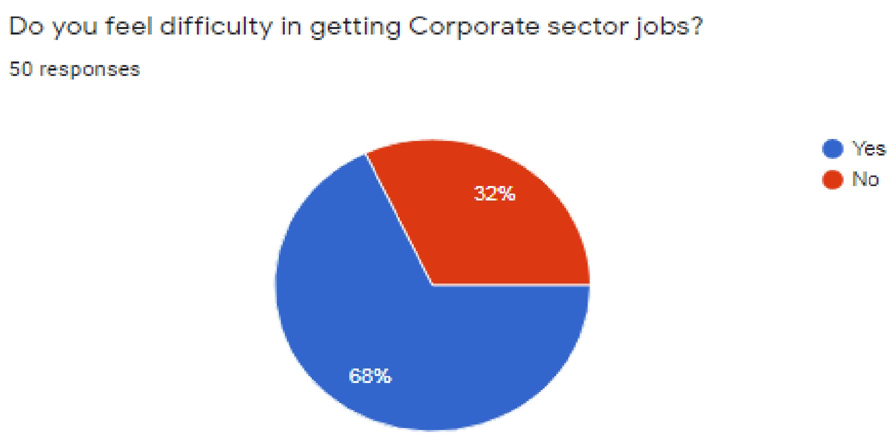
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	60
No	20	40
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: The table shows that the 60% of the respondents feels that their education gets hampered because of the undesirable attitude of the co-students. It simply means that their motivation levels to pursue their education somehow get compromised because of this behavior of co-students. They do not feel very confident going to the educational institutions.

TABLE 10: DIFFICULTY IN GETTING CORPORATE SECTOR JOBS

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	68
No	16	32
Total	50	100.0

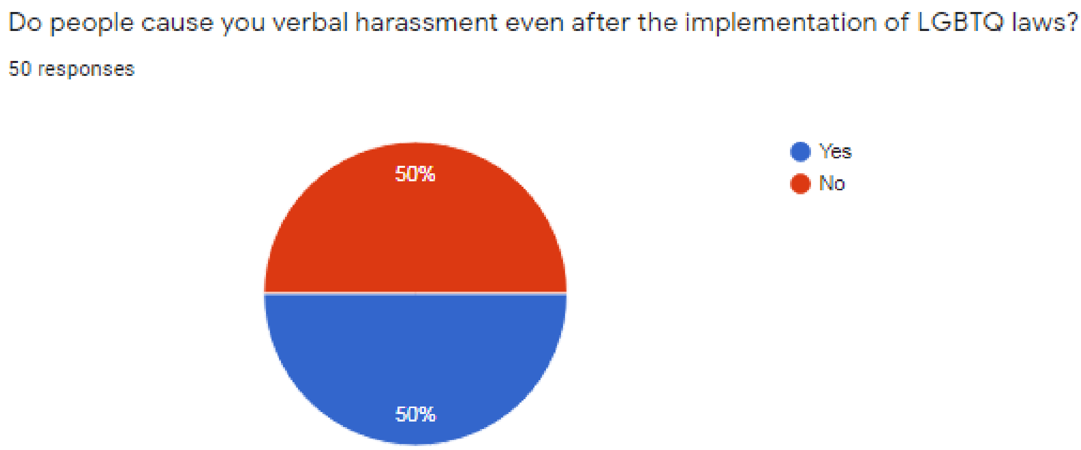


Explanation: 68% of the respondents have experienced that the corporate sector is not very much willing in employing people belonging to LGBTQ however 32% people feels the other way around .It simply portrays a picture highlighting the issues of non-acceptance towards these people at the workplace.

TABLE 11: PEOPLE CAUSE VERBAL HARASSMENT EVEN AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF LGBTQ LAWS.

	Frequency	Percent

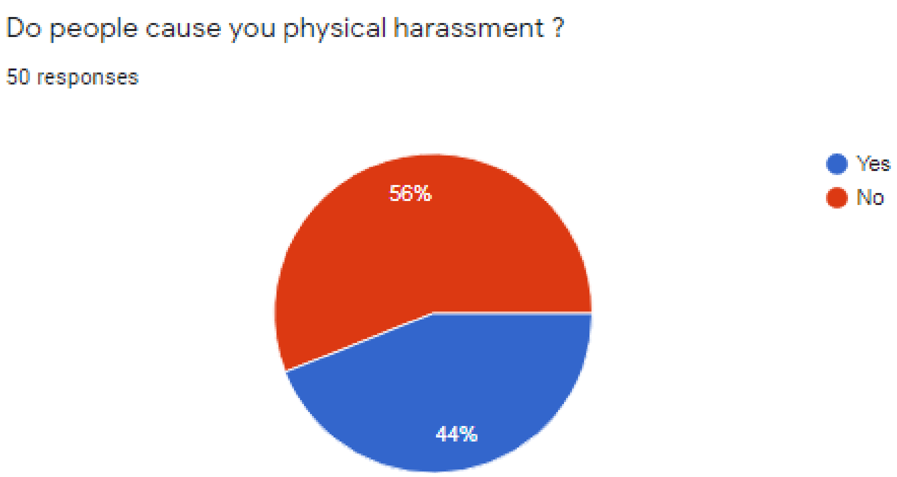
Yes	25	50
No	25	50
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: 50-50 for yes and no can be interpreted in a way that a part of society who is aware of things with good education ,Awareness of things have started accepting these people and on the other side it could solely because of the stern laws and punishments but the change is gradually coming and is visual.

TABLE 12: PEOPLE CAUSING PHYSICAL HARASSMENT

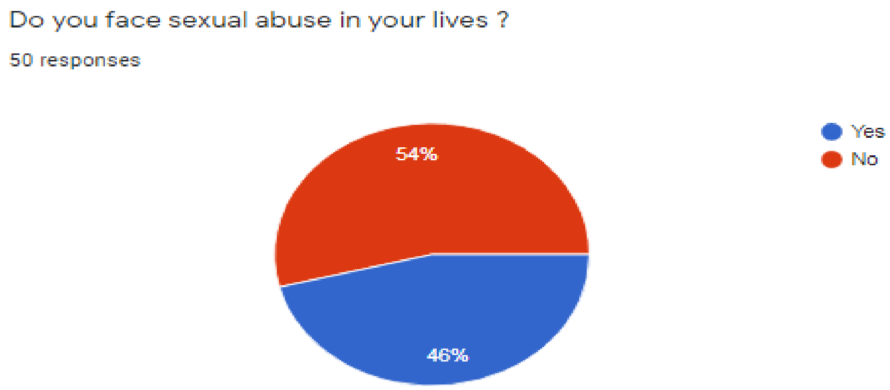
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	22	44
No	28	56
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: 56% of the respondents have experienced some kind of physical harassment in their life it could be making bad comments about their body, inappropriately touching them, laughing off their body types and features.

TABLE 13: IF THEY FACE SEXUAL ABUSE

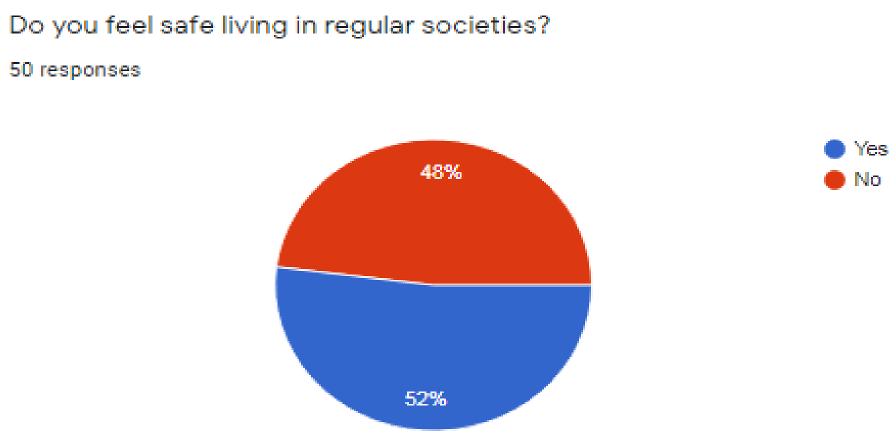
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: Out of 100% of the respondents 54% have been subjected to sexual abuses of any sort in their lives. And 46% have never been subjected to any such sexual abuses and harassment.

TABLE 14: FEELING SAFE LIVING IN REGULAR SOCIETIES

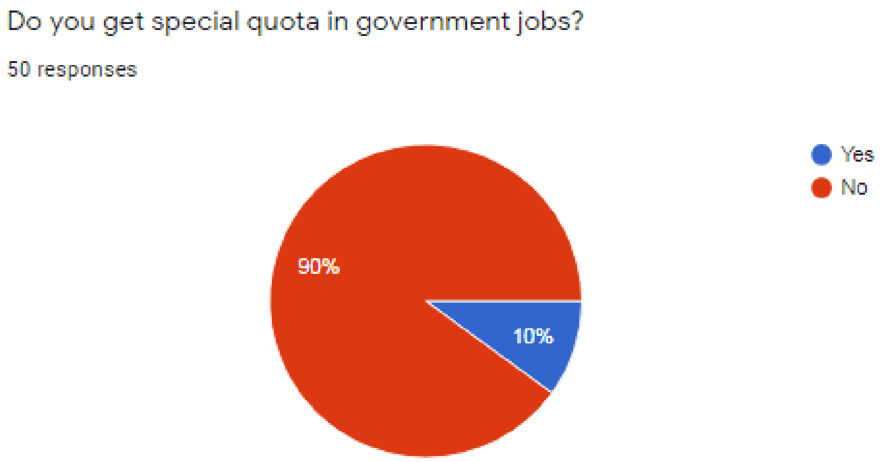
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	52
No	24	48
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: Out of 100% of the respondents 52% feels that they feel safe livings in the society .They are not worried about their safety. And 48% of people have safety issues living in the society, they feel it’s not safe for them to live in the society and they have security concerns.

TABLE 15: IF THEY GET SPECIAL QUOTA IN GOVERNMENT JOBS.

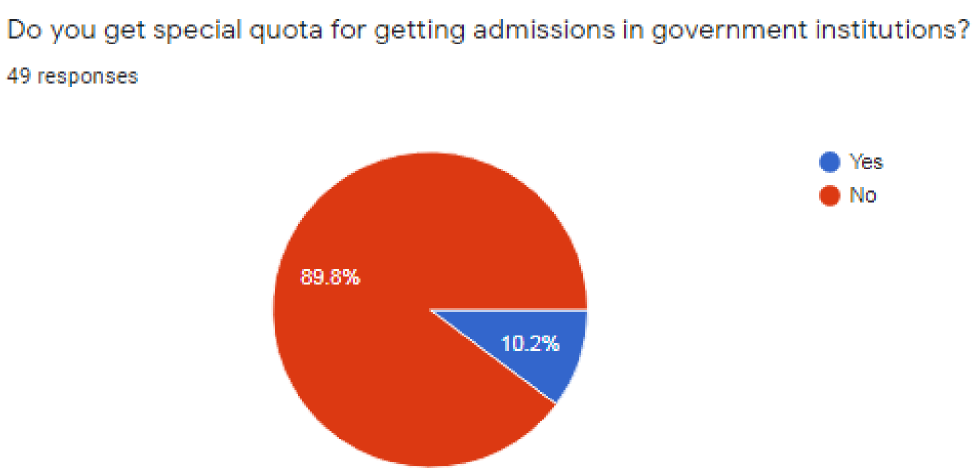
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	10
No	45	90
Total	50	100.0



Explanation: Out of 100% of the respondents 90% says they do not get any quota in government jobs. Hoping, with this positive discrimination or the affirmative action they feel it will help them to be part of the mainstream and help normalizing behavior towards LGBTQ.

TABLE 16: IF THEY GET QUOTA FOR GETTING ADMISSIONS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

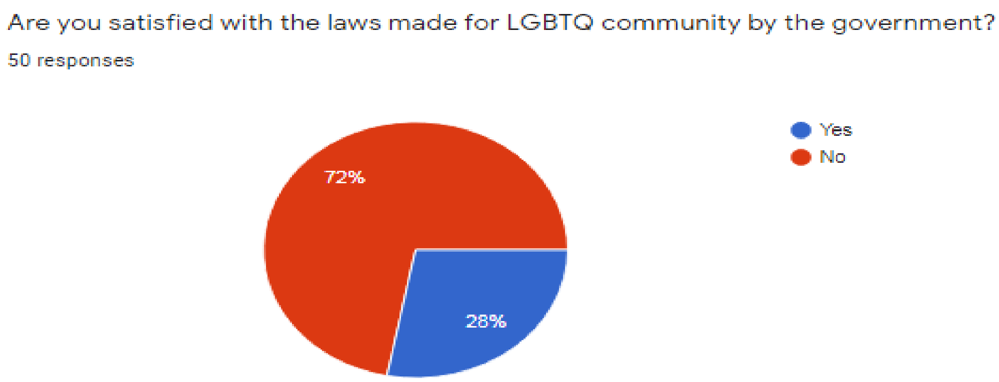
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	90
No	5	10
Total	50	100.0



***Explanation*: ** Out of 100% of the respondents almost 90% says they do not get any quota in for admissions in government run educational institutions. 10% says few institutions offers them seats in admission intake quota.

TABLE 17: IF THEY ARE SATISFIED WITH THE LAWS MADE FOR LGBTQ COMMUNITY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	28
No	36	72
Total	50	100.0



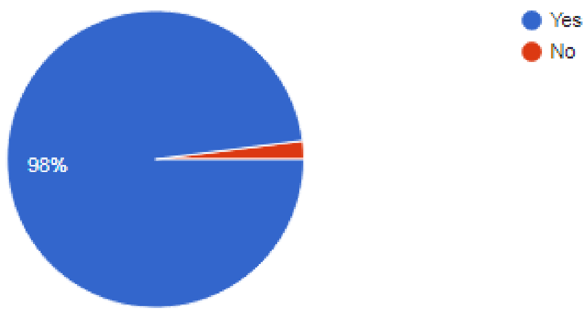
***Explanation*:** Out of 100% of the respondents 72% says they want the government and the related agencies to come up with more stringent laws and they are not satisfied with the current standing of legal interventions.28% feels government has done fairly well and they are satisfied.

TABLE 18: IF THEY WANT GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE MORE LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF LBGTQ COMMUNITY.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	98
No	1	2
Total	50	100.0

Do you want government to introduce more laws for the protection and welfare of LGBTQ community?

50 responses



***Explanation*:** Out of 100% of the respondents 98% says there is a need for more legal protection for them in the forms of legislations .They feels more stringent laws will change their fate in the society and will ensure their welfare.

Suggestions those came in as responses:

There were two question which were left open ended in order to get the feedback and suggestion from the respondents about what should be the future course of action in we want to build a society where no one will face discrimination just because of their sexual preferences .Some of the problems and the suggestion that came from the respondents are explained below:

Questions:

B) *What are the difficulties you are facing in your day to day lives other than the one's mentioned above? Write your suggestions*

Bullying-There are people in the society who will call them names like chakka ,hijda, will make fun of them ,their bodies and the way they talk .The people make weird faces looking at them .All these things leaves really bad impression on the people belonging to LGBTQ and it dents their self confidence in a big way.

Hatred from family and society-There is a sentiment of hatred from the society towards the LGBTQ people. The people in the society feels that these people are not the larger fabric of the society and they are not normal humans similarly family takes it matter of shame if someone from the family talks openly about his/her sexuality or the sexual orientation.

Sexual harassment-The respondents are quoted saying that few people misbehaves with them, touch them inappropriately and pull down their pants and other clothing items ,they make them feel they are not humans and as if they have done some crime by accepting their true self.

Lack of equal opportunities-The LGBTQ people feels that they are denied from the jobs and education opportunities in a big way .They are not being provided with equal opportunities related to the admissions in the educational institutions and the jobs in the government and privately owned organizations. This could be because of the general perception that others will not be comfortable around them.

Lack of Medical care–The people belonging to LGBTQ community feels that the medical care provide to them is not adequate .The medical professionals are not very much keen about looking into their matters of health .And there is not much of research done in this by the scientists and the medical experts.

Advice by parents to change sexual preferences or not open about it – Many a times there is pressure from the parents and the parents or the family that either do not open up about your sexuality or just change your preferences and stick to the binaries which are acceptable un the society .This sometime leads to the friction in the family and many a times the person living their own homes

Discrimination at workplaces-Discrimination of LGBT persons at workplace is one of the major factors in creating a significant differences in socioeconomic status for LGBT persons in comparison to a non LGBTQ.As the discrimination at the workplace directly affects their job stability and it forces them to continuously change jobs and sometimes and it result in unemployment and poverty.

Suicidal Tendency and Drugs –The ignorance and ill-treatment of the people from the society has a bad impact on the mental well-being of the people belonging to LGBTQ community .It gives them an impression that the society will never be welcoming towards them and it forces them into the use of drugs and even put them under suicidal thought at times**.**

a) *What are the laws (if any) you would like government of India to introduce for LGBTQ community?*

Focus on education-There should be laws related to the education of people belonging to the LGBTQ community .The positive discrimination in the form of reservation, quota should have been there for these communities .it will help them in getting the access to the education and seeks employment later.

Serious punishment to the people causing physical and sexual harm to the LGBT-There should be strict punishments for the people making fun of LGBTQ people .Detailed legislations should be there for any kind of harassment caused to these people by other in the society

Laws for Same sex marriage –The LGBTQ community people calls for same sex marriages they believe that like some of the other countries who have legalized the same sex marriages, India should do the same .It is the need of the hour that government and judiciary should realize that it is within the fundamental right of the people to choose their partner**.**

More Awareness campaigns –There should be more awareness campaigns from the government‘s side to sensitize people about the LGBTQ community .The government should normalize the LGBTQ behavior by making detailed legislation about the same with wider publicity**.** The government should also encourage their representatives to undertake such awareness programmers.

Anti-discrimination and harassment bill should be passed-The respondents suggested that there should be an Anti-discrimination bills to protect them from any sort of harassment in the society. A step like this will help them gain some self-esteem and they will live with more freedom and without any kind of fear in the society.

Some other Suggestions:

The non-acceptance for LGBTQ and inhumane treatment towards them is a serious problem and it requires a change in the attitude of the people in the society then only these people will live with dignity and respect .Some of the suggestive measures that can be taken up to improve the situation are as follows :

- More community and health centers like National Resource Centre (NRC) should be introduced which focuses to foster the mental health of LGBTQ older adults.
- To help minimize the feelings of isolation and loneliness, local outreach programs has to be introduce to help build a social network for LGBTQ people.
- Fair housing Act (FHA) should be implemented in India to protect the LGBTQ from being denied housing, public or private as every individual has a right to have safe, secure and affordable housing regardless sexual preference.
- National Institute of health (NIH) must execute a research agenda to push in knowledge and to better apprehend LGBT community's health.
- The government has to introduce stern laws against the people causing physical, verbal and sexual violence towards LGBT community.
- There must be acceptance for foundation of marriage between individuals belonging to the same gender.
- The protection of rights Act, 2019 for the transgender persons must offer reservations in public employment and in educational sector.
- There must be more platforms like Gaysi and Gaylaxy and publishers like Queer ink who have helped LGBT people to carve out themselves and to interact, share and collaborate.
- There must be more activists to create the awareness and to raise the demands of LGBTQ like Laxmi Narayan Tripathi, Anand Grover, Anjali Gopalan, Dhananjay Chauhan etc.
- The families of LGBTQ community should have acceptance towards their sexual orientation because this can prevent them from suicides and rescue them from passing in the stages of depression.
- Media can play a responsible role by reporting the LGBTQ issues and make people understand the perspective of LGBTQ community by inviting them as guest in the panel for the debates and discussion.
- Training programmes should be conducted for the health professionals to enhance their understanding about LGBTQ community and identify the potential risk factor for self-harm, suicidal behavior and depression. They should be trained in dealing with these people.
- National as well as state government shall make provisions to involve more people from the LGBTQ community in the Workplace and should create an environment in the workplace where these people are not looked down upon by the others.
- To check the violence in the public and the homes against the LGBTQ people, the Domestic violence Act has to be expanded in terms of its fold by including non-spousal and parental violence as well.

- Police force at different levels of operation needs to be sensitized on LGBT issues, they can help to spread the awareness among the masses and can also guide people who are involved in any kind of discrimination and harassment towards people belonging to LGBTQ Community
- Family Acceptance is must there is famous saying that if you want to change something start from yourself, family .The families of these people shall accept them the way they are .These people should be treated with love and compassion. This is the way societal acceptance will increase if it will start from the family itself.
- The sex Education should be made part of the school Curriculum so that from the very start of an individual’s life it will give people a clarity about sexes and sexual preferences .It will help in improving the way people perceives LGBTQ people.

Hypothesis Testing:

H1: LGBTQ community has low acceptance in the society for their sexual preferences.

The hypothesis is accepted as most of the respondents feels that the acceptance for their sexuality and sexual preference is less in the society. The Society has a preconceived notion about this that it is bad and not acceptable.

H2: LGBTQ community does not get equal opportunities in comparison to non- LGBTQ people.

The second hypothesis also gets accepted because the study concluded that the LGBTQ people are getting less opportunities in the society in comparison to Non-LGBTQ people when it comes their inclusion in Corporate Jobs, Educational Institutions and Public offices.

H3: The repudiated behavior of societies and their families has a negative impact on their Psychological Well- being.

The third Hypothesis also stand true as respondents feels that the non –acceptance shown by the families and the society does have a negative impact on their mental well-being and they feel isolated and ignored in the society.

CONCLUSION

This study gives us an insight into the problems that are being faced by the people belonging to the LGBTQ community .It brings us a perspective of the things what these people have to go through in their lives just because of their sexual consideration, body types, appearances, expression etc. All these consideration should not even be the matter of discussion for a society which is progressing with time .But this is not true, still the society in India is not accepting the fact that someone’s sexuality and their sexual preference should not be the basis for deciding how someone should be treated in the society .All humans are equals and they deserves to be treated that way only in the society .This is a very basic principle of human existence that makes us different from animals and other creatures .There is a stigma prevailing in the society that sexes can only be binary i.e. . male or female but this is not true people other than the binaries should not be made to feel the isolation and exclusion by the people .It leads to social stress, peer victimization, and family rejection and many other serious concerns in the minds of the people belonging to LGBTQ community .Young generation still have better acceptance and understand the feelings of LGBTQ people but for old generation people it is not acceptable and against the nature of human existence. Many a time’s homosexuals and their behavior are termed as deviation from the normal behavior. Just because homosexuality is not widely practiced in India does not mean it is not normal. The absence of commonality about a thing is no justification for its condemnation. India has almost 10% of population which falls under this category and its high time that we Indians should ensure there is acceptance for these people and we should understand that it is normal to be a gay or a lesbian or any third gender .Adequate awareness should be created related to this via mediums like newspapers ,TV ,magazines .Even school curriculum should have this in the syllabus The government should take the lead in this by regard by making sure that it is taking all the necessary actions required to give this third gender a better place to live in and in a more dignified way. And most importantly it is the people who can change the fate of these belonging to the third gender by providing them a society with a belief system which will help in looking beyond the gender perception and gender binaries.

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ENGAGING GENERATION Z EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN IT SECTOR: THE ROLE OF JOB CRAFTING

Ms. Priyanka Sadhna*; Dr. Pratima Daipuria**

*Research Scholar,
Jagan Institute of Management Studies,
New Delhi, INDIA
Email id: priyankasadhna.ind@gmail.com

**Professor,
Jagan Institute of Management Studies,
New Delhi, INDIA
Email id: pratima@jimsindia.org

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ABSTRACT

Generation Z, the youngest generation has a new set of workplace expectations, presenting an amalgam of challenges and opportunities for employers in India. Emergence and proliferation of Generation Z as newest workplace employees necessitate further research on employee engagement. Those who can comprehensibly engage Generation Z employees will be able to strengthen their future by building a valuable road map. IT companies of India are looking for ways to fully engage this new influx of young demographic dividend. Much has been researched about Millennials, but there is limited evidence on how to engage the upcoming Generation Z employees for effective results. In corporating structural equation modelling on 209 employees, this paper came up with the finding that job crafting offered to Generation Z employees has a positive and significant impact on employee engagement. However, job crafting did not produce any significant impact on affective commitment, a unique finding that exemplifies the pandemic crisis. The model offers a logical ground suggesting that job crafting is a strong predictor of employee engagement in the Indian IT sector in context of the newest generation of workers. The implications for theory and practice as well as its limitations and future research directions conclude the paper.

KEYWORDS: *Affective Commitment, Employee Engagement, Generation Z, Job Crafting, Structural Equation Modelling.*

INTRODUCTION

With new generation emerging over time, it is important to capture the new insights of the newer generation towards the workplace practices. Of particular interest in this research is the new generation cohort- Generation Z. They have just entered the workforce (Deas, 2019) and thus it an opportune time to study, as it is extremely relevant for HR managers and leaders to figure out ways to leverage employee engagement, as this unique generation has a new set of priorities and expectations. They are now entering the workforce with a new voice and the ability to create a change for betterment. It is vital to understand that every generation has distinctive needs that are related to the workplace (Lyons & Kuron, 2014).

Generation Z, also termed as 'Generation Me' (Bennett et al., 2012), Digital Natives (Prensky, 2012), 'Internet Generation' (Walker & Lewis, 2009), and 'Mobile Mavens' (Ozkan & Solmaz, 2015) is an intriguing generation cohort and refers to those born after 1995 (Fister Gale, 2015; Lanier, 2017; Wood 2013). They are the post Millennials who are ready to explore the workplaces and constitute the biggest chunk of the population pie chart (Miller & Lu, 2018). They are determined to make their own paths and enrich their life with experiences. Having grown up in an environment of diversity, profuse opportunities, collaboration through virtual connectivity, they expect everything to happen instantly. They have never known a world without the internet and are constantly hooked on the online social handles. They are avid users of technology and digital tools (Fister Gale, 2015) and are curious, creative, entrepreneurial in nature and less driven by money (Schawbel, 2014). They feel valued when their opinions are heard (Slavin, 2015) and want to build their own things and create an impact. The research by Pew Research Centre (2014) came up with a finding that they are far more accepting and open-minded generation ever. It constitutes the most educated and sophisticated people (Karasek & Hysa, 2020). They are considered as initiators who love to work with challenges around, have a practical outlook, and are extremely ambitious (Bencsick et al., 2016) with an ability to do multi-tasking while being productive at the same time (Ozkan & Solmaz, 2015). They look forward to working in a collaborative environment (Francis & Hoefel, 2018) and resolve the issues for a better today.

IT SECTOR IN INDIA

Information technology has a significant role to play in the Indian economy, as it employed more than 4.5 million people in 2021. According to Gartner, the IT spending in India is estimated to reach US $ 98.5 billion in 2022. As per National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) reports, the IT and BPM sector in India is estimated at about US $ 177 billion in 2019 and is expected to be US $ 350 billion by 2025. Moreover, India has been able to attract investors from major countries in the form of foreign direct investment worth US $ 44.91 billion in March 2020. For instance, Microsoft is coming with great investments in India for building products and services for boosting digital innovation. IT also contributes to the maximum in the Indian service industry. In 2020, it produced 8% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) alone. The IT industry service exports from India accounted for 149.1 billion US dollars in 2021. The emergence of new technologies such as robotics, artificial intelligence, data analytics, cloud computing, blockchain, social media, and virtual tools have opened a pool of opportunities for the youth of India. Working independently, remotely with great degree of flexibility are now the set of requirements of the global young talent pool amid pandemic crisis (Haak- Saheem, 2020). Considering this inevitable nature of the industry, it is extremely important to have employees that are engaged and motivated in the IT sector. Many IT giants are eager to know the ways to foster employee engagement, in order to motivate and retain the employees in the long run. Considering the change in workplace practices after the onset of pandemic crisis, it is important to make employee-friendly work practices for effective results (Sadhna et al., 2020).

It is now an opportune time to study the factors that influence employees of Generation Z towards employee engagement, resulting in organizational success. Due to their recent entry at the workplace, no much work is available in the literature, it is, therefore, important to offer pragmatic recommendations that employers can use to redraft employee engagement drivers, so that they resonate closely with Generation Z. Organizations need to realize that the same rules for employee engagement for all the generation will not work. The benefits of empowering employees by working on work engagement have been discussed for more than half of the century (Argyris, 1957). Companies hoping to compete and remain competitive, must consider employee engagement for getting the desired results.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

The nature of work in organizations is becoming complex, dynamic, much more flexible, and virtual. There is an increasing trend to know the impact of workplace practices for engaging and retaining employees in the long run. HR managers are now redrafting the company's HR practices and policies to build a more engaging and motivating culture for the benefit of the organization and its employees. Particularly, South Asian countries need to integrate effective HR practices to gain competitive advantage on regional, national and global level (Wajeeh, 2020).

The benefits of empowering employees by enhancing work engagement are crucial elements to consider in any organization (Argyris, 1957). If employees find a good match with their goals and values, they tend to exhibit a higher degree of engagement and commitment. Engaged employees are as described as 'self-in-roles employees' as in the role performances, they are attentive, focused, and connected. The need of the hour today is to engage and retain workers effectively, especially when it comes to Generation Z, which is quite vocal about what they want and what they don't want. The main contribution of the theoretical part lies in the application of Kahn's engagement theory (1990). Kahn defined employee engagement as "harnessing of organization members' selves to their work roles; in engagement, people employ and express themselves physically, cognitively, and emotionally during role performances". Nancy R. Lockwood (2007) defined work engagement as "the extent to which employees commit to something or someone in the organization, how hard they work and how long they stay." It also refers to "a positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind that is characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption (Schaufeli &Bakker, 2002). Albrecht (2010) described employee engagement as the willingness to work for attaining the given work goals and also the organizational goals. Shuch & Wollard (2010) explained employee engagement in a well-integrated manner as "an individual employee's cognitive, emotional, and behavioural state directed towards organizational outcomes.". In other words, employee engagement as an amalgam of psychological state and behaviour, which acts as a clear line of sight for determining organization's future in terms of achieving its mission and goals. Anitha (2014) defined employee engagement as "the level of commitment and involvement employees have towards their organization and its values". Kahn's employee engagement theory is unique, as it encompasses the rational choice of an employee to contribute their true self while deriving meaning from their work. Kahn's work has been referred by many researchers highlighting how employees feel about their work, as well as their work environment (Mone et al., 2011; Saks &Gruman, 2014). According to all these findings, if employees are engaged at the workplace, they exhibit their full selves including aspects related to cognition, emotion, and physical into the performance of a role. Therefore, employee engagement is a vital factor to consider as it leads to organizational success, and gaining competitive advantage. It is also linked with innovation and organizational effectiveness. For losses and low productivity, many organizations consider 'engagement gap' as the important reason. Interestingly, employee engagement is considered as a high order motivational construct as it much more than job satisfaction and job involvement (Christian et al., 2011).

Renowned companies in India and abroad have started conducting surveys and studies to foster the employee engagement drivers, as employee engagement is strongly associated with reduced turnover (Christian et al., 2011).Employee engagement also leads to the right kind of workplace experience that eventually results in meaningful work (Pandita, 2019). Many employers driving radical changes in the organization have reported lack of meaningful engagement leading to frustration at the workplace (Bennett et al., 2018). The results of Friesenbichler & Selenko (2017) also claimed that employee engagement leads to better firm performance and influence the work behaviour in a positive way. Forbes 500 companies have considered employee engagement as a significant attribute and numerous researchers have claimed that employee engagement helps organizations gain a competitive advantage (Christian et al., 2011). By keeping employees engaged, employees feel valued in the organization which results in employee wellbeing (Shantz et al., 2016). The organizations having engaged employees enjoy good perception and attention in the corporate landscape (Barik & Kochar, 2017).

JOB CRAFTING

Employee engagement and job crafting together can make a robust HR system. Research has shown that job crafting leads to employee engagement and job performance (Robledo et al., 2019). Traditional job work design consists of a top-down creation of work (Hackman and Oldham, 1980), wherein managers decide the tasks for their subordinates (Oldham & Hackman, 2010). Job enrichment encourages redesigning of the job to make it free from monotony and redundant work. Wrzesniewski & Dutton (2001) coined the term job crafting that offers opportunities to employees to design their jobs, while considering their skills, values, interests, and available resources. It refers to the bottom-up approach, where employees are given autonomy to design or change the elements of job and relationships related to work and social environment. This opportunity enables the employees to design their jobs as per their own preferences based on their performance and abilities. The findings of prior research revealed that employees' job crafting has a positive effect on employees' task performance (Tim et al., 2015). Through job crafting, organizations can assist employees in balancing job demands and resources, leading to employee wellbeing (Sen, 2018). When employees are given the freedom to design their jobs, they are more likely to develop a higher level of enthusiasm and pride. It further assists employees to identify themselves with the value of the organization, while developing a bond leading to organizational commitment (Minda & Mudlo-Glagolska, 2019). Job crafting has a positive effect on adaptive and proactive behaviour (Baik et al., 2018), and it assists the employees to manage the squeeze effectively during organizational change (Petrou et al., 2018).

Organizations that are looking forward to increasing employee engagement believe in optimizing work designs (Eldor et al., 2020; Shantz et al., 2016). Previous research associated job crafting with enhanced work effectiveness, work performance, and work engagement (Park et al., 2020; Petrou et al., 2015, Petrou et al., 2012, Tim set al., 2012).

AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

Organizational commitment refers to the feelings and beliefs of the employees at their workplace about the organization as a whole. The three main dimensions of organizational commitment are affective commitment, commitment continuance, and normative commitment. Employees with strong affective commitment will work in the organizations as they want to, employees with continuance commitment will work because they need to and eventually employees with normative commitment will stay because they ought to. Employees having affective commitment are emotionally involved with the employers and are willing to do things beyond their job description (Purba et al., 2015). This research is on the affective dimension of the organizational commitment that is associated with employees' beliefs, identification, and involvement in their respective organization. Affective commitment refers to the employees' attachment and involvement at their workplaces (Allen & Meyer, 1996; Navarro et al., 2018). Wang & Zhang (2020) identified affective commitment as the crucial component of organizational commitment as it refers to the employees' emotions attached to the organizational values. Mercurio (2015) argued that affective commitment is an actual commitment as it evolves within the employee on its own. Prior studies have highlighted the strong correlation between affective commitment and lower turnover, leading to an increase in organizational performance (Moldogaziev &Silvia, 2015). Researchers have recognized affective commitment with organizational outcomes (Aggarwal et al., 2020; Chang & Chen, 2011; Kehoe &Wright, 2013;) such as employee performance (Martini et al., 2018).Study by Kim and Beehr (2018) states that strong job crafting is positively related to organizational commitment. Also, some of the studies done in the past have provided concrete evidence of job crafting relating to work commitment and lower turnover intention (Dierdorff & Jensen, 2018). The recent research by Oprea et al. (2022) highlighted that job crafting reduces the employees' intention to leave the organization.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Recent researches relating to generational cohorts have claimed that Generation Z employees will call for robust changes in the workplace. Generation Z will constitute 20% of the workforce in the next four years. Bloomberg Report claims that Generation Z accounts for 32% of the global population, out of which 472 million are from India. According to the UN, India has the world's largest youth population with 64% of the working-age group (2020). Revising and revamping strategies to engage Generation Z is inevitable, in order to effectively utilize this workforce. By developing effective HR practices and HRM systems, a variety of workplace challenges can be addressed to attract and retain this young talent. Many organizations have already started their research in this direction. Also, Generation Z prefers to select employers very carefully, as they are constantly looking for flexibility, openness, transparency, and meaningful work. Now contemporary workplaces need to redefine their way of doing work for being effective across a wide range of contexts, as Generation Z employees do not look for pay checks only, but they also look for personal fulfilment (Aggarwal et al., 2020). Companies are therefore searching for employee engagement opportunities to get the most out of Generation Z employees.

The study makes three contributions to the existing literature. First, this research is the first of its kind to explore HR work design practices for engaging Generation Z. Second the study is an attempt to know how interesting elements of job crafting create a favourable work culture conducive for these youngest employees. In other words, the paper is an attempt to indicate the inevitable need of offering job crafting to always engage Generation Z employees in the IT sector of India. Lastly, the research highlighted significant findings on the association between job crafting and affective commitment.

OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

For researchers, practitioners, and academicians, it is crucial to understand this smartphone Generation Z as they are completely different from other generations in terms of time management, behaviour, and attitudes. The keywords that define this generation are freedom, integrity, speed, innovation, and customization. Though extensive and interesting research is done on Millennials- Generation Y in the past, now it is essential to understand that what worked for the previous generation cohort in the past might not work for evolving Generation Z employees. Workplaces have a huge opportunity to take advantage of this unique demographic dividend, to keep them engaged, and make a win-win proposition. The objective of the paper is to find drivers of employee engagement to engage the youngest generation cohort- Generation Z at IT workplace in India. This pertinent empirical study aims to explore the relationship between job crafting and employee engagement and studies its impact on affective commitment. The two main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the enablers of Generation Z employees' engagement in Indian IT sector.
2. To assess the relationship of job crafting with employee engagement and affective commitment.

Based on the literature review, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H1: Job crafting offered to Generation Z employees has a positive and significant impact on employee engagement

H2: Job crafting offered to Generation Z employees has a positive and significant impact on affective commitment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research employed a questionnaire to collect primary data from Generation Zemployees in Delhi, NCR for testing the proposed hypotheses and validate the same. For this study, random sampling was implemented on Generation Z employees working in IT companies in Delhi, NCR region. It took five months to complete the data collection process from November 2021- March 2022.The structured questionnaire was distributed to 487 employees. After performing the initial screening, 285 respondents were dropped due to missing data and unengaged responses. However, only those participants who mentioned 'yes' to the screening questions namely – whether they are working as full-time employees with the organization? Whether they grew up with smart gadgets and computers, whether their age was between 20-27 years and whether they are aware of workplace practices in their respective organization? Were admitted to the main sample.

The first section of the questionnaire incorporates age, gender, education, designation, experience, income and region. The second section contains three constructs adapted from literature having different scales of measurement. Following are the details of the scale used:

Job crafting: Job crafting was measured with a scale adapted from Tims et al. (2012). Some of the items are "I try to develop my capabilities, "I ask colleagues for advice". Answering categories ranged from 1 (never) to 5 (very often). The Cronbach alpha of this factor was 0.884, which validated the reliability of the scale.

Employee engagement: Employee engagement was measured with the scale adapted from the Utrecht work engagement scale. Some of the items are "At my work, I feel bursting with energy at work", "My job inspires me". Answering categories ranged from 0 (never) to 6 (always). The Cronbach alpha of this factor was 0.917, which validated the reliability of the scale.

Affective commitment: It was measured with a scale developed by Allen and Meyer (1996). Some of the adapted items are "I would be happy to spend the rest of my career with this organization", "This organization has a great deal of personal meaning". Answering categories ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree). The Cronbach alpha of this factor was 0.864, which validated the reliability of the scale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of the participants were male (65.1%), while 34.9% of the respondents were female. The majority of the respondents were aged between 22-26 years (69.4%), while 30.6% of the respondents were in the age group 19-21 years. 81.3% of the respondents were single, while 18.7% were married. Most of them were graduates (64.1%), followed by postgraduates (23%) and other qualifications (12.9%). All the respondents were working in lower-level management as Trainee (16.2%), Inside Sales Representative (58.9%) and Assistant Manager(24.9%).The maximum number of participants were having an income between 3-5 lakhs (65.1%), followed by above 5 lakhs (19.6%) and less than 3 lakhs (15.3%). Finally, most of the respondents were from Noida (31.6%), followed by Gurugram (28.7%), Faridabad (21.5%) and Delhi (18.2%).Table 1 depicts the socio-demographic profile of the respondents.

TABLE 1: RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

Categorical Construct	Item	Frequency (n=209)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	73	34.9
	Male	136	65.1
Age	19-21 years	64	30.6
	22-26years	145	69.4
Marital Status	Single	170	81.3
	Married	39	18.7
Education	Postgraduate	48	23
	Graduate	134	64.1
	Others	27	12.9
Designation	Assistant Manager	52	24.9
	Inside sales representatives	123	58.9
	Trainee	34	16.2
Experience	Less than 2 years	59	28.2
	2-4 years	101	48.4
	Above 4 years	49	23.4
Income	Less than 3 lakhs	32	15.3
	3 lakhs to 5 lakhs	136	65.1
	5 lakhs and above	41	19.6
Region	Delhi	38	18.2
	Noida	66	31.6
	Gurugram	60	28.7
	Faridabad	45	21.5

Note: Source: Author's compilation

The data analysis section was performed under two stages. In the first stage, a preliminary analysis was done to check the suitability of the data. Before reaching out to the respondents, the pre-testing of the questionnaire was done by two subject experts for enhancing the content validity. Thereafter, a pilot study on 72 sample size was conducted. Afterward minor modifications for better clarity were gauged for deriving effective results on the main sample. In the second stage, exploratory factor analysis was performed, followed by confirmatory factor analysis to validate the extracted factors. The two purposes of using EFA were to check whether the items are loaded correctly on the corresponding factors and to confirm the number of factors extracted by eigen values (Hair et al., 1998). A total of 32 variables from three constructs were identified from the existing literature. It resulted in three clear factors with 18 variables, and the rest were deleted due to low factor loadings.

Preliminary analysis was done including the multivariate outliers (Byrne, 2010) by using Mahalanobis Distance (D^2). The results did not show any multivariate outliers. Preliminary analysis also included the checking of normality of data with the help of skewness and kurtosis. The results of descriptive analysis reflected value for each statement within the prescribed range of +_ 2 (Garson, 2012). Hence, there was no issue in the normality in data. To identify common method bias, the data was collected at two stages. In the first stage, the data was collected for independent variables with a gap of two weeks, followed by data collection of dependent variables namely employee engagement and affective commitment. It was conducted to minimize the effect of Common Method Bias (Atwater & Carmeli, 2009). All the manifested variables were constraint to unrotated one single factor using exploratory factor analysis, exhibiting a variance of 24.87%, not exceeding 50% of the total variance reflecting the absence of CMB.

As suggested by Cautin and Lilienfeld (2015), the proposed associations need to be justified scientifically. Considering this, EFA was applied using Maximum Likelihood as an extraction method based on eigen values greater than one (Fabrigar et al., 1999).Also, it helped to analyse the goodness of fit for factor solution (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988). Varimax method of orthogonal rotation was employed to extract the factors. The values of Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity came out as .848, which is more than the cut-off value of 0.6 (Kaiser&Rice, 1974) and is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. The results of EFA showed that all the variables have standardized factor loading exceeding 0.5 (Guadagnoli &Velicer, 1988). The results of EFA rendered three distinct factors namely 'job crafting', 'employee engagement', and 'affective commitment', explaining 65.61 % of the variance, which exceeded the minimum acceptable critical value (Osborne, 2008).

To test the proposed hypothesized model, the reliability and the validity of the measurement model are established. The reliability of the factors is estimated by Cronbach's alpha (Cronbach, 1951) and its validity is established using Gaskin's validity toolkit estimates. A result of Table 2 indicates high internal consistency as, as the coefficient of composite reliability (CR) is more than the critical value of 0.7, for each unobserved variable (Nunnally &Bernstein, 1967). Also, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) for all the constructs is more than 0.5, and the standardized factor loadings for all the items also exceed 0.5. As mentioned by Fornell& Larcker (1981), for having convergent validity the value of CR should be more than the value of 0.7, AVE should be more than 0.5 and CR should be more than AVE. Therefore, the proposed relationships supportand confirm the presence of convergent validity, as mentioned in Table 2.

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TABLE 2: MEASUREMENT MODEL

Construct		Operationalization	Mean	SD	Loadings	CR	AVE	Source
Job crafting	JC1	I try to develop my capabilities.	3.32	0.88	0.57	0.88	0.55	Tims et al. (2012)
	JC2	I try to develop myself professionally.	3.39	0.87	0.58			
	JC3	I try to learn new things at work.	3.31	1.02	0.62			
	JC4	I decide on my own how I do things.	3.20	0.87	0.51			
	JC5	When an interesting project comes along, I offer myself proactively as project co-worker.	3.21	0.85	0.69			
	JC6	When there is not much to do at work, I see it as a chance to start new projects.	3.35	0.85	0.63			
	JC7	I try to make my work more challenging by examining the underlying relationships between the aspects of my job.	3.24	0.85	0.61			
Employee engagement	EE1	I am bursting with energy at work.	3.31	0.97	0.69	0.91	0.60	Schaufeli et al.(2002)
	EE2	I am enthusiastic about my job.	3.37	0.97	0.73			
	EE3	My job inspires me.	3.58	0.85	0.66			

	EE4	When I get up in the morning, I feel like going to work.	3.75	1.01	0.67			
	EE5	I feel happy when I work intensely.	3.70	1.05	0.72			
	EE6	I am proud of work that I do.	3.61	1.10	0.63			
	EE7	I get carried away when In working.	3.60	1.02	0.61			
Affective commitment	AC1	I would be happy to spend the rest of my career here.	4.23	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.62	Allen and Meyer (1996).
	AC2	I enjoy discussing organization with people.	4.29	0.83	0.69			
	AC3	I really feel as if the organization problems are my own.	4.12	0.87	0.72			
	AC4	This organization has a great deal of personal meaning.	4.23	0.95	0.68			

Thereafter, the discriminant validity was verified by methods based on a cut-off value of 0.85 (Kline, 2015) and the square root of AVE (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). The results mentioned in Table 3 represent that both criteria are met for supporting the discriminant validity.

TABLE 3: DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY

	CR	AVE	JV	EE	AC
JC	0.878	0.546	**0.739**		
EE	0.912	0.599	0.127	**0.774**	
AC	0.866	0.620	-0.055	0.036	**0.787**

Abbreviations: JC, job crafting; EE, employee engagement; AC, affective commitment

Note: Bold off diagonal value represents the square root of AVE.

The proposed relationships were evaluated using the structural equation modelling technique (SEM). Considering model fit indices (CMIN/DF= 2.322; AGFI= 0.828; GFI= 0.871; CFI=0. 926), the structural model had an acceptable fit. Table 4 depicts that one out of two hypotheses was supported, H1 (job crafting offered to Generation Z employees has a positive and significant impact on employee engagement). However, H2 (job crafting offered to Generation Z employees has no significant impact on affective commitment).

TABLE 4: STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

	Relationships	Estimate	S.E.	p-value	Decision

H1	EE<--- JC	.140	.083	.042	Accepted
H2	AC<---JC	-.068	.075	0.330	Not accepted

Note: Source: Author's Compilation

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study brings into focus the workplace practice that influences employee engagement of Generation Z and how we can nurture this generation of change-makers. It is widely accepted that having engaged employees is critical to organizational effectiveness and workplace productivity. The study enriches the literature by providing more systematic insights about Generation Z, which is now a considerate segment at the workplaces that hold the key to sustained success.

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

The present study has contributed theoretically and empirically in advancing previous research by offering two key takeaways for theory. First, the paper offers pioneer insights into engaging Generation Z employees by fostering job crafting. Second, the analysis of the second hypothese sreveals that there is no significant relationship between job crafting and affective commitment, in context to Generation Z employees in Indian IT sector. The findings further suggest that job crafting and employee engagement can be reinvigorated for enhancing workplace outcomes. Also, this study is the first of its kind to examine the workplace practices and its association with employee engagement in context to Generation Z employees, which has not been raised in previous research for enhancing or inhibiting workplace outcomes.

Through the lens of Kahn's employee engagement, the study suggests that job crafting is extremely crucial for Generation Z employees. The results derived in this study, yielded a good fit and explained a considerable amount of variance in the predicted variables. Previous research has examined the drivers of employee engagement for Millennials, but this present research is about new young job entrants. The findings also suggest an elaboration of Kahn's employee engagement theory to acknowledge the drivers of employee engagement more explicitly and on the extended range of outcomes (Pradhan et al., 2018). As stated by Albrecht et al. (2018), it is important to identify processes to build sustainable organizational engagement capability. Thus, this paper identified job crafting as one of the ways to foster employee engagement of Generation Z employees.

The study makes a meaningful contribution to the employee engagement theories in the field of human resource management. These dimensions have received scarce scholarly attention, this paper has answered the call of (Filatrovi & Attiq, 2020), and where in it was suggested to find the drivers of employee engagement of Generation Z.Thus, the proposed study can extend this work, by accentuating the relationship from an employee perspective. This research, therefore, can unfold the reality, making it extremely relevant and useful for academicians and practitioners, who are keen to understand how job crafting influences employee engagement, as Generation Z employees have distinct needs and priorities. However, the study has revealed a completely different result in the Indian context stating that job crafting does not have a significant impact on affective commitment, unlike the research findings of Minda & Kasprzak (2018) and Wang et al. (2018).There are possible reasons for this finding. First, Generation Z employees are also known as a job hopper generation (Nabahani&Riyanto2020) as they tend to switch jobs quite often and isn't afraid to take new steps at a fast pace. Second, this research was carried out in 2021 and 2022, wherein employees were working remotely in hybrid models using virtual communication. It is significant to know that virtual communication is leading to workplace loneliness and a lower degree of affective commitment (Ozcelik & Barsade, 2018).

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

This study sheds light on the new ways of dealing with Generation Z employees in the IT sector, as now offering a high salary is now an old way to motivate and retain potential employees (Morgan, 2014). The study proposes a strategic approach to analyse how HR managers and employers re-imagine the future of work and can stay ahead of the game by providing Generation Z with the work practices that they are looking for. HR managers and employers should consider job crafting opportunities at the workplace to have a highly engaged young workforce. By providing freedom and flexibility in relation to job crafting, Generation Z employees will be able to feel aligned with organizational values and overall goals. Also, Generation Z employees are more demanding than their previous generations. By integrating job crafting with the work profiles, they are most likely to be more engaged, leading to better workplace productivity. They clearly do not fit in the 'one size fits all approach', as they are constantly looking for workplace practices that suit them. It is time to redefine the notion of work by incorporating the purpose in their work by job crafting. This would help employers in gaining highly engaged employees who genuinely want to work for a win-win proposition. Employee engagement should be made an end-to-end practice for Generation Z by effectively clubbing innovative processes.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Though findings provide implications for driving Generation Z employees' engagement, it has some limitations that should pave the way for future research. First, cross-sectional data can be considered to validate the findings having respondents across India. Second, longitudinal studies can be undertaken in the years ahead to come up with interesting findings related to reciprocal relationships, change patterns, and casual direction (Williams & Podsak off, 1989). Third, for having unique responses of generation cohort, the study on multiple contexts in Asia, America, Europe, and Oceania including cross-sample comparison and other forms of regression bases can be conducted. Fourth, future studies could delve into the antecedents of employee engagement apart from job crafting in various sectors. Perhaps, new avenues need to be explored to identify several actionable tactics to attract and continuously develop a talent pipeline focusing on the engaging Generation Z employees. Finally, further research on mediating effect of relevant constructs is suggested by employing quantitative as well as qualitative analysis in the employee engagement domain.

CONCLUSION

The way employees are engaged, clearly influences various relevant metrics. This pioneering study will help employers to figure out the art of getting along better with Generation Z employees and driving them by offering them a new frame of reference. The empirically derived result reflects the baseline practices essential for managers and researchers. It also highlights how organizations need to adapt to Generation Z preferences and workplace expectations. The study suggests the importance of engaging Generation Z employees, considering the shifting values of today's workforce. The analysis delves at length into the job crafting and its impact on employee engagement, for sustaining this generation that can bring the change, as they hold the key to the future of the corporate landscape. The results derived in this study offer job crafting to optimize employee engagement, in order to evolve the young demographic dividend, while attaining the desired organizational goals.

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THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS ON ECONOMY

Dr Nayan Deep*

*Assistant Professor in Economics,
S D Mahila Mahavidyalya Narwana,
Haryana INDIA
Email id: nayan.anurodh@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

An international transaction is one in which commodities, capital, or a specialised service are exchanged or sent outside of the international borders with prior approval from government authorities. Almost every country's GDP is intertwined with global commerce in one way or another. In a historical context, international commerce has been around for thousands of years and was used to build and deepen the ties between nations in terms of both social and economic aspects. Exported goods and services are those that are sold on the international market, whereas imported goods and services are those that are purchased from beyond the international boundary. Incentives for the investor include tax exemptions or reductions, development of site upgrades or new building amenities, and big local infrastructures such as highways or rail lines. Concessions that shift policies for: decreased taxes and tariffs; limiting safeguards for smaller-business from the big or global; and laxer implementation of rules on labour safety and environmental preservation are more politically challenging (particularly for less-developed countries). It is not uncommon for these "cooperations" to be corrupted because they are often done in secret. FDI investments may be hazardous, plagued with setbacks, and delayed for years before they finally come to fruition. Phase one's completion is still up in the air, even after the signing ceremonies have concluded and work has begun. Since junk bonds carry such large risk premiums, lenders and investors are prepared for them. For many nations, FDI has been hindered by these high costs and frustrations.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Direct Investment, FDI, FDI in India, FDI and Its Impact.*

INTRODUCTION

"A broadening, deeper, and faster pace of global interconnection" may be defined as "a widening, deepening and faster pace of worldwide interconnectedness in all facets of modern social life" (Held and McGrew 1999:). To put it another way, China now receives more FDI than any other country, surpassing the United States' 57.4 billion dollars in FDI. This rise in FDI, also known as RFDI (renminbi foreign direct investment), has occurred during the previous decade. FDI decreased by more than a third in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, although it increased again in 2010 [1].

International commerce refers to the movement of commodities and services between countries. These sites use the GDP of a national economy as a measure of the sum of imported and exported goods and services. Indicators of economic globalization are readily apparent as the volume of international commerce increases. A sense of global connectivity is immediately felt by US citizens, for example, when reading labels on their garments that reveal they were produced in China, Malaysia, or Mexico or purchasing a car built in South Korea [2].

Figure 1: Foreign Direct Investment

The phenomenal rise of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the global economic landscape over the last two decades is one of the most startling changes. In 1990, FDI throughout the world grew at an unprecedented rate, making FDI a critical component of both industrialized and developing countries' development strategies, and policies are meant to encourage inward flows. For both the host and the home countries, FDI is a win-win situation. Both nations have a vested interest in attracting foreign direct investment since they stand to gain significantly from it. Because of industrial expansion, the "home" nations are looking for ways to take advantage of the new markets. The 'host' nations, on the other hand, are interested in acquiring managerial and technological expertise as well as more domestic savings and foreign currency [3].

Models and Theories of International Trade

- Adam Smith's model
- Ricardian model
- Heckscher–Ohlin model
- Gravity model
- Free-Trade Theory

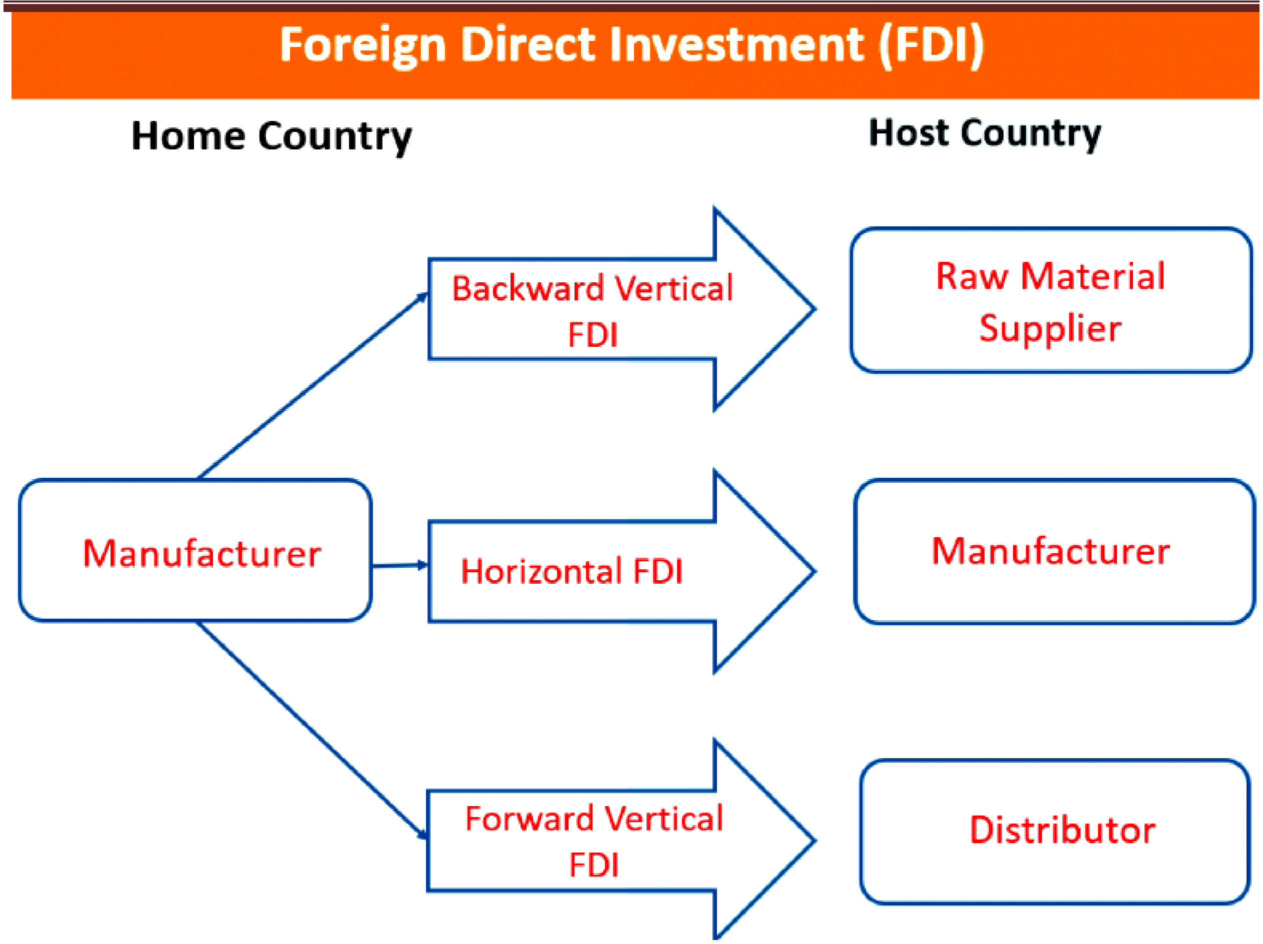
- International production fragmentation trade theory
- Ricardo-Sraffa trade theory
- Neo-Ricardian trade theory

With limited resources ranging from finance to capital to entrepreneurship to technical know-how and access to markets outside of the developing world in their economic growth FDI was seen as the only evident solution. In addition, the global financial markets' interconnection has allowed for this tremendous expansion in FDI [4]. New Indian foreign investment policy established the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), whose primary mission was to encourage and facilitate overseas investments via a single-window system run by the Prime Minister's Office. For already-existing businesses, the foreign equity ceiling has been increased to 51%. For domestically manufactured goods, the government has previously limited the use of foreign brand names. As a result, India became a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The FERA Act of 1973 was revised by the government to ease limits on MNCs' operations. Foreign investors and the private sector alike might invest in new industries including mining, finance, telecommunications, highway building, and management.

The Globalization of Foreign Direct Investment

In emerging and transition nations, a recent meta-analysis of the impact of FDI on local enterprises reveals that FDI significantly boosts local productivity growth The "development-friendliness" of wealthy countries' investment policies is measured by the Commitment to Development Index [5].

The net inflow of investment (inflow minus outflow) for the acquisition of a long-term management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in a company operating in a different economy than that of the investor is referred to as FDI in the national accounts of a country and in the national income equation Y=C+I+G+(X-M). The balance of payments shows the amount of equity capital, long-term capital, and short-term capital [6, 7].



Participation in management, joint venture, transfer of technology and experience are all common ways in which it might be done A country's "stock of foreign direct investment," or the total amount of FDI during a given time period, is the sum of its inbound and outward FDI flows. Indirect investment does not include investment in the form of shares. International factor movements include, for example, FDI. There is nothing else that foreign direct investment can do for a country's economy.

The act of putting money into an asset with the expectation of reaping a return on that investment is known as investing. Direct investments (FDI) are investments made in a country by foreign investors who acquire a long-term share in a business. When an investor buys stocks directly, rather than through a brokerage firm, they are making a direct investment, rather than investing in an overall stock portfolio. In terms of foreign direct investment (FDI), short-term investments, portfolio investments, and currency movements are excluded.

Production assets are increasingly owned by multinational corporations as a result of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Increasing foreign ownership of enterprises may have a direct impact on the livelihoods and the productivity of workers. According to the perspective of the observer, foreign ownership of industry can have both beneficial and bad effects on the economy. In the past, foreign investment has frequently been a means of transferring knowledge and technology. Foreign investment, on the other hand, puts labour under foreign control and leads to foreign profit appropriation.

International "marriage" markets for connecting investors and receivers have a wide range of "reputation" and "resources" in which the value of FDI varies substantially. Given that values are frequently based on perception, discussions and follow-up are frequently fraught with threats, manipulation, and other shady tactics prevalent in these markets.

Investors and receivers' interests can be met, for example, by inflating the value of deals to their respective constituencies. There are recurrent bubbles and collapses in the market for popular and not-so-hot products.

There were 37 percent of all foreign equity investments in Gujarat last year, followed by perennial industrial competitor Maharashtra with 27 percent of the investments.

Other states received just 23% of the foreign equity capital, meaning that Karnataka received an additional 13% of the investment.

Following construction (infrastructure) activities (13%) and services sector (8%), "Computer software and hardware" has emerged as the top industry for FDI equity inflow in 2020-21, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

With the State accounting for 78 percent of the overall investments into the industry, 94 percent of the equity FDI into Gujarat went into the computer software and hardware sector. Foreign direct investment (FDI) equity receipts from Karnataka (9%), followed by Delhi (5%).

This year, India attracted FDI totaling $74.39 billion, of which about $50 billion was in equity capital.

There has been an increase of more than 100 percent in equity in construction (infrastructure), computer software (hardware), rubber products, retail commerce, medications and pharmaceuticals, and electrical equipment between 2020 and 2021, according to the statement

Negotiating and arranging FDI may be very irrational because to the fast shifts in'market' values and the unpredictable nature of both local conditions and the global economy. They all contribute to the high cost of FDI and the resulting regret [11] that prevents it from reaching its full potential.

Implications

Foreign direct investment (FDI) can be contentious or challenging politically since it partially undermines prior policies meant to preserve the growth of local investment or of young enterprises. As a political ploy, countries might establish a modest "tunnel" to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) when existing restrictions to FDI seem to be failing. Countries and jurisdictions have different demands and policies when it comes to the FDI tunnel. Development nations are not the only ones that may benefit from foreign direct investment (FDI). There has been an office dedicated to recruiting and incentivizing FDI in France, Germany, Ireland, and the United States for half a century to generate jobs. After promoting FDI for the first time in 1979, China's primary goal has been to acquire cutting-edge technology while simultaneously using FDI to leverage and improve the country's vast rural workforce.

It is essential that this tunnel be tailored to a single sector and operates under highly specialized conditions that have been carefully negotiated. Trade-offs between different levels and types of investment by a company and specific concessions by the host state are defined in this terminology. There must be enough cooperation and concessions from all parties involved to support the investment firm's economic case in terms of lower labour costs and a significant advantage over (global) competitors in opening the country's or even regional markets to them. As a counterbalance to the well-known costs of concessions and damage to local interests, the host country must have enough contractual assurances to sell uncertain advantages in the political arena.

The benefits to the host country may include: the creation of a large number of more stable and better-paying jobs; the establishment in underdeveloped regions of new economic development centres that support the attraction or strengthening of numerous other businesses without the necessity of costly concessions; the acceleration of the transfer of high-paying skills to the workforce of the host country; and the encouragement of technology transfer to local suppliers.

CONCLUSION

Other frequent concessions for the investor include tax exemptions or reductions, the development of site upgrades or new building facilities, and substantial local infrastructures, such as highways or rail lines. If you're in a less developed location, you'll have a more difficult time getting concessions that modify legislation to cut taxes, tariffs, or safeguards for smaller businesses from the larger or worldwide corporations. Often, these "cooperations" are illegitimate and prone to corruption because they are not openly public. Risky, complicated, and prone to long delays, the preparation for a major foreign direct investment (FDI) can be a challenge. Even after the signing of the contract and the commencement of construction, the timing of the first phase's completion remains uncertain. As a result, lenders and investors alike are bracing themselves for hefty risk premiums akin to trash bond levels. For many countries, FDI has been difficult to come by because of the high costs and frustrations associated with it.

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STUDY OF HISTORY IN SCHOOLS OF THE UZBEKISTAN SSR IN 1936-1937
(BASED ON M. ASIMOV'S REPORT MATERIALS)

Rana Kadyrova Mamirdjanovna*

*Teacher,
Department of World History,
Fergana State University,
Fergana, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: Ranoimron16@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the history lessons conducted in the schools of the Uzbek SSR in 1936-1937, recommendations and shortcomings in the conduct of lessons. In addition, the article provides information about the shortcomings and conclusions encountered by the well-known Methodist M. Asimov during his study of Tashkent schools in the 1936/37 school year.

KEYWORDS: *National Territorial Demarcation, Council Of People's Commissars Of The USSR, NCP, Central Committee Of The All-Union Communist Party, Central Committee Of The VKP(B).*

INTRODUCTION

1. Actuality:

Today, it is necessary to comprehensively analyze the processes of formation and development of the public education system in our republic in the 20-30s, which are full of contradictions in history, as well as the reforms in the national education system in that difficult period.

Studying this important topic will help to fill a unique gap in the history of Uzbekistan. Studying and researching the history of the national education system and the history of the education system is an important issue in the efforts to create a modern education system in new Uzbekistan. [6:p-529]

2.Methods and Level of Study:

The article is covered on the basis of generally accepted historical methods - historicity, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, impartiality principles, and it is shown in the historical aspect that art forms the spiritual basis of the development of society.

3.Research Results:

History should show readers the concrete facts of the exploitation (use) of man by man and the tyranny of workers in all pre-socialist social formations and the elimination of exploitation, the emancipation of labor in our system. After the October coup of 1917, the Bolsheviks, who came to the top of the government, seriously began to end the previous management system in the education system and create the Soviet model of public education. History is one of the leading subjects in the communist education of the young generation in our schools. As the conflict between two systems - capitalism and socialism - is growing, history in our schools is of particular importance, - [2:v-2] said the famous Methodist M. Asimov.

After the national-territorial delimitation, efforts to reform the school education system began throughout the Union. "It goes back to the debate about the achievements of Soviet pedagogy in recent years. It is impossible to touch any detail of the school without affecting its entire establishment at the same time. Therefore, the debate will move to the level of disputes about the essence, character, structure, goals, pedagogy of the entire Soviet school. it is necessary and only this way it is possible to talk about this or that place in history", noted the well-known Methodist M.M. Pistrak. [2:p-17]. It was decided to fix the programs only partially. At the same time, the first textbooks written according to the "stable" programs of 1927 began to arrive at the school. Difficulties in working on "stable" programs in 1927 turned out to be the main symptom of the systemic crisis in the work of the Soviet school, created in the first decade of the existence of Soviet power. The quality of students' knowledge remains low. 1931 was the year of the "great turning point" for the Soviet school. The struggle for literacy and knowledge was announced and a fundamental decision was made to restore a separate historical course from the fourth academic year of school education. A revision of the content of socio-political sciences has begun. However, in the next three years, Soviet scientists and practicing teachers could not find new principles for the development of social science programs, and complete history programs were not created for all academic years. The previously created structure of socio-political education has been broken, but so far it has not been possible to develop a new one.There were no significant changes in the work of schools that worked without practical programs and textbooks. Thus, seven-year graduates were educated without sufficient knowledge of the specific facts of social life, without a historical perspective, without the skills of in-depth analysis of social phenomena. Further fragmented attempts to reform individual components of the educational system further intensified the crisis in school work, destabilizing all its elements.

In 1934-1937, the teaching of history and social sciences in schools was difficult. Teachers had to work without textbooks and permanent programs, under the most severe "starvation" conditions. History students were appointed without any preparation. Due to deficiencies in textbooks, teachers in schools used to teach based on whatever information they found. [2:p-19].

The party and the government attached great importance to the teaching of the history course in schools. In 1934 (May 16), the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the All-Union and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR issued a decree on the teaching of civic history in schools, which emphasized the inadequacy of history teaching. This decision showed history teachers clear ways to overcome the main shortcomings that have arisen in practice. The decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on May 16, 1934 showed the unsatisfactoriness of organizing a history course in Union schools.

In the quarter of 1936-37 academic year, in order to develop the criteria for evaluating the indicators of history, the well-known Methodist M. Asimov observed history classes in 8 schools in Tashkent and took part in tests. In total, he attends 30 lessons in 8 schools in Tashkent, including 12 lessons in the 5th grade, 10 lessons in the 6th grade, 8 lessons in the 7th grade, including 19 repetition lessons and 11 tests. These review lessons and tests identify some of the common learning gaps in school history courses.

One of the first and most important shortcomings is the lack of knowledge of maps by some schoolchildren. Sometimes the history teacher does not care about the use of maps in the history lesson, considering them as a secondary guide. Most schools did not have historical maps at all. Methodist M. Asimov wrote about this in his report on the study of Tashkent schools: "The 7th grade student of school 41 (Tashkent) could not show the history of Poland on a map. (March 22, 1937). In the same class, another student showed the Netherlands instead of Indo-China. The 7th grader of the 76th school failed to represent America during the test.

A 5th-grade student of Kolyq school searches for the Quang-ku river in Europe and cannot find it. He moves to Arabia and finally, like a person who has found a lost value, happily shows it to Nile. (June 9, 1937) Many such examples can be given from the practice of teaching history in our schools. All this suggests that history teachers underestimate the use of geographic and historical maps as important guides.

Without knowing the geographical location and natural conditions of a certain country, it is difficult to understand its history. If he does not know the regime of the Nile, he will not understand the history of Egypt correctly, and if he does not know the geographical location of Greece, he will not learn much from its history. Students need to know not only the time but also the place where a certain historical event took place. Our children need to develop temporal and spatial perceptions of the past of mankind, without which it is impossible to give students accurate historical knowledge and to lose the schematic in teaching. [2:v-18;19]

When Methodist M. Asimov participated in revision lessons and tests on history during the study of the educational processes of teaching history in Tashkent schools, in most cases they were aimed at learning historical terminology and naming specific historical facts by students. not enough attention, even teachers do not name the facts that require a lot of work to learn, sometimes they themselves mispronounce terms, names of historical figures, places, etc. passed [2:v-19] In addition, while expressing his opinion, he mentioned that teachers do not write summaries in classes, this is a serious deficiency in this era, when there is a lack of textbooks and information. [1:v-22]

In general, one of the main problems of the Uzbek SSR during this period was the introduction of 7-year compulsory education. For this purpose, at the V Sejd of Soviets of Uzbekistan (January 1935), the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR proposed a program of compulsory seven-year education for all children between the ages of eight and 15 and the construction of new school buildings in the cities and villages of the republic. [4:p-651]

A lot of funds were allocated for the needs of public education - 395.5 million soums were allocated in the first five-year period, and 1162.5 million soums were allocated for the second five-year period.

"On Primary and Secondary School Textbooks" (1933), "Primary and Decisions such as "On Teaching Geography in Secondary Schools" (1934), "On Teaching Civil History in Schools of the USSR" (1939) became very important in the second five-year period. [4:p-652].

4.CONCLUSION

No matter how politicized educational work was, the financial situation of Soviet schools was extremely difficult. There was a shortage of textbooks, school supplies, especially pencils, ink, and notebooks. In addition, the lack of local personnel during the rapid reform of the education policy of the Bolsheviks made the problem even more serious. At the moment, textbooks have not been improved. Apart from that, this system, which is completely new, was accepted with difficulty among the children of the local people. The low level of discipline of the students made it permissible for them to carry out their studies properly. Based on this, it can be seen that the reforms in the education system during this period did not have the expected results. It is necessary to draw new conclusions based on past experience in the radical purification of historical consciousness.

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TOPIC: MODERN CHRISTIANITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

Abduvohidov Dilshod*

*Researcher,
Samarkand state of university
Fergana, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: norbotirovic@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article briefly describes the development of Christian denominations after the independence of Central Asian countries, the attitude of states and governments to these religious denominations.

KEYWORDS: *Christianity, Central Asia, Russian Orthodox Church, Kazakhstan, Archbishop Alexy Kutepov, Lutheran,Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, the Catholic Church, the Fergana Valley, Samarkand.*

MODERN CHRISTIANITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

Although Muslim traditions have been deeply rooted in the territories occupied by the five Central Asian countries for several centuries, at the same time, since the 19th century, the position of the representatives of the minority Christian religion has been felt in this region. In some parts of the region, their importance remains high. Also, each of the three main Christian denominations in Central Asia has its own history and national characteristics. Although the Christians of the region have many unique aspects, they also have common aspects. For example, almost all of them have the experience of getting rid of the Soviet-era practice of atheism and falling into the position of a religious minority in the region.[1]

In general, the current state of Christianity in Central Asia can be interpreted as a consequence of the freedom of conscience achieved during the period of independence. However, the history of the region indicates something else - its long Christian past. Now that's another topic. The existence of Christian churches and denominations is nothing new for Central Asia.

Today, the Russian Orthodox Church remains the leading Christian denomination, despite significant migration of the Russian minority, which is part of the population of Central Asia, to the historical homeland of the Russians. Its territory in Central Asia is administratively divided into two diocesan administrations: the first works within Kazakhstan, and the second covers four other republics.[2]The administration of the Diocese of Tashkent and Central Asia, which is centered in Tashkent, is headed by Vladimir Ikim. As of September 1, 1996, one hundred churches were operating in the territory of the Central Asian diocese under the leadership of the office. At that time, there were about 30 churches in Uzbekistan, most of them (Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchquduq, Karshida) were recently completed. Also, 5 churches were built in Tajikistan, 8 in Turkmenistan (two in Ashgabat), and about 50 in Kyrgyzstan.

On March 30, 1999, the management structure of the Christian religion in Kazakhstan was changed: a new diocese of Astana-Almaty was established under the leadership of Archbishop Alexy Kutepov. The diocese is subject to three subordinate structures that take care of the entire territory of the republic. The number of Orthodox churches in Kazakhstan continues to grow: if in 1989 there were 90 Christian churches in the republic, in 1996 their number was 185, and in 1998 there were 212.[3]There are also 8 monasteries in Kazakhstan today.

There are also Lutheran communities and churches in Central Asia. For example, there are 180 Lutheran communities in Kazakhstan, mainly in the north of the republic.[4] In Kyrgyzstan in the mid-1990s, 21 Lutheran societies were registered, while in Uzbekistan it is only 6.[5]The largest of them operates in Tashkent. They mainly consist of Germans living in the capital of Uzbekistan, as well as an increasing number of Russians. Although other Lutheran communities in Uzbekistan, mainly located in the Fergana Valley, have united mainly elderly people of German nationality, unfortunately they are gradually disappearing. Finally, there is not a single officially registered Lutheran community in Turkmenistan. In Tajikistan, attempts are being made to create several churches and communities at the same time.

The Catholic Church is one of the official churches in Central Asia. But the position of Catholics in different republics is very different. The strongest position of Catholicism is in Kazakhstan, whose authorities signed an agreement with the Vatican on October 24, 1998.[4]This gave Kazakh Catholics (as well as Orthodox) the right to conduct church and charity work, and work in the field of education. Today, the Catholic Church in Kazakhstan is very active: it creates interest groups, organizes events for children, teenagers and adults. Today, there are about 80 churches in Kazakhstan that unite about 300,000 Catholics.[5] They employ at least 60 priests, and most interestingly, most of these priests are foreigners (mainly Poles, Germans, Italians and Koreans).

Catholic places of worship are also mainly concentrated in Kazakhstan. Other countries in the region were left out of the revival and expansion of Catholicism for various reasons, including political ones. With the exception of Kazakhstan, nowhere else has a single bishop been established, the Catholic Church is everywhere represented only by a mission. If other currents of Christianity are experiencing a certain rise in Kyrgyzstan, the Catholic Church is in a much more difficult situation, it is experiencing difficulties in relations with the authorities. Bishkek has a modest Catholic Church and only a few communities outside the capital. In Uzbekistan, Catholics have one church in Samarkand and several communities in the Fergana Valley, in addition to a large community in Tashkent. In Tajikistan, missionaries are trying to spread the Catholic religion through their offices in Dushanbe, as well as in the south of the republic. In Turkmenistan, the Catholic Church generally has an ambiguous, semi-official status. Local Catholics gather in a chapel led by an apostolic nuncio. In 1995, there were 30,000 Catholics in Turkmenistan.

After the countries of the region gained independence, in 1991-1992, constitutions were adopted declaring freedom of conscience, equality of all religions and beliefs before the law, and the separation of religious organizations from the state. None of the local constitutions mentions the superiority of one religious doctrine over another, and none of the basic laws contain the words "Quran", "Islam", "Muslim" or "Christianity". In addition, the leaders of the new countries emphasize in their speeches or written statements that Islam and Christianity coexist peacefully in the same area.

In Central Asian countries, religious legislation requires all religious denominations not to interfere in politics. No party can participate in the election based on a religious program.

Although this demand is mainly directed against certain Muslim movements seeking power, it is considered to be applicable to all religious movements.[6]

Now let's talk briefly about the attention and views of the country's government on Christianity in Central Asian countries after independence.

Turkmenistan. Liberalization in the field of religion has been minimal here. Former President Niyazov did not ban Christianity, but transformed the religious landscape of his country into a simple scheme: every religious Turkmen must be a Muslim; every European, whether Russian, German or Polish, was called to join the ranks of the Orthodox Church. According to the new law, any religious community must collect 500 signatures to register. Due to the small number of non-Russian national minorities (most Poles and Germans have left the territory of Turkmenistan), Christian movements are forced to exist semi-legally, even in the capital. All of them, with the exception of Orthodoxy and Catholicism, are subject to constant administrative and police pressure.

Tajikistan. The civil war caused a general exodus of the European minority (as well as the Tajik population), and despite the return of some Russians, Christianity has a very limited following in this republic. In Tajikistan, in addition to the Orthodox, there are representatives of Baptists and Catholics. Not only Europeans, but also Tajiks are trying to lose their previous opportunities through humanitarian aid and missionary activities.

Uzbekistan. The influence of Islam is strong in this country, the emigration of Slavs and Europeans remains significant. In 1998, new religious legislation was passed requiring 100 signatures from its members to re-register a religious community. The new policy led to the disappearance of a large number of Christian communities operating outside Tashkent. The only exceptions left in the country were the Orthodox Church, the Catholic Church in Samarkand, and some Protestant communities concentrated in large cities. Despite the ban on proselytizing, Protestant denominations are very active: Baptists and Adventists convert people to their faith, and their churches in Tashkent are still full of followers today.[7]

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. These republics are experiencing a real flowering of Christianity. For example, in Bishkek, since 1990, many synagogues have been opened. In every major city of the republic, there are representatives of Protestant denominations, Protestant religious buildings were built even in the mountainous regions of the republic, as well as in the southern part, where the position of Islam is traditionally strong. The number of believers is increasing in churches, especially in cities. During Gorbachev's time, there were only about 200 "Jehovah's followers" in Bishkek, today there are 4,000 in their ranks. The situation is approximately the same in Kazakhstan. Protestant missionaries flock there, Slavs and other European minorities are still important there, and religious freedom is widely recognized.

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THE HISTORY OF THE KOKAN KHANATE IS BEING RESEARCHED BY US HISTORIANS

Rakhmatillayev Khasanboy*

*Associate Professor,
Department of World History,
Candidate of Historical Sciences,
Fergana State University,
Fergana, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: bahromzoda_turkzod@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

Based on historical sources and literature, the article describes the study of the activities of AbdurahmonOftobachi, one of the most important figures in the political life of the Kokand Khanate, by foreign researchers. In particular, the data presented in the works of the American historian S. Livi are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Soodanbekov, Lunyov, Beysembiyev, Terletsky, Holdsworth, Mans, Bregel, Oldward, Saray, Komatsu, Kawahara, Jacques Louis Bake-Gramon, Milword, Newbay, Sakhadei, Livi.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 70s of the 19th century, one of the political figures who took a special place in the political life of the Kokan Khanate was Abdurahman Aftobachi. One of the leaders of the rebellion started by a part of the Kyrgyz and Kipchaks living in the mountainous regions in the south of the Kokan Khanate against Khudoyorho's tyranny, especially the tax policy. Uzbeks and Tajiks joined them and became a national movement. Khudoyar Khan sent an army led by Abdurrahman Aftobachi and Saint Isa to suppress the rebellion, but they went to the side of the rebels. The rebels took Osh, Namangan, Andijan and Asaka. Khan asked for help from the Turkestan Governor General to suppress the uprising and fled to Tashkent without waiting for it. M. D. The punitive force led by Skobelev arrived in Kokan on July 13, 1875. Despite the fact that the rebels declared Polat Khan as khan as early as 1873, after the escape of Abdurahman the Atobachi Khudoyor Khan, Khudoyor Khan's eldest son Nasriddin Beg was installed on the throne. Abdurrahman Aftobachi replenished the ranks of the rebels with new forces, gave titles such as dahboshi and fifty-bashi to the Kipchaks and ordinary fighters, and appointed them as the commanders of the newly formed troops. On August 22, 1875, the battle of Mahram took place, in which the rebels were defeated due to their poor armament and lack of military skills. On September 8-9, the 5,000-strong army of Abdurahman Aftobachi was defeated in a battle with M.D. Skobelev's army in the village of Mingtepa. Abdurahman Aftobachi fled to Uzgan with 25 men. In these battles, Polat Khan Abdurrahman did not help Atobachi. Taking advantage of the rivalry between Abdurahman Aftobachi and Polatkhans, the Russian troops occupy Kokan, Margilan and Osh without a fight. In the winter of 1876, M.D. Skobelev organized a military expedition to the Kipchaks' village between Norin and Karadarya in order to deal a decisive blow to the Kipchaks led by Abdurahman Chopik. The rebels found out about this and welcomed the

Russian army in Andijan. In the battle of January 8, 1876, the rebels were defeated again. On January 18, the army led by Abdurahman Chopik was defeated in Asaka and left the city. On January 19, Polatkhan sent ambassadors to Khojand to K.P. Kaufman, proposing peace. Russian spies warn Abdurahman Chopik about this. In order to save his life and gain a position, Abdurahman Chopik sent his trusted men to negotiate surrender on January 20, 1876, and after meeting General M.D. Skobelev personally on January 24, he surrendered with his comrades (26 comrades and 400 fighters). . Abdurrahman Chapik dispersed the rebels under his command, and the rebellion was doomed to defeat.

Abdurahman Aftobachi's political activity has been covered by many scholars, not as a separate study, but in their works devoted to the history of the Koqan Khanate. In particular, in the period after 1991, researchers from the CIS countries, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Russian scientists - T. Beysembiyev, S. Soodanbekov, Yu. Lunyov, N. Terletsky conducted scientific research on the history of the Kokan Khanate, and although their works are brief, information about Abdurahman Oftobachi given [1–3; 11].

Researchers from far away countries also contribute to the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate. They include English, Japanese, Turkish, American and Canadian scientists. In their works, information can be found that shed light on some aspects of the history of the khanate. Of course, among them, in the background of political processes and the events of the termination of the khanate, an opinion was also expressed about Adburahman Aftobachi [4-10]

American researcher Scott Levay (Ohio University) became interested in the history of the Kokan Khanate in recent years. In 2006, he gave a scientific lecture and once again referred to the legend of the Golden Cradle. In the lecture T. K. Beysembiev and Sh. H. The information given in the works of Vahidov is repeated. Nevertheless, S. Livai claims that he is interpreting this narration independently.

In one of his scientific works, S. Livai rightly points out that researchers in "western" historiography have studied the history of the Kokand Khanate in most cases in connection with the history of Xinjiang (Kashghar or Ettishahar) and mainly on the basis of Chinese sources. At the same time, they did not refer to the works of local historians in Persian and Chigatai (Uzbek) languages. S. In his work, Livai briefly describes the political history of the Kokand Khanate, focusing on the role of the Kokand Khanate (Fergana Valley) in the international transit trade of China. Also, the article partially covers the period of Olim Khan's rule. The author assesses his reign as the period when the Kokan khanate began to strengthen. Speaking about the era of Omar Khan, S. Levi says that he established an Islamic "regime" in Kokan. The author puts forward a controversial opinion that this event can be connected with the contemporary religious life of the Ferghana Valley [12].

S. Livay's monograph published in 2017 corrects the shortcomings of the above article. This indicates that there has been an increase in his activity. He makes good use of Persian-Tajik and old Uzbek sources and research in his research [7; 12]. This work is called "The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876 Central Asia in the Global Age" and stands out among the scientist's researches. Effective use of sources, aspects of using researches carried out in recent years have increased the importance of the work.

In his work "The Rise and Fall of Khoqand, 1709-1876 Central Asia in the Global Age", Scott Livay mentions Abdurahman Oftobachi as a person who, despite his close relationship with Khudor Khan, was suspicious of peaceful relations with Russia, and strongly opposed to relations with Russia [7: 205]. Scott Levi in the above work emphasizes the correctness of B. Babadjanov's opinion that the people gathered around Abdurahman Oftobachi have an opportunistic character rather than opposing the Russian infidels on a religious basis [7: 206].

Giving information about the battle in Mahram, Scott Leviy writes that Abdurrahman's 30,000 Kipchak army was defeated by reinforcements sent from Tashkent by Kaufman, and Abdurrahman himself retreated into the valley in search of Murodbek, the brother of Nasriddinbek, a descendant of Shahrukhbi. But he does not cite any research or sources to support his views [7: 206].

During the campaign against Khojand, General Kaufman and Colonel Mikhail Skobelev (1843–82) led about 5,000 Russian troops in pursuit of Abdurrahman's fleeing soldiers. In the work, Scott Leviai relies on Umidi's Maktubchai Khan, suggesting that Kaufman intended to suppress the rebellion and return Khudayar Khan to the throne. But on August 22, the Russians, including Skobelev, defeated a large army of the Kogan people in a fierce battle near Makhram. They then marched to Kokhan and captured Nasriddin, but instead of recalling Khudayar Khan for a fourth reign, Kaufman left Nasriddin on the throne and forced him to accept new, even harsher terms. After this defeat, Russia annexed all the Kokand territories in the Ferghana Valley to the north of the Syrdarya (Umidy calls it "Turonian property"), including Namangan [7: 206].

Kaufman then put Major General Skobelev in charge of ending this rebellion. Skobelev pursued Abdurrahman Aftobachi and defeated him several times until the Kipchak commander finally surrendered on January 20, 1876 [7: 208]. Khudoyar Khan's third reign (1865–75) represented a decade of efforts to overcome these obstacles and restore balance to the Kok, with Russian annexation of desert fortress cities and Tashkent. Khudoyar Khan put aside the enmity between the Kipchaks and his sart supporters, looked upon Abdurrahman Aftobachi, the son of Muslimkul, as a Kipchak ally, and in 1868 established submissive but peaceful relations with Russia [7: 209]. Scott Levi's comments above are the main comments on Abdurrahman Aftobachi. In general, only the information from the work "Maktubchai Khan" was used about the activities of Abdurahman oftobachi. The source base of the work would have been increased if the works "Tarihi Shahruhiy", "Tarihi Ferghana" and "Tarihi Turkestan" were used.

Thus, even though the scientists of foreign countries have not conducted separate studies on the activities of Abdurahman Oftobachi, who played an important role in the history of the Kokand Khanate, some of them have come up with serious scientific conclusions. Foreign scientists' access to local sources may lead to significant scientific results in the future. In particular, it can be said that the political activity of Abdurahman Oftobachi can be taken as a separate study.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS OF N.B.NEMTSEVA AT THE SETTLEMENT OF AFRASIAB

Farmanova Gulnara Komilevna*

*Senior Lecturer,
Department of World History,
Fergana State University,
Republic of Uzbekistan, Fergana city
Email id: farmanova.gulya@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The author of the article claims that archaeological and scientific research was carried out at the settlement of Afrosiab in the second half of the twentieth century. The article presents material on the archaeological work and research of N.B.Nemtseva, who investigated the stratigraphic basis of individual monuments at the settlement of Afrasiab and in the Shahi-Zinda area. Based on the data of the excavations of N.B.Nemtseva and A.I.Terenozhkin, archaeologists have information about the southern parts of the ancient city. N.B.Nemtseva conducted archaeological excavations and studies to identify the sequence of cultural layers in connection with the study of the historical and architectural complex of the mausoleum of Shahi-Zinda.

KEYWORDS: *Afrasiab, Shahi-Zinda, Samarkand, N.B.,Nemtseva, Archaeological Excavations, Archaeological Finds, Archaeological Methods, Archaeological Research, Periodization.*

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the second stage in the development of archaeological science in Uzbekistan coincides with the establishment in 1970 in the city of Samarkand of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Until that time, there was no separate institute of archaeology in Uzbekistan, and at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan there was an archaeology department, where several researchers worked. In the first years of the Institute of Archaeology, there was an acute shortage of personnel, because the leading archaeologists were from the city of Tashkent, and for family or other reasons, they could not move to Samarkand. Thanks to such cardinal decisions, the directorate of the Institute of Archeology of Uzbekistan has solved a very thorny personnel issue in a few years.

In connection with the establishment of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the number of expeditions to the regions of the republic increased. The Directorate has secured funding for each expedition and the provision of vehicles from the Academy of Sciences carpool. Each major expedition traveling through the regions of the republic concentrated its main force on stationary objects, i.e. metropolitan settlements. One of such objects was the ancient settlement of Afrasiab, which was not only the capital's settlement, but was also the ruins of ancient and medieval Samarkand, located at the crossroads of international trade routes. The historical materials of this settlement reflected the main events and traditions of different peoples, the religions of Central Asia intersected.

- Literature Review

Considering the degree of study of the topic, it is necessary first of all to dwell on the works of such authors as Shishkin V.A. ***[6]*** and Shishkin G.V. ***[7]***, which provide data on the history of the archaeological study of Samarkand and its environs, show archaeological research and excavations of monuments of the Samarkand Sogd, consider the stratigraphy of Afrasiab, data on the emergence of irrigated agriculture in the vicinity of Samarkand, materials on periodization and the origins of urban culture are presented. In the works of Nemtseva N.B. ***[1]; [2]; [3]; [4]*** devoted to the archaeological research and excavation of Afrasiab monuments, the issues of individual historical periods in the history of ancient Samarkand are considered, the interaction of cultural traditions in the context of the direct influence of the geographical environment on the lifestyle of the population is shown. Also, the work of Filanovich M.I. ***[5]*** requires special attention, in which the oldest settlements on Afrasiab are shown, aspects of the archaeological study of the monument are revealed, and questions of material culture, economic relations and settlements are considered. The works used and a number of others allow to conduct a comparative analysis of sources and their data, and thereby provide information proving the history of the archaeological study of Samarkand and its environs in the second half of the twentieth century.

- Research Methodology

The methodology of writing this article is based on the principles of independence and the concept of a civilizational approach to the historical process. Also, speaking about the methodology of the article, I would like to emphasize that we used methods of selection and classification of material, comparative analysis of the facts, opinions and conclusions, as well as the method of historicism and objectivity. The principle of historicism and objectivity allowed us to study the historiography of the issue in its concrete diversity.

- Analysis And Results

After the establishment of the Institute of Archaeology in Samarkand, archaeological excavations began to be carried out on Afrasiab almost on a «permanent basis». In the period 1970-1990, G.V.Shishkina (expedition leader), N.B.Nemtseva, S.K.Kabanov, M.I.Filanovich, Sh.S.Tashkhodjaev (head of the Afrasiab expedition in the early 70s), I.D.Ivanitsky, Sh.Shorakhimov, O.N.Inevatkina, H.G.Akhunbabaev worked at the Afrasiab settlement, A.A.Anarbayev, O.N.Kirillova and other employees.

The chronology of the Samarkand Sogd, even in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, was based on periodization, developed in the 40s and published in 1950 by A.I.Terenozhkin. The relative date was determined by the Afrasiab stratigraphy, and the absolute dates were determined by comparison with other complexes, even geographically remote. The absolute date was clarified as new materials accumulated. Such works include the works of N.B.Nemtseva***[1: pp.153-205]***, and after a while the same work was carried out by M.I.Filanovich***[5: pp.206-220]*** and G.V.Shishkin***[7: pp.164-170]***.

Nina BorisovnaNemtseva (1926-2021) is a well–known Medieval scholar, archaeologist and architect-restorer, a student of M.E.Masson and G.P.Pugachenkova. After graduating in 1950 from the Central Asian State University of the Faculty of History, Department of Archeology, she was engaged in the study of architectural and archaeological monuments of Central Asian architecture. N.B.Nemtseva for many years led the excavations of the Karakhanid-era palace complex Rabat-i Malik, conducted archaeological work in the Shahi-Zinda ensemble and at the Afrasiab settlement (Samarkand), in the mausoleums of Sayf ad-Din Boharzi (Bukhara) and Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Turkestan) and other sites of the Central Asian region. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, she conducted route reconnaissance surveys in the Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions, necessary for compiling a Set of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan. N.B.Nemtseva is the author of five books, several pamphlets and about one hundred and fifty scientific articles.

N.B.Nemtseva carried out archaeological work mainly in the area of Shakhi-Zinda in the southern part of the settlement. Archaeological work has been carried out on Afrasiab since the end of the XIX century, but none of the archaeologists, except A.I.Terenozhkin, who was engaged in the general periodization of the history and culture of Samarkand and made stratigraphic observations on the outskirts of the ensemble, worked in the area of Shakhi-Zinda***[6: pp.3-120]***. A.I.Terenozhkin in 1947 laid the 30 m pit to the East of the Tughlu-tekin mausoleum, and based on the materials of the lower layers, determined the habitation of this part of the city by the time of the V–IV centuries BC ***[1: p.154]***. Based on the data of the excavations of N.B.Nemtseva and A.I.Terenozhkin, archaeologists have information about the southern parts of the ancient city ***[8: pp.39-47]***. Both researchers studied the settlement of Afrasiab mainly in stratigraphic terms. In particular, N.B.Nemtseva, working at Afrasiab from 1959 to 1965, investigated the stratigraphic basis of individual monuments, always tying them to some mausoleum ***[9: pp.269-275]***. In 1959, work to identify the sequence of cultural layers was carried out in connection with a comprehensive study of the historical and architectural complex of the mausoleum of Shahi-Zinda.

In 1953-1965, 15 (out of a total of 34) stratigraphic pits were laid in different points of the ensemble and in the territory adjacent to it, as well as 7 small excavations ***[10: pp.1-5]***. As a result, it was possible to fix cultural layers and compile a relatively complete stratigraphic column covering the period from the V–IV centuries BC and before the Mongol invasion (the 20s of the XIII century) ***[1: p.155]***.

In general, N.B.Nemtseva studied the multi-meter (up to 7 m thick) cultural layers of the southern part of Afrasiab and identified almost all the mausoleums built at different levels of the multi-meter cultural layers of Afrasiab. N.B.Nemtseva is one of those archaeologists who played an important role in determining the stratigraphic situation on this unique monument ***[2: pp.92-104]; [3: pp.109]; [4: pp.5-160]***.

- CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, the archaeological work on Afrasiab (primarily in the Shahi–Zinda ensemble) and the excavations of the Rabat-i Malik palace complex became special successes in the scientific activity of Nina BorisovnaNemtseva. During the archaeological research of N.B.Nemtseva, many outstanding discoveries were made:

1. As a result of the work carried out, the remains of previously unknown structures were discovered, including the legendary Tamgach-Bograkhan madrasah – the first Karakhanid ruler of Transoxiana.

2. Also, on the basis of archaeological research, N.B.Nemtseva managed to date the beginning of the formation of the Qusam ibn Abbas complex (the beginning of the XI century), which is the core of Shahi-Zinda.

3. The oldest cultural layers discovered in the south of Afrasiab allowed us to establish the time of the emergence of Samarkand itself (the middle of the first millennium BC). It has been proven that the city has existed for more than 2500 years.

4. N.B.Nemtseva devoted about 10 years to the study of the Shahi-Zinda memorial complex. Based on the results of her work at Shakhi-Zinda, Nina BorisovnaNemtseva has written three books and a series of scientific articles. They also formed the basis of her PhD thesis «Shahi-Zinda: towards the History of the ensemble and the Historical Topography of the South of Samarkand: archaeological research 1959-1969».

Thus, the methodology of archaeological research of the Samarkand Sogd was enriched thanks to the archaeological excavations of N.B.Nemtseva, who made a huge contribution to the development of archaeological science not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout Central Asia. Stratigraphic observations by N.B.Nemtseva significantly refined the periodization compiled by A.I.Terenozhkin and G.V.Grigoriev.

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IMAGINATIONS OF UZBEK PEOPLE RELATED TO "GOOD" AND "BAD" TIME

A. A. Sarimsokov*

*Associate Professor,
Candidate of Historical Sciences,
Namangan State University,
Namangan, Uzbekistan
Email id: a_sarimsakov@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Human's way of life from birth to death continues on the basis of various customs and rituals. Many of these rituals are closely related to the changes in the seasons of the year, space, and time that they are studied as calendar ceremonies.

Activity in society develops in connection with changes in nature, the change of periods, the rising and setting of the sun, the change of the phases of the Moon. Man has also adapted and strengthened the rituals together with adapting his activities to the rhythm of the nature.

KEYWORDS: *Imagination, "Good" And "Bad" Time, Uzbek People, Fergana Valley, Tradition.*

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley, based on the celestial movements of the Sun and Moon, used local time measurements, which divided the day into several parts. Farmers or stock living breeders have also estimated the time by looking at the location of the sun in the sky – its movement in the sky. For example, pre-dawn is the time for morning prayer; sahar – the time before sunrise; dawn – the eve of sunrise; morning – the time after sunrise; lunch time – the time before lunch; noon, qiyam – the middle of the day, the time when the sun at the peak; tolma – the time between noon and noon prayer time; afternoon and noon prayer time – the time between dinner and sunset; evening – the time from sunset to dark; late evening – the time when the night part of the day begins; night, late night – the part of the day that lasts until dawn. On this basis, household activities were re-organized and they were widely applied in everyday life.

On the basis of such calendar views the imaginations of "good" and "bad" time have emerged. Such imaginations, which are common in daily life, are evident in family and household activities. For example, "It is necessary to open the gate of the house before the sunrise and close it before the dark, so that the blessings will enter the house and will not return", "The work done in the early morning will be blessed", "Grandfather Hizr will bless in the early morning", "Demons are aroused in the evening, so it is not permissible to drink water from the canals or take milk, yoghurt, sour cream, and white products in general out of the house...".

Like many other nations, Turks, particularly, Uzbeks, have common views of "good" and "bad" times associated with days and nights, days of the week (Monday, Tuesday) the phase of the

Moon (New moon, full moon, old moon, between the moon) and the movement of the sun in the ecliptic.

According to ancient beliefs, the week is divided into "good" and "bad" days. Although such assumptions are now much forgotten, they can be restored by comparing the data preserved in some historical sources with the data among the people. Particularly, the booklet "On the virtues of spring rainwater" provides information about that the year can be "good" and "bad", depending on which day of the week the New Year falls in the countries of the East. If we compare the views of which planet this day belongs to, what color it symbolizes, and what can be done on those days, then the notions of "good" and "bad" days become clear.

According to public beliefs, Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays are considered "good", while Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays are considered "bad"[1], and the sources with a strong Islamic influence say that Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday are "good". According to the Nalivkins, Tuesday and Sunday are hard days[2]. Monday and Thursday are considered "good days" in the Lakays, and babies are bathed only on these days[3].

In the Khakass, one of the Turkic peoples, Sunday is улукун, that is a great day, a day of rest; The first day of the week is пазут – a hard day. On this day it is not permissible to slaughter animals and stamp sheep; 2nd day is тоой кун – a similar day everything is allowed; 3rd day is сарсых кун – an odd day, is unlucky, it is not permissible to go on a journey, harvest, and plough; 4th day is торт хондых – four nights, the next is five nights and чичиме[4].

According to the assumptions about the days of the week, Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays of the week were considered "good" to start household works. Special attention was paid to Friday, when they moved to and from the summer pastures and did not move anywhere on this day. Such views can be seen in the followings: "If you move on Friday, your pot will crack", "If you move on Friday, one of your wives will die if you have two, and one of your pots will crack if you have two pot"[5] ... This, in its turn, causes the emergence of views on the harm to the cult of fireplace and the pot which is directly connected with the symbol of family, that is the breakdown of the family, failure of family life. It is also forbidden to slaughter any animal on Fridays (from Thursday noon to Friday noon) (the case where it will die haram if it is not slaughtered is the exception). It is also considered improper to perform activities such as washing clothes, shaving hair, and shaving, nailing or washing the head on "bad" days. It is believed that as a result of doing such things, people are exposed to various disasters, such as "suffering from a disease"[6].

According to Islamic views, Friday is a day off. When the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was asked about the name of this day, he answered as follows: "because your Father Adam was made from clay on this day and in the hereafter (on Doomsday) people will come back to life on this day and the last hour or the last three hours, on which the prayer of Allah will be answered, will be on this day[7].

The division of household time, according to the solar and lunar calendars, is mainly preserved in folk proverbs. For example, It is Aries – it is sprout; It is Taurus – it is the period for the crops;

Leo – make your crop; if you need sheep, cut it in Leo, if you need wool, cut it in Vigro; Eat here and there in Leo and eat selecting in Vigro; It is Libra, don't waste what you have, and gather the harvest, don't leave it until Scorpio; beware of frost of Scorpio; water of Sagittarius cures pain, sun and air are cure for the body; If it's good, see the Pisces, see the pot full of milk ...

Such views have emerged as a result of thousands of years of observation of nature by the Uzbek people, and have not lost their relevance.

The traditions and ceremonies associated with the calendar of the year are not limited to the regulation of people's family and economic life, but also have a special significance in collective life. In this regard, Navruz, flower festivals (in spring and summer), festivals (water, mulberry, melon, grapes ...), Mehrjon, Harvest holidays, New Year's holiday in the new calendar, parties, etc. perform unique functions in the continuation of social life in a certain system. These were conducted at certain times of the year, month, week and day in accordance with the calendar, or were prohibited at certain times. In other words, views on "good" or "bad" times for the ceremony also played an important role in this process.

Thus, the views on the "good" and "bad" days of the week have faced changes due to religious influences at different times for they emerged as a result of religious assumptions. For example, Uzbeks people's perceptions of the week being divided into "good" and "bad" days differed before and after the advent of Islam in Central Asia [8].

The days when the Moon and the Sun collided with celestial bodies – certain constellations and planets were also considered "unlucky" among the people. For example, the days when the Moon collided with the star Hulkar were also considered "unlucky", and during these days there was a sharp change in the weather [9]. Or the collision of the Sun with the constellation Scorpio is considered by Tajiks to be unlucky and is called "Sitorai nahs". On these days no family, economic or collective ceremonies or events are allowed [10]. According to Imomberdi ota Dusatov, a farmer from Olmos: "There is no bad day. The days of the week or the months cannot be preferred" [11]. Only phenological changes in the regulation of economic activities were considered and linked by the time.

Thus, the calendar traditions and ceremonies of the Uzbek people, which are reflected in all processes of daily life, are important in ensuring that family, economic and social life of people continues in a certain order.

They also have played a practical role in the division of the day into different times in people's daily lives and the distribution of one-day life processes based on them, the beginning and end of various economic activities, as well as the normal life of communities.

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REVIEWS OF "SUNAN TERMIZIY"IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Nizomiddinov Hoshimjon Muhammadjonovich*

***Doctoral Student,**
International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Email id: hoshimjonnizomiddinov@yandex.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article contains commentaries on the "Sunan Thermizi" written in the Middle Ages, and a brief analysis of the names, dates of birth and death of the authors of these commentaries. Also, this review provides information on the direction, scope, and full or partial review of the book. It also mentions his three abbreviations and selection of Sunan Termizy.

KEYWORDS: *Treatise, Sunan, Society, Knowledge, Science-Based, Book, Author, Allama, Sahih, Termiziyya, Hadith, Muhaddis, Pre-Jurisdictions, Jurisprudence.*

INTRODUCTION

Imam Tirmizi's work "Sunan Tirmizi" was approved by Almighty Allah and repeatedly studied, studied and analyzed by later scholars. We are happy that this sacred tradition continues to this day. Over the centuries, the Sunan Termiziy manuscript has spread to different parts of the world. Read again and again by renowned and experienced calligraphers. In particular, Abu His Nasr al-Motaman Al-Sozi (445-507/1053-1113), who lived in Jerusalem, is said to have copied this collection six times.

The text of Imam Tirmiji's work Sunan Tirmiji was first published in Burak, Egypt in 1292/1875, with comments by Ahmad al-Rifai al-Maliki, one of the scholars of al-Azhar. placed in the margin. It was later published several times in Delhi.

How many Tajrids, Mustakrazis, Hoshiyas and Muftasars picked up Sunan Thamizui? For example, Ibn al-Kaysarani (448–507/1057–1114) catalyzed his ten boatload of sources dedicated to the 'surroundings' of Sunan Tirmidhi. The "Atlov" is one type of hadith included in today's index series.

It is impossible to enumerate the number of comments written on Sunan Termizy. Through studying these commentaries, they fall into three categories: published, available but unprinted manuscripts, and nonexistent manuscripts. The methods and conditions employed by scholars in interpreting works are important factors in their dissemination and recognition.It is worth noting that Sunan Tirmizi was written not only by Sunnah and community scholars, but also by other categories of people. However, most of the commentaries and interpretations written in the works belong to scholars of Hanafism, the largest and most important sect of the Sunnah and Jamaat people. I felt that.

1) "Sharh Jame' Termiziy". Its author is Abu Ahmed Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Naisaburi al-Karabisi (285 - 378/898 - 988), known by the nickname "al-Hakim al-Kabir". This commentary has not reached our days and is considered one of the first written commentaries on

"Sunan Termiziy". Al-Hakim al-Kabir al-Naisaburi, may God have mercy on him, worked as a kozikalon in ancient Shosh - Tashkent.

2) "Orizatu-l-Ahvazi bi-sharh "Sahih Termiziy". The author of this commentary is Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Ahmad ibn al-Arabi al-Mu'afiri al-Ishbili (468 - 546/ 1076-1151), a prominent jurist and muhadith of the Maliki school, "Ibn al-Arabi al", known as Maliki. The commentary is very detailed and the author mainly focuses on interpreting and complementing Abu Isa Tirmidhi's thoughts on Fiqf. Also, in the commentary, each hadith is analyzed in his four aspects.

-Chains of hadiths were analyzed.

- Hadith texts were considered from a Na'vi perspective.

- Judicial judgments from hadith are reviewed.

-Also pay attention to ideology.

For this reason, all late Muhadi commentators have referred to this work.

Also al-Ilalu-s-saghir's work was commented in his Orizatu-l-Ahwazi.

The book was published in his 13 volumes in his 1299/1882 and his 1350-1352/1931-1933 in Conipur and Cairo and in 1997 in the famous Beirut publishing house "Doru-l-kutub al-ilmiya ” published in his 14 volumes.

3) "An-Nafhu-sh-Shazi fiy sharh "Jame` Tirmidhi". The author of this commentary is known as Hafiz Abu-l-Fath Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Yamuri (671-734/1273-1334). Ibn Sayyid al-Nass al-Andalusi This commentary was widely used, but the author was unable to complete it. We have been able to interpret 316 hadiths. Researchers believe that this commentary, when completed, will be one of the most complete and detailed commentaries on Jame' al-Sunan. Although he had completed ten volumes of commentary, he did not have time to complete it. The reason for his lengthy commentary is that the author did not limit the scope of his work to only subjects related to hadeeth science, but also included information on other sciences.

Allama Chalabi said: "If the author had limited his commentary only to the science of hadith, he would have completed it, but he (the author), we praise God, did a diligent job. Then al-Hafiz Zainuddin Abdurahim ibn Husayn al-Iraqi, who completed the rest of it, is the author of "al-Alfiya" (d. 1403). A complete copy of this book is kept in the library in Madinai Munawwara.

4) “Takmila Ann Naf Shaji”. This commentary complements the above commentary by Ibn Sayyid al-Nath entitled "an-Nafhu-sh-Shazi". This work belongs to the pen of Zainuddin Abdurrahman ibn Husayn al-Iraqi al-Kurdi (725 - 806/1325 - 1404). Zayniddin al-Iraqi tried to finish this commentary in the style of a true commentator, but he was unable to do it either. , and although this review did not end because of his death.

5) "Sharh zavoid Termiziy 'ala-s-Sahihayn". The author of this commentary is Sirajuddin Abu Hafs Umar ibn Ali ibn Ahmad al-Umar, known under the pseudonym "Ibn al-Muraqin". It was Ansari al-Andalusi (723 – 804/1323 – 1402). This book describes the ahadith not found in the authentic hadith collections of Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim. Much attention is also paid to the commentaries of hadiths that do not appear in Sunani Abu Dawud.

6) "Sharh al-Hafiz ibn Hajar". This commentary is attributed to Ibn Hajar al-Askalani (d. 1148), a prominent Muhadi scholar. He became famous for his excellent detailed commentary on Sahi al-Bukhari titled Fas al-Bahri. He mentioned this commentary in his book Fas al-Bahri. However, so far, the manuscript of the famous commentary has not been found and has not been published. It is also the work of scholar al-Lubab fi sharh qawl al-Tirmizi "wa fi-l-bab". Imam Tirmidhi is known to indicate who told the hadith for each subject. "Al-Lubob" is devoted to the analysis and commentary of the mentioned hadeeth.

7) "Sharh al Burkini". Works of Egyptian Judge and Mufti Abu Hafs Sirajuddin Umar ibn Ruslan ibn Nasir al-Misri al-Kinani al-Askalani al-Burkini (724-805/1324-1403) is. The annotation is called "al-Arf ash-Shazi `ala "Jame" Tirmidhi". But it didn't complete. The author is one of the Shafi scholars he is considered Ibn Hajar al his Askarani teacher.

8) "Sharh ibn Rajab". This work belongs to the Hanbari scholar Zainuddin Abdurrahman ibn Ahmad ibn Rajab al-Hambari (736 - 795/1336 - 1393). He also became famous for his works 'Tabaqati Hanabila' and 'al-Qawaid al-fiqhiya'. According to his work Kashf az-Zunun, this commentary consisted of his twenty volumes and was burned during the fitna. Part of this commentary has survived, as well as a commentary written in Al-Ilal al-Saghir, an appendix to Sunan Tirmidhi.

9) "Qutu al-Mughazi". This work by Jalaluddin al-Suyuti (d. 1505) is one of his most concise commentaries on Sunan Termiziy. He has several publications in India and Arab countries. This is told in Haji Khalifa's work Kashf az-zunun. In this review, Jalaluddin al-Suyuti praised Tirmidhi's work Sunan, explaining: His Sunan of Imam Tirmizi is divided into chapters. It's also science. The jurisprudence of works is also a science. It is also a science to explain the ilal (mistake, cause) that separates the sahhi from the sakim (disease, sahima), and it is also a science to mention the types of hadith within it. Narrator names and nicknames are also a special science. Jarl and Tadil, who identify the narrator who found God's messenger and the narrator who did not find him, is a chained tale. Everything stated there is some kind of common sense. But there are many more details. So, the valuable part of this work is a collection of complexes.

10) Maghrib scholar Ali ibn Sulaiman and Dimnani al-Bajmavi al-Maghribi al-Maliki al-Shajiri (1234 – 1306/1819 – 1888) describes Kut al-Mughtazi, I made a detailed comment. He called it "Naf' Qut al-Mughtazi". Mughtazi' has lost its meaning. This work was published in Cairo and Delhi.

11) "Sharh Jomeh Thermizhi". The author of this commentary is Abu Muhammad al-Husayn ibn Massoud al-Bhagavi (436-510/1044-1117), known by the nicknames "Muhiy al-Sunnah" and "Al-Faro". He rose to fame with his work Masobeh as Sunnah, the original of Mishkot Al Masobeh. It is also famous for Tafsir "Maorim al-Tanjir". A scholarly commentary on "Sunan Termiziy" has been written but has not yet been found and published.

13) "Sharh al-Sindi". Commentary by Abu Tayyib Ramatullah al-Sindi (d. 993/1585), famous for Rubab al-Manosik's book. His commentary on Sunan Thermizhi was published in Egypt.

14. Shall al-Jami lit Tirmidhi, by Al-Sheikh Abul Hassan ibn Abdulhadi Al-Sanadi Al-Madini (died 1728), this commentary is very beautiful and the author ･ Published in Haram Al. Sharif (Mecca), this work consists of his 40 parts (juz').

15. The author of "Sharh al-Jami' lit-Tirmizi" is Allama Abu al-Tayyib (Muhammad ibn al-Tayyib) al-Sanadi al-Madini (d. 1698), this commentary is called "bi qawlihi" "waqawluhu" in Arabic. a part of it is also printed.

16) Shah Siraj Ahmad. This commentary was written by Shaykh Siraj Ahmad al-Sarhindi al-Hanafi, who died in the Islamic calendar of 1815 AD 1230, and was published in Konipur in 1295/1878. Explanation in Persian.

17) The commentary entitled "Joizat ash-Sha'uzi" was written by Allama Badi' uz-Zaman (d. 1892). This work is a tafsir translation into Urdu by Jami Termiziy.

Many scientists in the world independently make the abbreviation and selection of "Sunan Termiziy". In particular, the source provides information on three of them:

1) "Mukhtar Jame' Termiziy". The author of this summary was Najmuddin Sulaiman ibn Abdulqawi ibn Abdulkarim al-Baghdadi al-Hanbali, who lived from 657 to 716 AD and from 1259 to 1316 AD. He is known by the nickname "Ibn al-Sarsari".

2) "Mukhtar Jame" Thermij. The author of this summary is Najmiddin Muhammad ibn Aqil al-Balisi al-Shafi'i, who died in 729 AD, a hijra.

3) “Al Muntakat”. Among them, 100 long ahadith were selected from Sunan Termiziy. The author of this work is Abu Said Khalil ibn Kecardi ad Dimishki, who became famous under the name of "Sarahiddin al-Arai" and was the Hijra from 1295 to 1359 AD and from 694 to 761 AD. lived in

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES ON ECONOMY OF ANY COUNTRY

Dr Nayan Deep*

*Assistant Professor in Economics,
S D Mahila Mahavidyalya Narwana,
Haryana INDIA
Email id: nayan.anurodh@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The market for digital currencies is worth about $2 trillion, and there are over 15,000 different kinds of them. Toward the end of the year 2021, El Salvador became the first country in the world to legalise Bitcoin. Central banks are catching up with private digital currencies. One of the first jurisdictions to formally debut central bank digital currencies will be Nigeria, which will join the Bahamas, Eastern Caribbean States, and Cambodia in October 2021. (CBDCs). Fourteen nations have started pilot programmes, 16 countries are establishing CBDCs, and 41 are undertaking research on the subject, according to the Atlantic Council's CBDC tracker.Furthermore, the digitalization of trade must go hand in hand with advances in payment technology. The benefits of digital currencies will be restricted if we continue to rely heavily on paper papers and do not have legal backing for electronic documents or e-signature. Focus on developing the necessary physical and legal infrastructures for the future of commerce is essential.

KEYWORDS: *Digital Currencies, Economy and Digital Assets, Digital Assets and Impact.*

INTRODUCTION

Financial inclusion will continue to be a challenge for nations or communities that lack the digital devices needed to store digital currencies or fundamental infrastructures such as energy, internet, identity services, or cash-to-digital converters. In a world where money is becoming digital, communities and especially small businesses who are now excluded confront an even bigger problem.

The flow of currency between buyers and sellers Digital currencies may or may not inspire more international trade. International commerce is based on comparative advantages, and while this may assist certain nations boost their trade volume, it does not affect the principles of it in any way. It's possible that nations with economic or political instability may still have problems even if digital currencies are used. In countries with low international commerce, the currencies of those countries would stay unwanted. Because of this, even when one digital currency has global reach, changing it into local money to facilitate international trade may still be prohibitively expensive and difficult if the demand for such local currency is restricted.

Here are some implications. Due to the fact that present frameworks like bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and the safeguards they provide were developed before digital currencies were even a thing, many problems are being raised when cross-border investments are made using digital currency. Would the BIT classify digital currencies as "covered investments"? Investments made with and in digital currencies would be protected by the BIT, right? Is it possible to tokenize foreign direct investment (FDI) under present regulations? These are the kinds of issues that demand answers from both governments and investors [1].

By eliminating the digital gap, the international commerce community can seize the prospects of this new era. It is critical that no one be left behind as we move towards a new era of digital currency and exchange in products and services. To ensure that everyone has access to inexpensive and accessible internet in the future, we need to invest in the necessary infrastructure now.

Digital currency have introduced some new problems.

Even if digital currencies have the ability to alleviate many problems in international trade, they may also create new ones, including In order to properly comprehend the potential advantages and dangers of digital currencies, policymakers should collaborate closely with the technological service providers that power them. As a result, laws and regulations can offer enough security without suffocating new ideas. Over 85 public and commercial groups have worked together to solve concerns linked to digital currencies through the digital currency governance consortium.

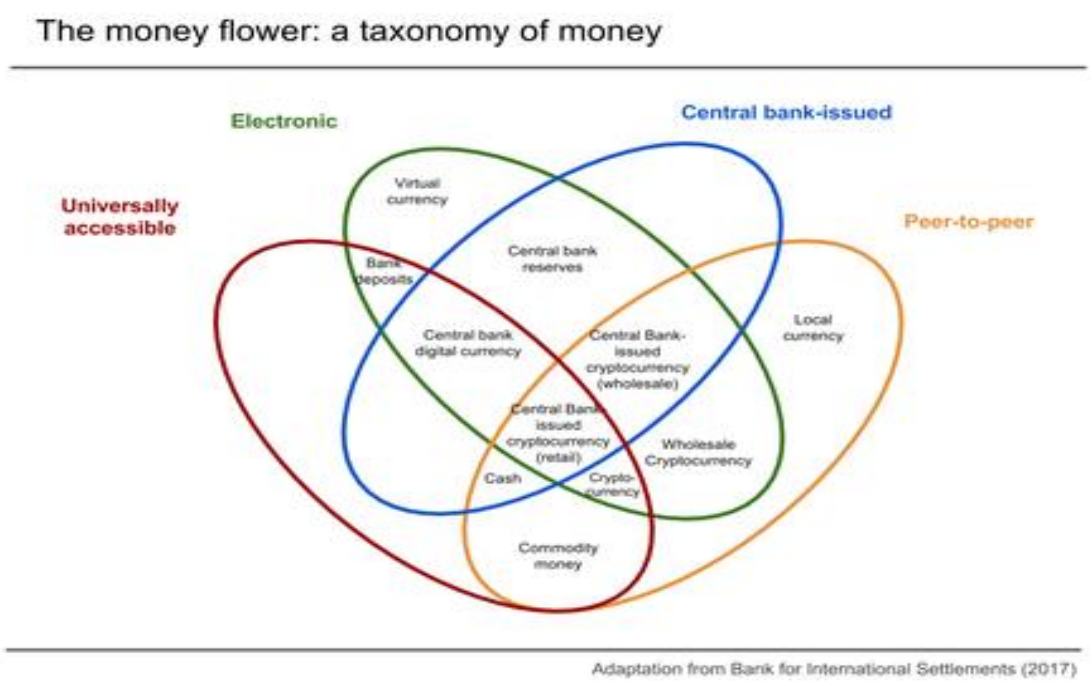

Figure 1: The Money Flower and Taxonomy

Types of Systems

Centralized Systems

Currency can be exchanged electronically using debit cards and credit cards using electronic funds transfer at point of sale.

Mobile Digital Wallets

A number of electronic money systems use contactless payment transfer in order to facilitate easy payment and give the payee more confidence in not letting go of their electronic wallet during the transaction [2].

In 1994 Mondex and National Westminster Bank provided an "electronic purse" to residents of Swindon

In about 2005 Telefónica and BBVA Bank launched a payment system in Spain called Mobipay which used simple short message service facilities of feature phones intended for pay-as-you-go services including taxis and pre-pay phone recharges via a BBVA current bank account debit.

In January 2010, Venmo launched as a mobile payment system through SMS, which transformed into a social app where friends can pay each other for minor expenses like a cup of coffee, rent and pay a share of the restaurant bill when one has forgotten their wallet. It is popular with college students, but has some security issues. It can be linked to a bank account, credit/debit card or have a loaded value to limit the amount of loss in case of a security breach. Credit cards and non-major debit cards incur a 3% processing fee.

On 19 September 2011, Google Wallet released in the United States to make it easy to carry all one's credit/debit cards on a phone.

In 2012 Ireland's O2 (owned by Telefónica) launched Easytrip to pay road tolls which were charged to the mobile phone account or prepay credit.

The UK's O2 invented O2 Wallet at about the same time. The wallet can be charged with regular bank accounts or cards and discharged by participating retailers using a technique known as 'money messages'. The service closed in 2014.

On 9 September 2014, Apple Pay was announced at the iPhone 6 event. In October 2014 it was released as an update to work on iPhone 6 and Apple Watch. It is very similar to Google Wallet, but for Apple devices only [3].

Decentralized Systems

Digital Currency has been implemented in some cases as a decentralized system of any combination of currency issuance, ownership record, ownership transfer authorization and validation, and currency storage.

Per the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), "These schemes do not distinguish between users based on location, and therefore allow value to be transferred between users across borders. Moreover, the speed of a transaction is not conditional on the location of the payer and payee."

New forms of trade agreements are needed to allow for the full potential of digital currencies to be realised, including enabling market access to private digital currency issuers and facilitating the movement of payments and data. Such forward-looking trade agreements have been championed by Singapore, Australia, the United Kingdom, Chile, and New Zealand.

The adoption of digital currencies on a significant scale, particularly in cross-border settings, is still far off, despite the fact that traditional financial institutions have started to offer settlement through digital currencies and certain shops have started to accept digital currencies. Interoperability, AML, CTF, and consumer protection are only some of the technological and regulatory hurdles that need to be addressed. The advent of digital money is here without a doubt, but more work must be done before those involved in international trade can reap the benefits.

People's methods of payment are changing as the economy becomes increasingly digital. As a result of the epidemic, many countries' reliance on cash — the only form of central bank money — is dwindling.

Over 6,000 digital currencies are in circulation throughout the world and one in ten individuals own them [4]. Central banks can no longer ignore demand for digital currencies. Central banks around the world are stepping up to offer their own digital currency choices in response to a parallel monetary system that is entirely out of their control.

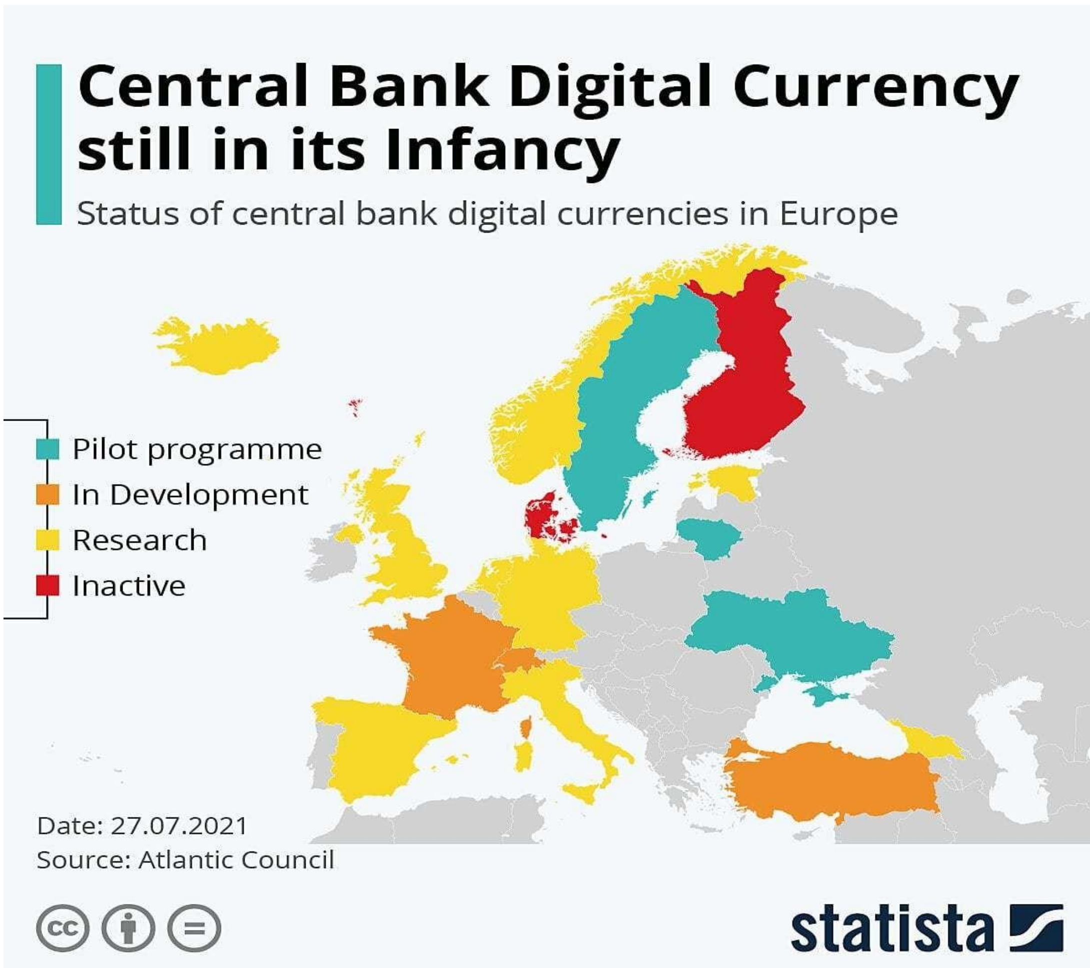

Figure 2 : Statista Reports

Traditional monetary systems may be seen as a natural progression in the digital world, and these CBDCs are a step in the right direction. Since the CBDCs are developed and distributed directly by central banks, they have a higher level of confidence and consumer protection than other speculative crypto currencies and tokens. They are often backed by gold or reserves [5].

Central banks throughout the world, as seen in the map below, are now studying or actively working on these technologies in an effort to gain an advantage over their competitors. As early as this year, the Reserve Bank of India will begin testing the Digital Rupee.

Even though CBDCs are certain to effect both national and international monetary systems, we can see how their rise will affect significant stakeholder groups in the Financial System through a Future Wheel exercise. The future wheel graphic depicts the several levels of influence that should be considered before a CBDC-like strategic plan is implemented in a country [6].

A noticeable rise in the use of cryptocurrencies has occurred since Bitcoin's inception in 2009. Since its creation, the new form of money has grown in popularity and relevance throughout the world due to its portability and independence. In order to provide a more secure means of payment, many varieties of cryptocurrencies have been developed.

More than 2000 coins are expected to exist by January 2020. In addition, 36.5 million people in the United States hold or invest in money. Bitcoins and other cryptocurrencies like them are popular because they offer a more modern and digital money. There are no third parties involved in transactions on these sites. As a result, the buyer and seller may conduct business directly. Low transaction costs and faster processing have also been praised for Bitcoin. That explains why hundreds of billions of dollars have been moving into new kinds of currency in recent years. Blockchain, the technology that underpins bitcoin, has also made its way into the public.

It's a win-win situation for entrepreneurs all across the world, thanks to cryptocurrency. Entrepreneurs no longer have to limit themselves to the domestic market in order to expand their businesses internationally. As a result, sellers in developing countries have been able to build connections and trust with customers they would not have otherwise been able to reach. There were around 287 thousand verified Bitcoin transactions every day in the final three months of 2020 throughout the world [7].

There are still drawbacks to this new kind of money, preventing it from progressing further. Failure to safeguard purchasers is a key problem with online currencies. Some purchasers are duped as a result of the sites' aversion to delegating transactions to a third party. Bitcoin is currently accepted by a limited percentage of internet shoppers.

Cryptocurrency has given rise to a new business model based on technology. As a result of the market, many new buyers have entered the market, making it easier for businesses to conduct business across borders. Even while the market has been on the rise, it still has a long way to go before it becomes a more commonly accepted form of cash [8].

Any cash, money, or money-like item that is handled, saved, or exchanged largely on digital computer systems, especially through the internet, is referred to as digital currency (also known as digital money, electronic money, or electronic currency). Cryptocurrency, virtual money, and central bank digital currency are all examples of digital currencies. An electronic computer database held by an organisation or bank may be used to hold digital money. Other options include a distributed database on the internet; digital files; or even a stored-value card.

However, unlike printed banknotes or minted coins for traditional currencies, digital currencies don't exist in a tangible form. Transactions over the internet are practically instantaneous since there is no need for notes or coins to be distributed. Virtual currencies are not legal money since they are not issued by a governmental agency and can be transferred over governmental borders.

Although this kind of money can be used to purchase real-world products and services, it can also be confined to specific groups, such as players of one particular online video game.

In a centralised system, the money supply is controlled by a single entity (such as a bank), whereas in a decentralised system, decisions about the money supply are made democratically.

Comparisons between different forms of digital money

As a particular kind and as a meta-group term, digital currency, an electronic money known as Digital Currency has a certain set of characteristics. Although the phrase "digital money" is often used to refer to a broader category of digital assets, its precise meaning is dependent on the facts of a given situation. There are several legal definitions of digital money and its various subtypes, both on the legal and technological fronts. There are a plethora of implementations that combine various attributes to create many subtypes of Digital Currency. Digital currency, virtual currency, cryptocurrency, e-money, network money, e-cash and other sorts of digital currency have been defined in different ways by different governments. When it comes to digital money, several authorities and regulators in the same jurisdiction describe the various forms of digital currency with diverse and frequently contradicting definitions [9, 10].

Digital Cash vs. Virtual Money

For the European Central Bank, "a sort of unregulated, digital money, produced and typically controlled by its developers and accepted among the members of a certain virtual community" was characterised as "virtual currency" back in 2012.

It has been defined by the US Department of Treasury in 2013 as "a means of exchange that acts like a currency in some situations, but does not have all the features of actual cash." There is no legal tender status for virtual money in any jurisdiction, according to the US Department of Treasury [11].

"Virtual currency schemes – a further examination" paper by the European Central Bank states that virtual currency is a digital representation of value, not issued by a central bank, credit institution or e-money institution, that can be used in some circumstances as an alternative to money.

An uncontrolled kind of digital money that is created and generally controlled by its developers and accepted by members of a certain virtual community was classified as a virtual currency in a prior study from October 2012.

Digital currencies, according to the Bank for International Settlements' November 2015 "Digital currencies" paper, are a type of asset that is both digital and monetary.

CONCLUSION

Digital currency can be created in the name of a sovereign country and denominated in that country's currency. When it comes to electronic money, digital currency is a form of cash (e-money). A virtual currency is one that is denominated in its own units of value, or one that is issued through a decentralised or automated means. Because of this, bitcoin is not only an electronic money, but also a virtual currency. Virtual currencies like Bitcoin and its counterparts are referred to be cryptocurrencies because of the fact that they are built using cryptographic methods.Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other cryptocurrencies are all forms of digital currency that use encryption to secure asset transactions, peer-to-peer networks and decentralisation. In other circumstances, the money is created and managed via a proof-of-work or proof-of-stake mechanism. It is possible to decentralise electronic money systems through the use of cryptocurrency. Digital ledger systems and record-keeping systems that employ encryption to alter shards of database information scattered across multiple servers can be implemented using the blockchain. The earliest and most widely used system is bitcoin, a cryptographic peer-to-peer electronic currency.Many conventional money supplies are stored on computers by the banks. In certain circumstances, they're regarded as a form of digital cash. Some believe that our cashless world implies all currencies have become digital ones, although they are not presented to us in this way.

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DEVELOPMENT OF STEEL WHEEL DETAIL CASTING TECHNOLOGY

Bektemirov Abdujalol*; Turakhodjaev Nodir; Mahmudov Fakhriddin***; Tadjiev Nuriddin***; Tashkhodjaeva Kamola****; Sadikova Nargiza******

*PhD Student,
Andijan Machine-Building Institute,
Andijan, UZBEKISTAN

** Professor,
Head of Department,
Tashkent State Technical University,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

***Teacher,
Tashkent State Technical University,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
****PhD Student,
Tashkent State Technical University,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id; abdujalol.1994@mail.ru, nod18tur@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the problems encountered in the casting of wheel parts and their modern solutions. It is known that wheel-shaped parts are made from carbon steel by pressure treatment; therefore, their casting is considered one of the latest achievements of the casting industry.

KEYWORDS: *Steel Wheel, Steel 65Г, Electric Arc Furnace, WP-300, Microstructures.*

INTRODUCTION

Foundry works are of particular importance in the direct delivery of finished and semi-finished products to the metallurgical and mechanical engineering industries, which are the locomotives of the heavy industry of our country. At this point, further development of technical equipment and technologies used in foundry is a guarantee of the development of the industry.

Technical and economic efficiency can be achieved by casting wheel details of mechanisms working in the transportation of high-volume, heavy loads in industrial production and large machinery repair plants compared to their production under pressure. From this point of view, it is very important to improve the liquefaction of its steel alloy and the casting technologies to obtain the wheel parts in a casting method. That is why carbon steel alloys (0.3-1.7% C) are currently being liquefied based on energy-saving technologies and cast based on modern casting technologies. Because high-strength, corrosion-resistant wheel parts are made of high-carbon steel alloys (0.7-1.7% C) [1-2].

Research Methods

The main problems encountered in the liquefaction of high-carbon steel alloys are burning of chemical components, complete recovery of iron (Fe) from iron oxide (FeO), and cleaning of the alloy from slag. In direct casting, gas pores and non-metallic inclusions often occur in the detail. In order to overcome these shortcomings, a new technology of liquefaction and casting of alloys was developed.

To carry out the research, the steel 65G alloy used for the production of steel wheels was liquefied in an electric arc furnace (Pic. 1) at the Casting Mechanic department of JSC Uzmetcombinate. A mold was prepared on the basis of the model prepared on the basis of construction and foundry drawings. 3-4% bentonite clay was added to the mold material as a binder [3].

Picture 1

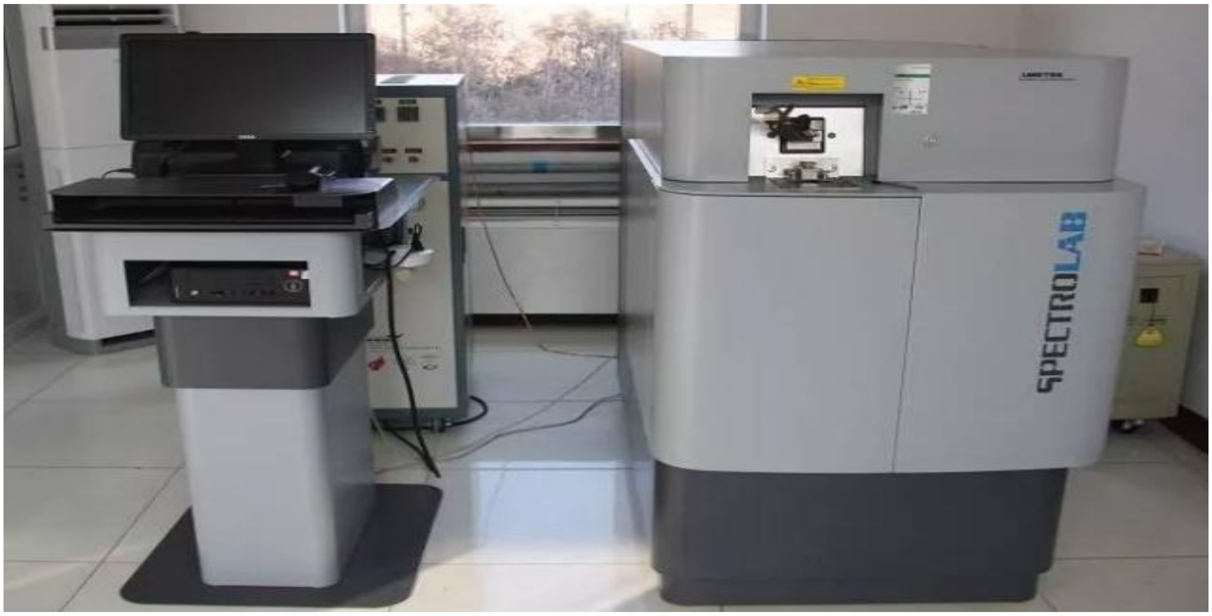
Picture 1: Electric arc furnace and its electro technical properties [4]

Electric arc furnace

Voltage	380 v
Operating frequency	50 – 100 hz
Melting power	1500 – 2000 kg
Melting temperature	1600-2000 ˚C

Usually, steel wheels are made of steel 65Г and its various foreign analogues. In the process of liquefaction, as a scientific innovation, the chemical composition was slightly changed. In particular, the shares of nickel (Ni), titanium (Ti) and aluminum (Al) in the concentrate were re-adjusted. While the mixture was still in the furnace, a sample was taken and sent to the express laboratory through transfer tubes. A modern "SPECTROLAB - M11" device (Pic. 2) was used for testing the sample. Inspections were carried out at temperature t-20̊ C and humidity W-54%. After the successful completion of the test, the liquid metal was poured into a heated furnace at a temperature of 1570 ˚ C and poured into a mold. Casting used a casting chute and multiple crucibles to prevent intrusion and rapid heat loss in the casting. In this way, it was found that there was no penetration in the pribils when the ingot was poured.

Picture 2



Picture 2: SPECTROLAB – M11

The SPECTROLAB-M11 device is mainly used to measure the concentration of chemical elements of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and alloys during laboratory analysis of metals and their alloys.

It was determined that the chemical composition of the sample corresponds to the composition of steel 65Г according to the 2879-2006 standards. The obtained result is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Brand	Elements, %						
65Г	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Cu
	0.62-0.72	0.17-0.37	0.9-1.2	0.035	0.035	≤0.25	≤0.2
Sample	0.75	1.39	0.97	0.038	0.030	0.11	0.20

Table 1: Chemical composition of steel wheel sample and steel 65Г according to 2879-2006 standart

In addition, the composition of the alloy contains aluminum in the amount of 0.1-0.3%, when casting a steel wheel detail, aluminum is added to a preheated cavity.

Hardness testing of the alloy sample from which the steel wheels are made was carried out on a modern GUNT WP-300 device (Pic. 3) at a temperature of t -27̊ C and humidity W-54%. In this case, the sample was cut with a diameter of 30 mm and a height of 20 mm. Due to the fact that the WP-300 device technically works with a magnitude of up to 20 kN, the measurement magnitude was increased several times by calibrating it. Based on the test results, it was determined that the hardness of the steel wheel alloy sample was 241 MPa according to HB (hardness brinell).

Picture 3

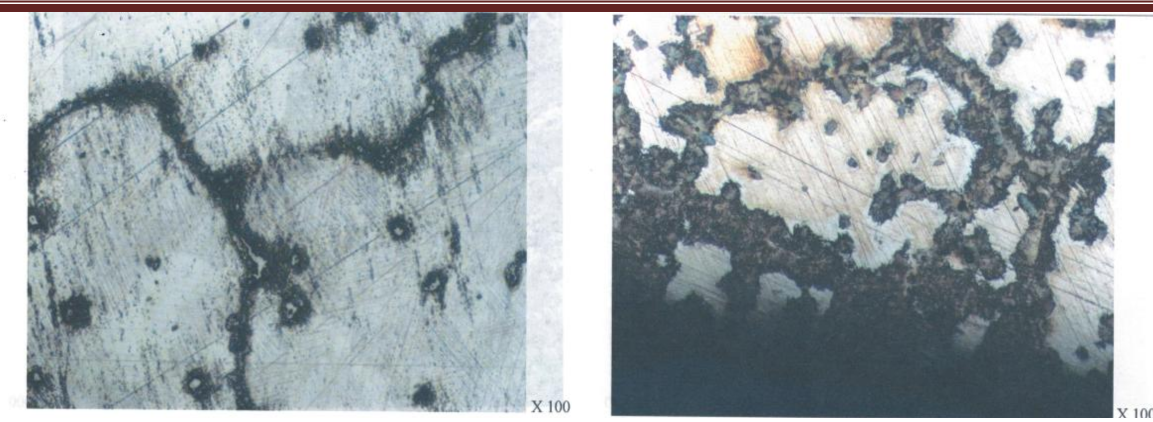
Picture 3: GUNT WP-300

The GUNT WP-300 device is capable of performing compression and elongation tests in addition to hardness testing of samples.

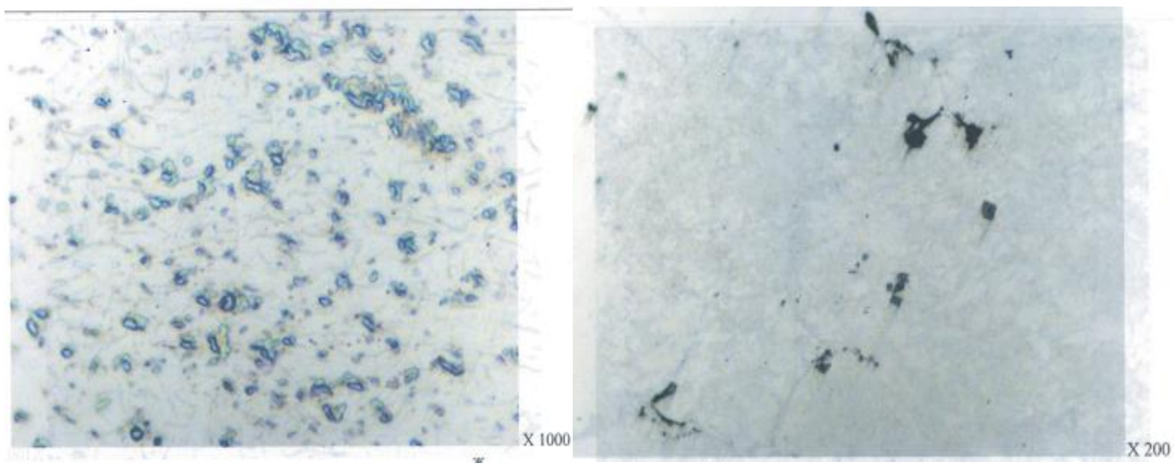
In order to study how free of gas pores and mirror inclusions found in the casting of steel wheels, the samples were studied under a modern microscope at several times of magnification.The appearance of samples of steel 65G obtained from the research in modern electron microscopes is presented in Pic. 4.

The structure shows the location of austenite and trostite grains along the boundaries and the locations of cast carbide on the surface. Steel 65Г samples were treated with 4% solutions of nitric and picric acids before studying their microstructures. Research work on microstructures was carried out in accordance with the requirements of 3443-87standart [5-6].

Picture 4



Picture 4.1: Microstructure sample of steel 65Г. (a) Arrangement of austenite + trostite grains along the boundaries. (b) Location of cast carbide on surface.



Picture 4.2: Microstructure sample of steel 65Г Location of manganese sulfides, oxysulfides, carbides and gas pores in the alloy on the surface of the alloy.

As can be seen from the microstructures, after adjusting the chemical composition of the alloy, the defects were somewhat reduced, and the absence of gas pores and non-metallic inclusions was significantly improved [7-8].

Results

During the development of the technology of casting steel wheels, its optimal chemical composition was determined. (Table 2)The required mechanical properties were achieved when the steel wheel part was cast according to the optimal chemical composition. In this case, due to the addition of aluminum in the amount of 0.1-0.3% of the ingot mass in the preheated cavity, the reduction of gas pores in the ingot was achieved due to the improvement of its fluidity and decrease in permeability. By changing the composition of the mold material, the gas permeability of the mold shape was improved, and internal and external cracks were not observed in the casting.

Table 2

Material	**Elements, %**								
Steel sample	**C**	**Si**	**Mn**	**P**	**S**	**Cr**	**Cu**	**Ni**	**Al**
	0.75	1.39	0.97	0.038	0.030	0.11	0.20	0.08	0.3

Table 2: Optimum chemical composition achieved in the production of cast steel wheel parts

Summary

- A new energy-saving technology of liquefaction of 65Г carbon steel alloys was developed.
- The chemical composition of the alloy was corrected and carbon steel alloy samples were studied.
- Bentonite clay was used as a binder in the preparation of the mold, and it was found that the strength of the mold improves if the working parts of the mold are covered with fireclay suspension and heated at a temperature of 400-500 ˚C for 2-4 hours..
- It was found that gas pores are reduced by up to 15% and mirror inclusions by 17-22% in the casting obtained on the basis of the developed technology.

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DATABASE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN TECHNICAL HIGHER EDUCATION

Bobur Kadyrovich Kadyrov*

*Assistant,
Department of "Information Technology Service",
Tashkent University of Information Technologies,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: b-qodirov@bk.ru

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ABSTRACT

The article describes teaching the subject "Database" using the method of the Flipped classroom, and its effectiveness differs from the traditional method of teaching. Additions have been made to further develop the flipped classroom method, and we have made recommendations for the use of several mobile applications on smartphones in order to organize the lesson properly.

KEYWORDS: *Flipped Classroom, Illustrative, Reproductive, Relational Database, SQL, Traditional Teaching Methods, Interactive, Large Volume Data, Blum Taxonomy.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the rapid development of information technology is leading to the quality of education. The number of people using smartphones has increased and they are taking advantage of it. This leads to a situation where the younger generation has access to large amounts of data. Higher education institutions (HEIs) teach the subject "Database" for large-scale data processing. This science organizes the electronic database of different objects by combining their data. We plan to do this using various database technologies.

PURPOSE:

Application of the Flipped Classroom method in the teaching of the subject "Database" in the field of technical education and its potential.

Brief Analysis of Scientific Works of Other Scientists on the Subject:

The proliferation of data encourages research on them. This is because making sure the information is accurate is judged by where the information came from and when the process took place. For these two indicators to work more accurately, it will be necessary to make it electronic. We call it a scientific database. In the development of the science of "database" a number of scientists are conducting research. Of these, O.L. Golitsyna, S.A. Martishin, Rahul Batra, A.M.Polikov, J.T.Usmanov, T.A.Khujakulov, Eric Redmond, M.Kh.Khakimov, S.M.Gaynazarov and others.

The subject of "Database" by O.L.Golitsyna in the textbook solves the following problems [6]:

• The main approaches and directions of database system development are discussed;

• classical machine-oriented forms of information and data presentation are analyzed;

• typical models of physical and logical organization of data are considered;

• The capabilities of SQL as a base language for professional work with relational databases are described in sufficient detail;

• Necessary attention is paid to the problems of database modeling and design.

S.A. Martishin created a textbook on the subject “Database” to study the practical application of SQL and NoSQL databases in the design of information systems, focusing on the strengthening of theoretical knowledge in the process of laboratory work [7].

Rahul Batra's book, quickly Learning the Basics of SQL, states that he will have 7 innovations while studying it: [8]

• Create tables in the database and write data to them;

• Read and analyze SQL queries;

• Create queries that give accurate results;

• Merge relevant rows from multiple tables;

• Grouping and sorting data to support reporting applications;

• Understand NULL, normalization and other basic concepts;

• Use subqueries, complex queries, and other advanced features.

The textbooks created by M.Kh. Khakimov and S.M.Gaynazarov on the subject "Database Management Systems" offer a number of methods for creating a database using Microsoft Access, MySQL and other technologies, which encourage more students to work independently [9].

SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARTICLE:

As far as we know, in the course of the lesson, the teacher chooses methods based on the subject and its topics. The subject of “Database” is planned to be taught in different directions, and the traditional method of teaching is often used to explain the subject to students. This is due to the lack of high-tech computers to create a database and, most importantly, the student’s inability to understand the assignments given by the teacher. It is natural that all programming sciences have similar problems. This is because the proof of the theory explained by the professor-teacher is that it is inextricably linked with the solution on the computer. Therefore, taking into account the above problems, we will need to choose a method that suits him.

OBJECT OF RESEARCH:

It is planned to transfer the subject “Database” mainly to 2nd year students. The study was conducted with the participation of students of “Computer Engineering” (17 people).

METHODS USED IN THE STUDY:

Teaching method is a process of interaction between teacher and students, as a result of which the transfer and mastery of knowledge, skills and competencies provided for in the content of training. Acceptance of learning (acceptance of teaching) is a short-term interaction between a teacher and students aimed at the transfer and acquisition of certain knowledge, skills, and abilities [1].

The teaching method is a complex, multifaceted, multi-quality teaching. Teaching methods reflect the objective laws, goals, content, and principles of teaching. Neither goals, nor content, nor forms of work can be introduced without taking into account the possibilities of their practical implementation, methods provide exactly this opportunity. They also set the pace of development of the didactic system - the faster the learning progresses, the faster the methods used will move forward [2].

Our study involves the use of the traditional method and the Flipped Classroom methods.

Traditional method - The purpose of traditional methods is to convey new knowledge to the student and provide him with up-to-date information on any subject. Such methods are based on the informational and illustrative activities of the teacher and the reproductive activities of the student.

The reader becomes acquainted with previously unknown information, uses new methods of action and reasoning in the process of understanding. Then, to solve relevant problems, apply the acquired knowledge in practice [3].

The main disadvantage of traditional teaching methods is that the learner acquires knowledge patterns that are easily forgotten and cannot be applied to other types of problems and assignments. Nevertheless, traditional methods are actively used and used by teachers [4].

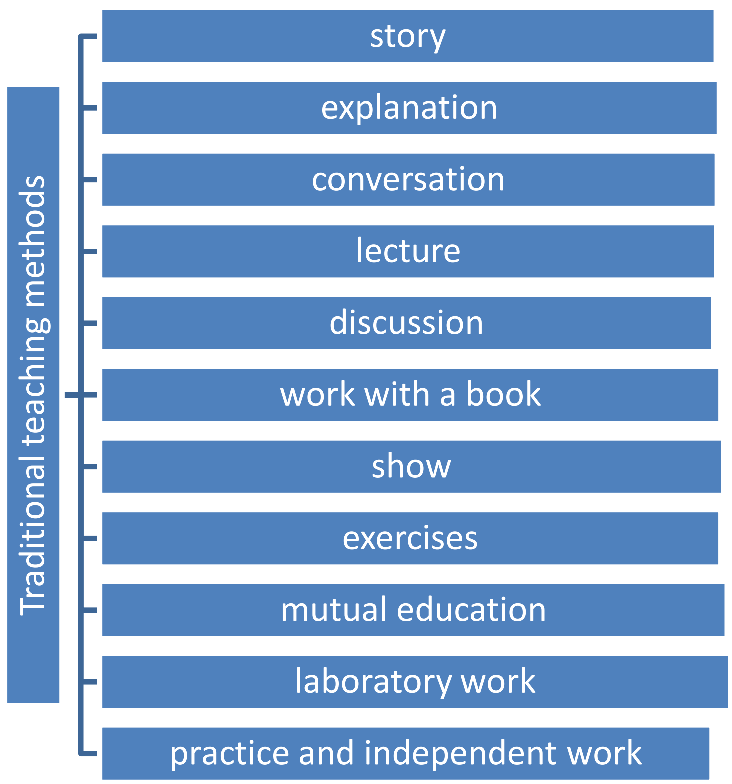

Figure 1 Traditional teaching methods

Flipped classroom is a “pedagogical approach in which direct learning moves from a group learning area to an individual learning area, and as a result the group space becomes a dynamic, interactive learning environment in which the teacher guides students in applying concepts and engaging in creative activities [5].

In the Flipped Classroom method, the homework is replaced by the lesson, which is the main part of the learning process, first video, audio and other interactive materials are studied and prepared for the future lesson, and then the lesson is considered.

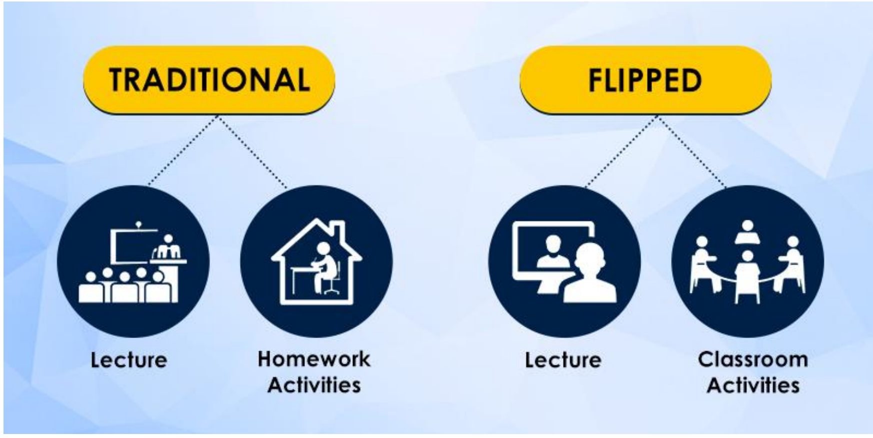

Figure 2 General view of the flipped classroom method

Results and Practical Examples:

The purpose of the subject "Database" is to create a database of any object and analyze the data in it. We create a database using MySQL. MySQL is one of the relational database management systems. It has several types so far and it is free.

During the lesson, students were given a laboratory topic on the following topic: "Creating, modifying and deleting tables in SQL". Using the traditional teaching method, students wrote the following codes on the board using a class board with the help of a professor and teacher:

The code for creating a client table using SQL codes:

CREATE TABLE client

(ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR (20),

fam VARCHAR (25),

Father’s name VARCHAR (30),

Age INT,

Address VARCHAR (50));

Change the client table to the client1 table name

ALTER TABLE client RENAME client1;

Delete the newly created client1 table

DROP TABLE client1;

Using the Flipped Classroom method, students were provided with materials on the topic before the lesson. During the lesson, the students' opinions and suggestions were heard, and the professor gave a more detailed solution, which was evaluated.

The result from the two methods was as follows

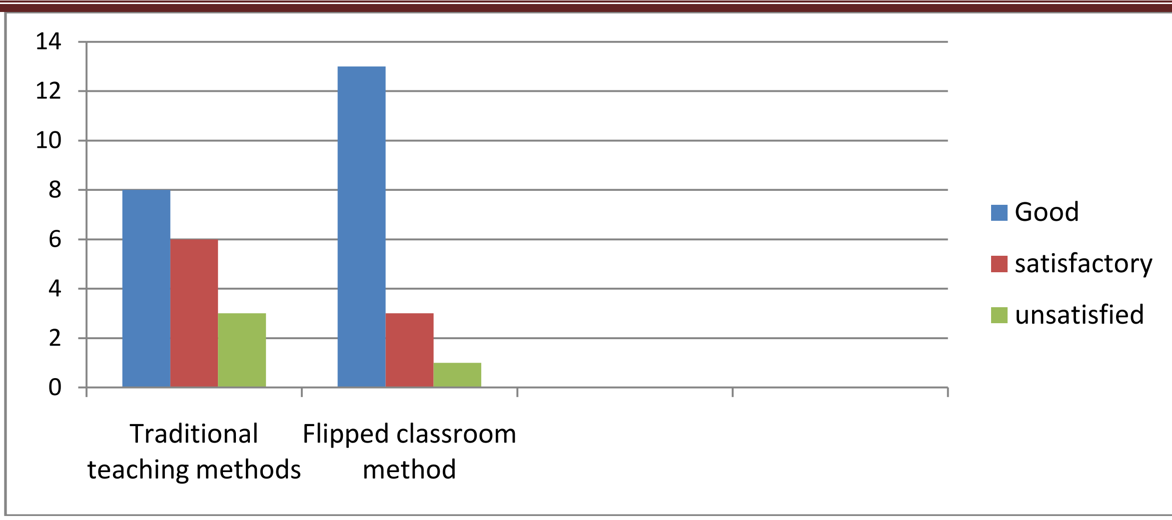

Diagram 1 Students 'mastery indicators from traditional teaching and Flipped classroom methods

From the diagram above, it is clear that the use of the Flipped classroom method, which is different from the traditional teaching method, gives a more positive result.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL PROPOSALS:

In conclusion, the use of the Flipped classroom method in teaching the subject "Database" is effective. Because science belongs to the family of computer science, it is important for students to be able to imagine every process. Otherwise, all knowledge will inevitably be forgotten after the lesson. The student, on the other hand, may not develop from the knowledge gained in such an environment into a modern cadre.

All methods are adapted to the science. In order to further increase the effectiveness of the use of the method of flipped classroom in the subject "Database", we recommend its founders (professor, teacher, and student) to perform the following tasks. To the teacher:

- Ask questions that ensure the disclosure of the subject of science;
- Ensure that an issue is resolved according to a plan;
- Striving from simple actions to complex ones in solving a problem;
- Take into account time standards;
- Organize processes as a video;
- High quality of the organized video board and optimally small size;
- Deliver a pre-class video to the student offline and online.

To the student:

- Receive a video from the professor;
- watch the video carefully;
- Completion of stages of Blum's taxonomy;
- Share their ideas in the planned training;

- The professor receives a final opinion from the teacher.

When the above tasks are completed, the lesson will be interesting. Because the focus is only on the topic, the activity of the students is clearly felt.

In addition, not everyone may have computer technology when given tasks by a professor. It would recommend working with the following “Database” applications on (smartphones):

- SQL code play;

- EZ Database;

- SetEdit (Settings Database Editor);

- Database Designer;

- Memory Database;

- Easy Database;

- SQLite Database Editor;

- Base dannyxMobiDB - relational SUBD.

Another benefit of the above applications is that the student uses more convenient technology to enhance their knowledge every minute and tries harder to evaluate the process.

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INFLUENCE OF STRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES ON HYDROABRASIVE WEAR RESISTANCE OF CAST IRON

Ibrokhimov Boburjon*; Turakhodjaev Nodir**

*Teacher,

Tashkent State Technical University,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN;

** Professor,
Head of Department,
Tashkent State Technical University,
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: Ibrohimov.2017@list.ru

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ABSTRACT

Results of study of hydro abrasive wear resistance of unalloyed and micro alloyed Sn and Sb cast irons with different forms of graphite and metal base structure are presented. It is shown that high-strength ductile cast iron with spherical graphite and pearlitic-ferritic base (P70) with high ductility and high impact toughness has the greatest resistance to hydro abrasive wear.

KEYWORDS: *Cast Iron, Lamellar Graphite, Vermicular Graphite, Spherical Graphite, Metallic Base, Hydro-Abrasive Wear Resistance, Pumps Flow Parts.*

INTRODUCTION

Increasing the service life of irrigation system nozzles is an urgent task. Pump flow parts operate under severe conditions and are subject to hydro-abrasion, cavitation-erosion wear and corrosion.

Currently, pump flow parts are mainly made of gray cast iron with lamellar graphite, which has low hydroabrasive wear resistance. At the same time there is every reason to believe that highstrength cast irons with spherical and vermicular graphite, which have a higher complex of mechanical properties, can be a promising material for such parts.

Analysis of Publications

As shown in [1 - 3], hydroabrasion wear significantly depends on mechanical properties. According to the author of [1], the durability of materials under hydroabrasive wear can be estimated by the product KS-HB, where KS is the impact toughness and HB is the hardness. At the same time, it was stated that such dependence is the same for all materials, which is not confirmed by experiments.

In work [4] it was proposed to estimate wear resistance of materials at abrasive wear on the basis of complex parameter HB-δ^n, where HB is hardness value of material, δ is plasticity index, n is degree index determined experimentally. In this case we are referring, firstly, to steels, and, secondly, to abrasion, not hydroabrasion. The presence of graphite in cast irons, as well as a different character of wear makes it impossible to use the method proposed in to assess the wear resistance of pump flow parts [5]. There is insufficient data on the influence of graphite shape and metal base structure on abrasion resistance in castings [6].

Purpose and Mission Statement

The purpose of this work was to investigate mechanical properties and hydroabrasion resistance of unalloyed and microalloyed with tin and antimony gray and high-strength cast irons.

It was necessary to establish connection between graphite shape and metal base structure, mechanical properties parameters and hydroabrasive wear resistance of cast irons.

Determination of Hydro Abrasive Wear Resistance

As the material for the study the following was selected: gray cast iron A48-30B, currently used for parts of irrigation pumps; gray cast iron micro alloyed with tin; unalloyed high-strength cast iron and high-strength cast iron micro alloyed with tin and antimony.

Steel 45 was used as a reference. The chemical composition of the studied materials is given in Table 1.

All high-strength cast irons have practically identical contents of the main components, which is very close (except for silicon) to the composition of grey irons used for cast parts of pump flow parts.

The results of metallographic analysis of pig iron are given in Table 2.

The Cr20 (0) nodular cast iron has a fused graphite and pearlitic-ferritic matrix. Microalloying with 0.02% Sn had no effect on the graphite phase, but it can lead to the metal base has been completely perliticized. Micro alloying of such cast iron with 0.02% Sn practically does not influence the shape and size of graphite inclusions, but makes the matrix predominantly pearlite (P94).

TABLE 1 CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE STUDIED MATERIALS

№ material	Type of cast iron	Element content, %							
		C	Si	Mn	S	P	Mg	Sn	Sb
0	PMG(PM 20)	3,38	2,24	0,73	0,0066	0,056	-	-	-
1	PSC micro alloyed Sn	3,38	2,24	0,75	0,0066	0,056	-	0,02	-
2	CSHH unalloyed Sn	3,43	2,95	0,83	0,0055	0,054	0,048	-	-
3	CSHH micro alloyed Sn	3,43	2,97	0,85	0,0055	0,055	0,045	0,02	-
4	PVG micro alloyed Sb	3,42	2,95	0,83	0,0056	0,062	0,050	-	0,032
5	Steel 45 (hot rolled)	0,46	0,25	0,80	0,04	0,017	-	-	-

The micro alloying of ductile cast iron with0.032% Sb leads to the formation of twisted (GF5) and thickened (GF6) vermicular graphite and to a significant increase in perlite content (P96).

Mechanical tests of the studied materials performed the results of which are given in Table 2. High-strength cast irons have significantly higher values of strength and, especially, ductility and toughness as compared to gray irons. The high-strength cast iron 2 with perlitic-ferritic structure of the metal matrix has the highest mechanical properties. Although this cast iron is inferior to ferriticperlitic microalloyed cast iron 3 in hardness, it is superior to it in strength, ductility, and toughness. The presence of vermicular graphite in cast iron 4, micro alloyed with0.032%Sb, at leads to a significant reduction in all mechanical properties compared to cast iron 2, which has spherical graphite and a significant amount of ferrite in the metal base structure.

TABLE 2. MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF INVESTIGATED CAST IRONS

№	Microstructure		Mechanical properties			
	Graphite	Metal base	σ_b, Pa	σ, %	CC, J/sm^2	HB, Pa
0	Gf2, Gf4, Graz90 – Graz 180	P70(F30)	200	-	6,0	1700
1	Gf2, Gf4, Graz90 – Graz 180	P100(F0)	210	-	5,0	2070
2	Gf12, Gf13, Graz25 – Graz 45	P70(F30)	750	5,5	39,0	2550
3	Gf13, Gf12, Graz25 – Graz 45	P94(F6)	670	1,7	11,7	2930
4	Gf5, Gf6, Gf12 Graz25 – Graz 45	P96(F4)	370	1,0	11,0	2690
5	-	P50(F50)	620	16	50	2070

Hydro abrasion resistance of materials was determined on a specially designed setup with horizontal shaft positioning. The used setup allows changing conditions of materials testing for hydro abrasive wear in a wide range, significantly increasing the number of simultaneously tested specimens and directly using the specimens after tests for further structural research. The results of hydro abrasive wear tests at 1% abrasive concentration are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3 HYDRO ABRASIVE RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS AT 1% ABRASIVE CONCENTRATION

Melt down number	Amount of wear, mg*	Wear rate, mg/sm^2·h	The power of the system is not bone, %
0	58,1	2,32	62
1	55,0	2,22	65
2	47,9	1,79	80
3	47,6	1,90	76
4	52,2	2,09	69
5	36,1	1,44	100

*Test time is 5 hours

As follows from the above data all ductile irons (2, 3, 4) have higher abrasion resistance compared to gray irons (0.1). This is inevitably related to the spherical and vermicular shape of graphite, which weakens the metal matrix to a lesser extent than the lamellar graphite. At the same time, it is noteworthy that cast iron 2, which has the same graphite form as cast iron 3 and differs from it by the presence of ferrite in the structure (30%) and correspondingly higher values of ductility and ductility, is more resistant to hydroabrasion. This proves that the abrasion resistance of cast irons significantly depends not only on the strength properties, but also on the ductility and toughness characteristics.

CONCLUSION

Micro alloying of grey and ductile cast iron within (0.02%) has practically no effect on the structure of the graphite phase and contributes to almost complete fertilization of the metallic backbone and considerable increase in hardness.

High-strength cast iron micro alloyed with tin has 3 times lower ductility and impact toughness values than unalloyed cast iron.

Antimony microalloying of high-strength cast iron (0.032%) results in the formation of vermicular graphite, pearlitization of the metal base and a significant decrease in both strength (2 times), ductility (5.5 times) and impact toughness (3.5 times).

The highest wear resistance among high-strength cast irons under hydro abrasion conditions is for cast iron with spherical graphite and perliticferritic (P70) metal base. Cast iron with vermicular graphite and pearlitic metallic base has the lowest wear resistance.

Hydro abrasive wear resistance is determined not only by strength properties, but also to a large extent by plasticity and viscosity properties.

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THE PROBLEMS OF HISTORY OF CREATION OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORKS

Kodirjon Ergashev*

*Senior Researcher,

Candidate of Philological Sciences,
Institute of Uzbek Language,
Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of UZBEKISTAN
Email id: ergashevkodir56@mail.ru

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the history of creation of the works of Alisher Navoi. It considers the history of the collection "Hazoin ul - Maoniy" ("Treasury of Thoughts"), the poem Saddi Iskandari (Alexander's Wall) and the religious work Siroj ul-Muslimin ("The Light of Muslims"). The author pays special attention to such issues as the time of compilation of "Hazoin ul –Maoniy "("Treasury of Thoughts") and in what period of the poet's life and conditions the poems were included in the collection. Conclusions obtained as a result of author's research are set out in the end of the article. The article also clarified the issue related to the history of the creation of Siroj ul –Muslimin ("The Light of Muslims").

KEYWORDS: *Works, Poems, Creation History, First Edition, Two Years, Version, Jandarmien.*

INTRODUCTION

The history of the creation of Alisher Navoi's works, when and under what conditions they were written, what factors and reasons motivated the author to write this or that work, what works of his predecessors he was inspired by, and whose works the work was written in the style of imitation, and the study of is one of the unique and important directions of Navoi studies. . In researching Navoi's work in this aspect, prefaces written to his divans, introductions to his epics and other works, information and notes found in various works of the poet, as well as the works of the poet's contemporaries serve as the main sources.

The history of the creation of Alisher Navoi's works has been studied to a certain extent. The scientists who studied this or that work of the writer focused primarily on these issues. We should note that the history of the creation of "Khamsa" and its epics has been studied in great detail. In this, of course, that Navoi himself gave detailed information about this matter, he touched on the epics created before him, in particular, the works of Nizami and Khusrav Dehlavi played a certain role. Despite this, there are still issues and confusions that need to be clarified in this regard. As an example, it is possible to mention the misinterpretation of the information provided by Navoi regarding the history of the creation of the work in the research devoted to "Saddi Iskandarii" [History of Uzbek literature, 1977:305]. Researcher Ilyas Ismailov noted this in his dissertation on the comparative analysis of the epic "Saddi Iskandarii" and it was right and appropriate, because the famous scientist E.E. Bertels in his research "The Romance of Alexander and its major versions in the East" published in 1948, Navoi "Saddi" In Iskandarii, he studied the existing versions about the identity and genealogy of Alexander, cited them in his work, and consulted with Jami about their justification or falsity, and relying on his opinion, he wrote all three versions (that is, Faylakus, returning from hunting, saw a newborn child and its dying mother in a broken house He had noted that he came to the right stop, rejecting the first version that Alexander was the son of Darius, the second version that he was born from the daughter of Phaylakus, and the third version that two Alexanders passed in history [Bertels, 1948:150]. Indeed, the following stanza of Navoi, which ends as a conclusion after stating the above versions, confirms Bertels' opinion:

Ким ул Файлақус ўғли эрмиш яқин,

Эмас аҳли тарих тардиди чин.

Thus, in 1948, E.E. Bertels correctly and clearly explained the issue. In Uzbek literary studies, one version rejected by Navoi, that Iskandar is a baby found in a broken home and adopted as a child by Faylakus, is interpreted as Navoi's version. And we regard the part in which they narrated this version as a component of the plot of the epic. The content of the epic is described in the second volume of the history of Uzbek literature, dedicated to the epic "Saddi Iskandari", and they include the above episode in it [History of Uzbek literature, 1977:305]. However, this episode, which has absolutely nothing to do with the plot of the epic, is about the history of the creation of the epic.

Regardless of such confusion, as noted above, the history of the creation of Navoi epics is relatively well studied, and we have enough information about the time of their writing, sources, and plot roots. But it is difficult to say this about the study of the creation history of the poet's lyric divans. Except for the first Devonian, the information given in the studies about the years of their formation are different, some of them are approximate, and they are opinions of the tribe during such and such years or after such and such a year. A number of issues related to the history of the creation of the "Khazain ul-Maoni" complex, which contains the main part of Navoi's lyrical heritage, have not been resolved, and we found it necessary to clarify some of them.

In research, the time of the composition of "Khazain ul-Maani" is indicated as 1492-1498. This opinion was first expressed by the Russian orientalist S.I. Volin. Later, Hamid Sulaiman, who conducted research on "Khazain ul-Maani" and prepared and published its text, also agreed with this opinion [Alisher Navoi, 1959:10]. The opinion of A. Abdugafurov, who paid attention to a number of problems related to this complex and published several articles under the general title "Khazoin ul-Maoni" riddles, trying to clarify them, is as follows: Nawadir ush-Shabab", "Badoe ul-Wasat" and "Favoid ul-Kibar" devons were first completed in 897 AH, 1491 AD, and four years later, these devons were reorganized and filled, and the only "Khazain ul- indicates that it is attached to the "maoniy" complex. Four years later, that is, in 1498, Navoi returned to this work for the third time, went through the divans from cover to cover, introduced new poems, perfected them, and wrote a special prelude for the entire collection" [Abdugafurov, 1994:10].

It is impossible to agree with the opinion that the four divans of Navoi "the first one in its complete state were composed in 897 Hijri, and the melody was composed in 1491", because this conclusion contradicts the information given by Navoi himself in this regard. Nawai writes in "Khamsat ul-mutahayirin" about his communication with Jami and during the conversation, Jami recommended him to name each of the devons and accordingly he gave a name to each of his four devons. Navoi stated that this incident happened in the last year of Jami's life. The last year of Jami's life is 1492. He died in November of this year, therefore, the first creation and naming of four devons date back to 1492.

It is possible to agree with the scientist's opinion that Navai edited his divans twice (in 1495 and 1498), added new poems, and thus three editions of "Khazain ul-Maani" were created.

It is not without benefit to pay attention to other facts related to 1498 and draw some conclusions about Alisher Navoi's work and creativity based on them. The fact is that several researchers who have studied other works of the poet also mention the above date when they talk about their final edition. For example, S. G'anieva writes about "Majolis un-nafois": "There are two author's editions of "Majolis un-nafois", it made the 1st edition in 896/1490-1491, and it made the 2nd edition in 903/1497-1498." [History of Uzbek literature, 1977:361].

Literary critic Yu. Tursunov notes that the last, third edition of "Munshaot" was carried out in 1497-1498 [Tursunov, 2016:39].

During the last years of his life, Navoi felt the need to make perfect copies of several of his works, and did so. In 1498, such copies of "Khazain ul-Maani", "Majolis un-nafais" and "Munshaat" were created 1497-98. It is necessary to emphasize one more point. In literary studies, it is very important to find out the information about the activities and activities of this or that writer in which years of his life, because they allow getting a complete picture of the writer's biography and creative activity. The above facts show that in 1497-98, Navoi focused his attention on editing works and was engaged in completing and perfecting the works whose names have been translated.

In studying the history of the creation of "Khazain ul-Maani" it is not correct to give importance to issues such as the time of its composition, the editorial copies of its contents, and the years of their copying. It is also important to research which years or periods of the poet's life and under what conditions the poems included in the collection were written. Some information that may be helpful in clarifying these issues is available in the preface of Khazain ul-Maani. They show that most of the poems included in "Khazain ul-Maani" were written in a difficult period of the poet's life, filled with heartache and suffering when he experienced a difficult mental state. In such a situation, the poet put his whole mind to work and worked tirelessly. In this way, a lot of poetry was written in a short time. This information, which is very important from the point of view of studying the history of the creation of the collection, also raises a number of questions: in which years of the poet's life was it, and how long does the term "little time" include?

In addition to the preface of the complex, Navoi also mentions a letter from "Munshaot" to the researchers in clarifying the issues of giving order to the "Khazain ul-Maoni" complex, when and how the poems included in it were created. Literary scholar A. Abdugafurov drew attention to this letter and the information in it in his article "Khazoin ul-Maoni's Riddles" and, based on them, indicated that the "little time" mentioned in the preface is two years. But what years are these? Finding an answer to this question and identifying these years, recognized by Alisher Navoi as a difficult and complicated, but also productive period of his life, is important both from the point of view of studying the history of the creation of "Khazoin ul-Maoni" and from the aspect of illuminating the poet's life and work. After all, Navoi says that the number of poems created in this short time was more than the number of poems included in the previous two divans. It is clear from this that most of his poems included in "Khazain ul-Maani" were written at this time. Although there is no information about this in the sources, in literary studies it is suggested that these two years are 1493-1494. This conclusion is based on the reasoning that after the death of Abdurahman Jami and Pahlavon Mohammad, Navoi felt alone and that losing his friends was a great misfortune for him. Regardless of this, one cannot agree with this conclusion, because the above-mentioned letter, which is directly related to this issue according to its content, does not confirm this opinion, on the contrary, it gives grounds for drawing different conclusions.Navoi arranged his poems as four divans and gave names to each of them for the first time in 1492. The letter talks about this and they wrote it in this context. It clearly mentions that the poems written in these two years were part of these four divans, the poet added them to the poems of the previous two divans, divided them into four divans, and named them: "These are my last two years. , a hundred different things happened in this place... This is a place where a lot of poems were recited and all kinds of poems and ghazals were collected. It was unworthy of a servant to waste these things, and the administrator should judge according to the order. For this reason, after adding the words of two Divan Ashars in the nose, it was divided into four according to the order, and four more horses were made...".

That the poems written in those two years were included in the first edition of the collection compiled in 1492 that they were written in 1493-1494, and destroys the conclusion that Navoi meant these years when he said two years, and proves that Navoi meant the years before 1492. We set these two years as mid-1489 to mid-1491. The question arises, why not 1490-1491. Because in the preface of "Khazayin ul-Maani" there is a special note on this matter, and according to it, some time (in Navoi's own words, "opportunity") passed between those two years and the first order of the four divans.

Among the works of Alisher Navoi, one of the works whose creation history is covered in detail by the author is Siraj ul-Muslimin. In the chapter of the work called "The reason for the poetry of the book", Navoi gave extensive and detailed information about the history of the creation of "Siroj ul-Muslimin", and at the end of the book, he returned to this issue and added some information about the completion of the work. The question arises: why did Navoi attach so much importance to the history of the writing of his small work? Since nothing has been said about it in the studies devoted to "Siraj ul-Muslimin", we found it necessary to comment on it. The point is that "Siraj ul-Muslimin" is a new phenomenon in Navoi's work according to its theme and content, and Navoi had not written works related to religion and faith before. Therefore, he wanted to explain to the readers the reasons why he addressed this topic in his work and wrote a special work. In addition, in contrast to Navoi's previous works, which were created as a result of his own creative intentions and plans, external factors played a major role in the writing of "Siroj ul-Muslimin". The author wrote it taking into account the opinions expressed by others about his work. Since those people were extremely important and high-ranking people, the poet wanted them and others to know that he took their opinions into account, and he explained all this in detail in the introduction to "Siraj ul-Muslimin". In particular, the person who was the first to speak in the royal assembly on this issue and who was the direct cause of the writing of "Siraj ul-Muslimin" also cited his opinions:

Эшиттимки , базмининг бир нуктадони,

Шоҳи соҳибқироннинг жондармиёни,

Демиш: не суд агар бир уйни тузмиш,

Ки назми шайнидин кўп уйни бузмиш,

Ўқуғон эл онинг шеърини пайваст,

Тилар бўлғай ҳамиша ошиқу маст.

Солиб ислому дин уйига ошуб,

Бинойи хайр буткармак не маҳсуб?

As we have seen, Navoi does not name that person, and before quoting his words, he is content with saying about him that the king is "a point of the party, the king is a soldier of the host."

Shahi Sahibqiran refers to Navoi Sultan Husayn Boykara. But who was the bodyguard of the king?

The researchers said nothing about it. S.Ganieva, O.Davlatov, D. His identity was unknown to the Yusupovas. That's why, based on the words written by Navoi himself, about him, "He who attends the meetings of the king, is clever and is very close to him" (S. G'anieva), "a close person of the Sultan" (O. Davlatov. D. Yusupova)[Alisher Navoi, 2016: 512] are limited to say.

Because of our research, we shed light on this issue and determine the identity of the "policeman". We first gave information about this person in a small article included in "Babur Encyclopedia". However, considering the purpose and features of the dictionary and the fact that this information is not related to Babur's work, we did not find it necessary to dwell on the relevance of this person to the history of the creation of "Siraj ul-Muslimin".

"Jondarmiyan" is the nickname of Sheikh Abusaidbek, a contemporary of Alisher Navoi, who served in the palace of Sultan Husayn Boykara at the same time. Sheikh Abusaidbek or emir Sheikh Abusaid is a very famous person, information about him can be found in the works of Mirkhand, Khondamir, as well as in "Boburnoma". The author of "Baburnoma" writes about why Sheikh Abusaidbek was given such a nickname: "It is known whether he was bringing a horse to Mirzoga in a war or repelling an enemy who was planning to attack Mirzoga, and he was called by this nickname" [Babur, 2002:134].

Sheikh Abusaid gained a lot of attention in the presence of Sultan Husayn Boykara, the gendarmerie. It is not for nothing that he served the king faithfully for many years and showed bravery in battles. Sources show that he participated in political and military actions and wars during the years when Sultan Husayn Mirza fought for the throne. In particular, in 1469, he participated in the battle between Husayn Boykara and Mirza Yodgor. The sultan assigned him along with Moghulbek and Hasanshaikh Temur to the part of the army. In 1470, Sultan Husayn made a surprise attack, took Herat and sent several armies to occupy the gate of Baghi Zoghan. Sheikh Abusaidbek was among them. It is known that Alisher Navoi also took part in the battles against Yadgor Mirza.

Sheikh Abusaid was a brave warrior, a military leader, and a man of great knowledge, particularly a good understanding of literature, and a virtuous and mature person. Navoi did not describe him as "spotted" for anything. Sheikh Abusaid Husayn was a regular participant in literary gatherings in the Boykara Palace, a close interlocutor of the Sultan. Due to the aforementioned qualities, Alisher Navoi also treated him with great respect. This can be seen from Nawai's acceptance of Shaykh Abusaid's views on his work without any objections, and from his decision to write a special workshop aimed at highlighting the issues of religion and belief:

Тушуб бу нуктадин жисмим аро печ,

Чу билдим чин эрмиш, дам урмадим ҳеч.

Дедимким, айлайин бир нусҳа маъмур,

Ки бўлғай дину ислом уйи маъмур.

We should note that the information given by the author regarding the history of the creation of "Siraj ul-Muslimin" was wrong and misinterpreted sometimes. In the foreword to the edition of the work published in 1993 by the "Nur" creative production association, in the passage beginning with "I heard, one point of the party", the opinion expressed about Navoi's work is attributed to Husayn Boykaro.

We mentioned above that Sheikh Abusaid was a well-known person of his time, and they found his name in the works of Mirkhand, Khondamir, and Babur. In the editions of these works, the name and nickname of Sheikh Abusaid gendarmery are written differently. In one place of the book "Memory of Novoiy Zamondoshki" Abusaidkhan is presented as a "dorman", while in the edition of "Boburnoma" we presented Sheikh Abusaidkhan as a "darmiyan".

Naturally, it is impossible to cover all issues related to the history of the creation of Alisher Navoi's works in one article. Therefore, research in this direction should be continued.

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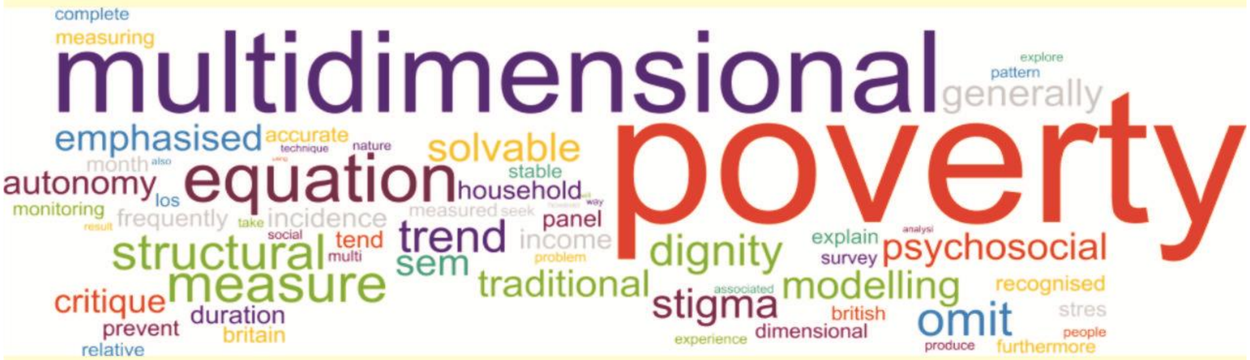

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