

ISSN (Online) : 2278 - 4853

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research



AJMR



Published by :
www.tarj.in

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2022 SJIF 2021 = 7.699

A peer reviewed journal

AJMR

ISSN (online) : 2278-4853

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. Esha Jain

Impact Factor : SJIF 2021 = 7.699

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

Start Year : 2012

Published by : www.tarj.in

Indexed/ Listed at : Ulrich's Periodicals
Directory, ProQuest, U.S.A.

E-mail id: tarjjournals@gmail.com

VISION

The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.

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ECONOMETRICS TOOLS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00020.9

ABSTRACT

Econometrics as a separate discipline has proved itself as a dominant method for its applicability in the researches of social science mainly. It has been evident of providing accurate and efficient results for the researchers. Econometrics literally means economic measurement. It generally takes the help of mathematics and statistics to prove the economic theories and support the economic model to answer the questions of the researchers. The study undertaken by the researcher studies about the sectoral impact of FDI using the econometric tools like Vector Auto Regression and Granger Causality Test. The econometric techniques are usually used for the quantification of the economic relationships.

KEYWORDS: *Econometrics, Applicability, Statistics, Economic Model.*

INTRODUCTION

Literal interpretation of the word econometrics means “economic measurement or the measurement in economic terms”. Econometrics is the quantitative application of statistical and mathematical models using data to develop theories or test existing hypotheses in economics and to forecast future trends from historical data. [1]

According to Arthur S. Goldberger, “Econometrics may be defined as the social science in which the tools of economic theory, mathematics and statistical inference are applied to the analysis of economic phenomena”. “Econometrics is concerned with the systematic study of economic phenomena using observed data” (Aris Spanos). From the above definitions it is observed that, It is the branch of economics which is concerned with the use of mathematical and statistical methods in describing, analysing, estimating and forecasting economic relationships. It is an amalgam of economic theory, mathematical economics, economic statistics and mathematical statistics. [2]

Econometrics was pioneered by Lawrence Klein, Ragnar Frisch and Simon Kuznets (Nobel Prize winners in Economics, 1971). Now, it is a regularly used phenomenon among academics as well as researchers. It analyzes data using statistical models to test or develop economic theories. An example of the application of econometrics is to study the income effect using observed data.

The researcher may hypothesize that as a person increases his income, his spending will also increase. If the data shows that an association is present, a regression analysis can be conducted to understand the magnitude or strength of the relationship between income and consumption and whether or not statistically significant. [3]

It helps in the measurement of the mostly experienced things in the world: rents, prices, wages, interest rates, gross domestic product, inflation, changes in the economy etc.

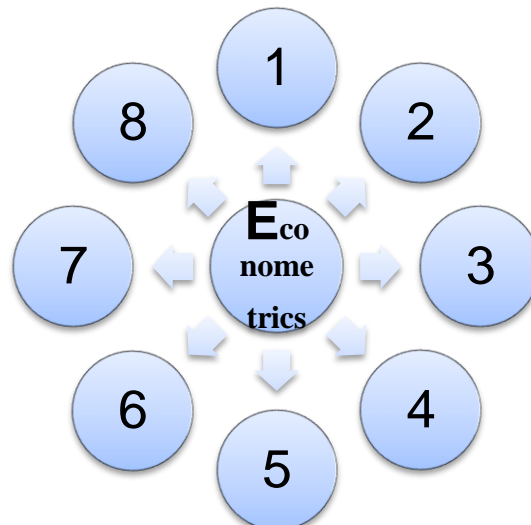
There are two kinds of econometrics: Applied Econometrics

Theoretical Econometrics

Applied econometrics is used to study some special fields of economics and business; production function, investment function, portfolio theory etc. and developing predictive models of how something will respond to specific changes in something else. [4]

Theoretical econometrics uses statistical methods such as regression analysis, probability to model how well economic models work or don't work.

It is an understanding of relations of economic data by using statistical model referencing and getting an observation or pattern from the collected data for developing the approximate future trend. It is simply economics with the additive of mathematics and statistics which helps in forecasting and estimation by applying statistical methods. The common methods are: [5]



- 1- Multiple Linear Regression
- 2- Estimate Theory
- 3- Linear Programming
- 4- Frequency Distribution
- 5- Probability Distribution
- 6- Correlation and Regression
- 7- Time- Series Analysis

8- Simulation Equation

A research work was conducted using the econometrics techniques for studying the impact of foreign direct investment on the sectoral development of the Indian economy in the post-liberalisation era. The main objectives of the study were: [6]

- To make comparative analysis of the FDI inflows to the key sectors of the Indian economy. To also study the patterns and trends of FDI inflows. (Data from 1990-91 to 2013-14)
- To study the impact of FDI inflows in each sector by considering some important economic variables like trade balance, GDP, growth rate in real GDP, employment etc.

This exploratory study will be empirical in make use of secondary data are to be collected from the research journals, periodicals, government publications, different websites etc. like

Publications of Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Reserve Bank of India, World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD etc. Apart from the use of descriptive statistical measures, some econometrics tools have been used for analysis and interpretation of the data. [7]

1. Test of Seasonality of all the variables

Analysis of any time series data for forecasting involves the identification of patterns that exists in the data like trend, seasonality, cyclicity and random variability. Seasonality is defined as the pattern of changes or randomness of change within a year.

Example- Knowledge of seasonality of sales or price data may be critical to management decisions concerning production planning, inventory levels, sales promotion etc. it is necessary to be able to predict variations in time series that are attributable to seasonality and act accordingly.

The main use of seasonality adjusted time series are for short-term forecasting and policy analysis. By seasonality, we generally mean periodic fluctuations or variations in the data. For example- the retail sale of air conditioners tend to peak for the summer season and then decline after that season. So the time series will show an increasing sale from March to June and declining sales afterwards. If seasonality is found in the data then, it must be removed by using some seasonal dummy variables. [8]

In our study, no seasonality is found except in the agricultural sector.

2. Unit Root Test

For any econometric study, the first step is to check the stationarity of the variables (stationarity means the mean and variance of the time series do not vary systematically over time). A unit root is a stochastic (random) trend in a time series. Sometimes also called as “a random walk with drift”. If a time series has a unit root, it shows a systematic pattern that is unpredictable. The reason behind its name is because of the mathematics behind the process. At a basic level, a process can be written as a series of monomials (expressions with a single term); each monomial corresponds to a root. If one of these roots is equal to 1, then that’s a unit root. In a time series, the existence of unit roots can cause serious issues for the analysis: [9]

Spurious Regressions: we can get high r- squared values even if the data is not correlated.

Errant Behaviour: due to assumptions for analysis not being valid.

Unit root tests are tests for stationarity in a time series. A time series has stationarity if a shift in time doesn't cause a change in the shape of the distribution. Unit roots are the cause for non-stationarity of the time series data. This test is assumed to have low statistical power. [10]

Where t is the time or trend variable, in each case the hypotheses are:

- Null Hypothesis: $H_0: \bar{\alpha} = 0$ (i.e. there is a unit root or the time series is nonstationary or it has stochastic trend)
- Alternative Hypothesis: $H_1: \bar{\alpha} < 0$ (i.e. the time series is stationary, possibly a deterministic trend)

The unit root test is used for individual variables of time series data with the purpose of ensuring the variables are integrated. This study uses the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test for unit roots. This ADF test includes the extra lagged terms of the dependent variables in order to eliminate autocorrelation. In this study, all series have unit root except log of FDI (LFDI) that means except LFDI all series are non-stationary. As it is not possible to check the long run relationship between the variables. So, the short run dynamic relationship of the three variables (GDP, FDI, and TRADE BALANCE) is studied. [11]

3. Vector Auto Regression (VAR)

This forecasting algorithm that can be used when two or more time series influence each other i.e. the relationship between the time series involved is bi-directional. Each variable is modelled as a linear combination of past values of itself and the past values of the variable in the system. It was developed by C.A. Sims. According to Sims, if there is true simultaneity among a set of variables, they should all be treated on equal parameters; there should not be any prior distinction between endogenous and exogenous variables. It is the reason that led Sims developed his VAR model. [Exogenous variable is one whose value is determined outside the model and is imposed on the model. Endogenous variable is determined by the model.] [12]

Calculate the value of variables Y_1 , Y_2 , time- t

To calculate $Y_{1(t)}$, VAR will use the past values of both Y_1 and also Y_2 and to compute $Y_{2(t)}$, the past values of Y_1 and Y_2 are used.

$$Y_{1,t} = \alpha_1 + \beta_{11,1} Y_{1,t-1} + \beta_{12,1} Y_{2,t-1} + \epsilon_{1,t}$$

$$Y_{2,t} = \alpha_2 + \beta_{21,1} Y_{1,t-1} + \beta_{22,1} Y_{2,t-1} + \epsilon_{2,t}$$

Where, $Y \{1, t-1\}$ and $Y \{2, t-1\}$ are the first lag of time series Y_1 and Y_2 respectively. The above equation is referred as VAR (1) model, because each equation is of order 1, that is it contains up to one lag of each of the predictors (Y_1 and Y_2).

In our study, Vector Auto Regression is used to investigate the dynamics of the relationship between FDI and other variables like GDP, Trade balance, income etc. Results suggested that there is bi-directional causality between Trade Balance and GDP in the service sector.

4. Pair-wise Granger Causality Test

Because Vector Auto Regression models describe the joint generation process of a number of variables, they can be used for investigating relations between the variables. A specific type of relation was pointed out by Granger (1969) and is known as Granger- causality. Granger called a

variable Y_{2t} causal for a variable Y_{1t} if the information in past and present values of Y_{2t} is helpful for improving the forecasts of Y_{1t} . This tests the null hypothesis that the coefficients of the past values in the regression equation are zero. The past values of time series (X) do not cause the other series(Y). So, if the p-value obtained from the test is lesser than the significance level of 0.05 then, you can safely reject the null hypothesis. We can test the relationship between variables without model building.

Example- p-value at 0.0003(represents p-value of Grangers Causality Test) which is less than the significance level of 0.005. So, null hypothesis is rejected. The results show that there exists a uni-directional causal relationship between GDP in agriculture and FDI in India. GDP in agriculture has a short run dynamic relation with FDI inflow in India. [13]

It is of vital importance to the firm that forecasts of sales, prices or any other variable of interest to be as accurate as possible. Economic time series commonly contain a seasonal element affected by annual patterns of different variables. Many important policy decisions of the management depend largely on the forecasting which ultimately depends on the available data and its analysis. Although statistical tests determine the correctness of the data collected and its results, the econometrics tools and techniques should be used to prove the authenticity and pattern of data and its effect and relationship with other variables.

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THE ENDURANCE OF YOUNG ATHLETES DEVELOPMENT

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00024.6

ABSTRACT

Endurance is necessary for athletes not only during competitions, but also to perform large-scale training work. It depends on the level of readiness of organs and systems (especially the central nervous system, cardiovascular, respiratory and muscular apparatus), the level of perfection of sports techniques and the ability to perform movements efficiently. This article examines aspects of developing endurance in young athletes.

KEYWORDS: *Physical Education, Physical Culture, Athletics, Sports Psychology, Sports Training.*

INTRODUCTION

Athletics is part of the physical education system for children, adolescents and young adults. They are intended for academic lyceums and other educational institutions. Walking, running, jumping and throwing, as well as special exercises used in athletics, are varied, lightly standardized, and very convenient for children. Before reaching school age, children learn to perform various games, running, jumping and throwing in a simple way. [1]

Endurance is general and special. General endurance is an integral part of the overall physical development of any athlete and is primarily the result of serious positive changes in the central nervous system, cardiovascular, respiratory and other systems. Depending on the nature of some types of athletics, the athlete needs special endurance. It is known that a short-distance runner is unbearable in a marathon run, and a marathon runner is unbearable in a 400-meter sprint. A jumper with an anchor that can withstand a multi-hour race can turn out to be unbearable in a 1500m run. The uniqueness of special endurance in each type of athletics is so great that it has to have its own methodology for each. [2]

MAIN PART

Overall endurance is created through almost all means of exercise included in the annual workout.

Runners can reach up to 2030 km to increase the overall endurance of runners and fast runners with a high level of training. In this case, the speed should not be too great. In this case, trainings

with running are held 3 times a week, and in the strongest stayers 67 times a week for 35 months of the training period. General endurance is mainly developed during the training period, and is only maintained during the competition period. [3]

General endurance, along with determining the overall work ability of athletes and their level of health, serves as the basis for the development of specific endurance. The higher it is, the better the special endurance develops on this basis.

Endurance needs to be developed in a certain order. First (during the training period) more attention is paid to the development of general endurance, then (during the competition) more attention is paid to the development of special endurance. At the same time, special endurance will be developed during the training period, while general endurance will be maintained during the competition. [4]

The main way to develop the special endurance of jumpers and throwers is to perform the selected type of athletics, and in part, special exercises many times.

The special endurance of many wrestlers is based on excellent overall endurance, special endurance in short-distance running, as well as perfection of all exercise techniques involved in multi-wrestling.

Specific endurance is determined by how high the special training of the athlete's organs and systems in all types of athletics.

There is a difference in the methodology of developing the special endurance of runners for different distances. It is primarily determined by the physiological characteristics of the organs, systems, and the whole organism that depend on the intensity of the run and how long the run lasts. It is especially important to take into account the ratio of oxygen demand to its consumption. It is known that the working capacity of the body and especially the nerve tissue of the brain depends on the supply of oxygen. In the absence of oxygen (especially during prolonged work), the ability to work is reduced. This is why the respiratory and cardiovascular systems, which provide oxygen to the body, are so important. In many ways, the training methodology is aimed at improving these systems. [5]

According to physiologists, the specific endurance of long-distance and ultra-long-distance runners is largely determined by the body's long-term need for oxygen and its ability to balance its consumption ("stagnation state"). This is also seen in the consumption of oxygen during walking, running long and very long distances, the pulse rate, the minute volume of blood being kept at the same level for a long time. Despite this "state of stagnation", fatigue gradually increases, and the athlete completes the distance with signs of severe fatigue. The reasons for this are many, but the main reason is a temporary decrease in the activity of the nerve tissue in the brain that determines walking and running. Naturally, if an athlete starts running at a speed that exceeds his or her ability, fatigue will occur quickly and he or she will be forced to slow down or stop running. [6]

At the same time, when the demand for oxygen exceeds the consumption, not only the muscles but also the nerve tissue of the brain are not adequately supplied with oxygen. This does not reduce the athlete's ability to work.

To cover long or very long distances with good results, the athlete needs to increase the functional capacity of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. To do this, it is necessary to maintain a relative "state of stagnation" when the demand for oxygen is higher as a result of increased demands on the body during training and increasing the speed of movement. Such training should first include running at a speed 34% higher than the speed at which the athlete can reach the end of the entire distance at the same time without any reduction.

The first 12 minutes of running medium distances is characterized by a sharp increase in oxygen consumption. Soon it reaches its peak and remains unchanged for a short time. However, such a "state of stagnation" in the amount of oxygen consumption is the result of the fact that the body has reached the end of oxygen consumption, and such overconsumption is impossible. Thus, running a medium distance increases the demand for oxygen from the level of consuming it (even if it is physiologically exhausted), i.e., oxygen builds up. The higher the running speed, the more the debt increases and the faster the fatigue starts. [7]

The main task of medium-distance runners is to improve special endurance, thereby developing organs and systems, improving their functions, as well as teaching the body to use oxygen efficiently and efficiently. This is achieved by repeating the run for a reduced distance at a speed greater than the speed indicated in the race.

Such repetitive runs create a lot of "oxygen debt" and increase the demand for organs and systems. After a long enough workout, a runner who has developed the ability to combat the sudden onset of fatigue that results from high running speeds will find it easier to do work with less intensity, even if it lasts longer than a workout. [8]

Experience has shown that if the running speed is higher than in the race, variable running is also useful in running training for 800/1500 m. But they use a repetitive method to increase specific endurance when running medium distances (e.g., 800 m runners typically repeat the 400,600 m run, and 1,500 m runners repeat the 800/1,000 m run). It is preferable to rest for 15/20 minutes between repetitions, which will be necessary to perform the next repetitions at high speed as well.

The most important reason for the rapid increase in fatigue when running 100 and 200 m is changes in the nervous tissue of the brain. During maximal exertion, especially in conditions of hypoxemia, the nerve is exerted very strongly. That is why the ability to work decreases rapidly. Fatigue also increases more slowly in the 100 and 200 m races if the runner is able to run lightly without exerting too much force, despite exerting great effort. [9]

Developing the speed of young athletes

Agility, Dexterity.= Agility refers to the ability to learn very quickly the types of movements and to react to changing moving conditions. Dimensions of agility are therefore the time to learn movements, the ability to identify exercises to be performed, and the ability to coordinate and extrapolate (adequately solve movement tasks in changing conditions).

There are two types of agility: body and object types, that is, the ability to exert a single movement with the use of one's own body or objects (manipulation). Agility is determined using special test exercises, which are used to determine the strength of movements, the ability to chase in the field, and the ability to control temporal parameters. [10]

There are two types of agility in terms of adaptive properties: 1) to pre-known conditions (which are why pre-programmed behaviors are pre-programmed) and 2) to extremely changing conditions when time is tight. The complexity of the exercises characterizes three stages of agility: 1) accuracy and coordination on the field; 2) in the same but much shorter time 3) to perform actions quickly and accurately in emergency changing situations.

Increased mobility and dynamics of neural processes in the developmental processes of agility and its age-related improvements associated with kinetic sensitivity were identified. [11]

6 years is a shock absorbing age in the development of movement systems that play a key role in the coordination of movements? Its formation is completed by the age of 13-14 years. Sensitive periods accumulate within this age range to show many manifestations of agility.

One of the manifestations of agility is the accuracy of the assessment of the parameters of the movement in the field - from 5 to 11 years develops very rapidly, and the level of muscle tension from 11 to 16 years; From 7 to 10 years of age, the programming of motor functions is actively formed.

The accuracy of jumping to or from a specified distance also assesses agility. Between the ages of 4 and 6 and between the ages of 10 and 13, the highest growth rates are observed. At the age of 7-8 years, the accuracy of targeting scientists is significantly improved. This is due to the improvement of the functions of the visual sensor system. [12]

The reorganization of the management of motor mechanisms occurs at the age of 9-10 years, and this is accompanied by a deterioration of a number of coordination skills.

CONCLUSION

The speed of movement of the athlete is primarily caused by the corresponding nerve activity of the cerebral cortex, which directs and directs the movements that tense and relax the muscles. This activity largely depends on how well the athlete's sports technique is improved, the strength and elasticity of the muscles, the mobility of the joints, and his endurance during prolonged work.

Once an athlete's speed increases as a result of training in one exercise, it is important to know if he or she can perform other exercises quickly as well. Experiments show that the resulting speed does not shift to other exercises where the movement structure is not similar. For example, sprint training does not increase the frequency of working with the telegraph key. This is not the case in actions with similar controls. The speed characteristic that is formed in sprint running runs into depressing in jumping and straightening motion of the foot in throwing.

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NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND NEW GENERATION MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOK

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00025.8

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the advantages of the new national curriculum and the 1st grade mathematics textbook created for the new generation, as well as the differences between the previous textbook and the current, quality, advanced foreign experience, international assessment program requirements and on the basis of the spiral teaching methodology, opinions such as the development of skills in the XXI century were discussed.

KEYWORDS: education, textbook, secondary education, knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 7, 2020 "On measures to improve the quality of education in mathematics and the development of scientific research" PF - 4708, July 9, 2019 "On Mathematics" Adoption of the Resolution No. PP-4387 "On state support for the further development of science and technology, as well as measures to radically improve the activities of the Institute of Mathematics named after Viromanovsky of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" increased the attention he received. [1]

The Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Education Center and UNICEF has developed a new National Curriculum for the 2021-2022 academic year. Analysis of the 1st grade mathematics textbook based on the national curriculum we do. [2-6]

MAIN PART

Content of the national curriculum for mathematics: description of mathematics, teaching mathematics in general secondary education, competencies developed in students, standards of mathematical content (knowledge and skills), the number of classes The main goal of the national curriculum is to develop quality education in the XXI century on the basis of quality education, advanced foreign experience, the requirements of the international assessment program and the methodology of spiral teaching. To involve national and foreign experts with advanced experience in improving the content of education. [7-10]

TIMSS is an international monitoring program for the quality of mathematics and science education, organized by the International Association for the Assessment of Educational Achievements. [11]

PISA is an international program to assess the academic achievement of 15-year-old students.

PIRLS is an international study on reading literacy (one of the major studies). [12]

The differences between the previous curriculum and the current curriculum are as follows:

The old curriculum - the content of general secondary education - is not focused on preparing students for life, but on the next stage of education. The sequence of topics in the curriculum is studied in a linear manner. More emphasis is placed on theoretical knowledge. The curriculum does not allocate special hours for practical training. The sequence of topics is not provided. [13]

National Curriculum - The national curriculum of general secondary education is aimed at developing students' skills to apply the acquired knowledge in life. Varies from simple to complex in the classroom. Focuses on developing students' ability to apply their knowledge in real life. Logical issues and special hours for project work when working with students in accordance with international assessment standards Topics interdisciplinary integration was considered in the sequence. In order to bring mathematics to life, a separate section "Information" is included in the classroom. [14,15]

The National Curriculum (NC) provides a wide range of opportunities for competency-based learning:

- Provides students with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in real life;
- To reduce the existing educational workload for students and teachers aimed at changing the methodology of teaching in the development of creative thinking and practical skills. [16]

We also compare the textbooks: in the old textbook of 1st grade mathematics, there is no coherence and sequence in the topics, the textbook contains a lot of information for each lesson. No teacher book has been developed that does not provide insights and explanations to assignments. [17]

In the new generation textbook, the topics are presented in a simple and interesting way, based on real-life examples. The content of the materials on each topic explains the concepts and includes questions. The new textbook is based on the following requirements: state educational standard, curriculum, didactic requirements, methodological requirements, pedagogical and psychological requirements, aesthetic and hygienic requirements, theoretical training, practical training. [18]

There are problems in the process of explaining the exercises in the textbook, and it is up to the students to solve them. [19]

A textbook, exercise book, teacher's book and multimedia applications have been developed for the organization of mathematics lessons. The cover of the new generation textbook is light green, white and light blue, and is decorated with a large number of pictures. Mathematical figures, trees and fruits are among them. [20]

On page 3 of the old textbook, the topic of "Additions and Subtractions in 10.10" is a general one. School picture, and below is a picture of 1 teaching tool [21]

In the textbook of the new generation, the subject of the collection of objects and the arrangement of objects is divided into separate chapters 1 and 1, and the pictures are given in accordance with the theme of the collection. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan flutters. Children can describe it as a collection of buildings. In the middle of the picture is a large and beautiful children's playground. At the bottom of the picture are cars, trees and other pictures of people crossing the intersection? It can be divided into several collections: a collection of trees, a collection of cars and other collections. They will also gain knowledge about the concept of where things are located. [22]

-On page 3 of the old textbook, "There is a picture of fruits, toys, trees and mathematical figures on the topic of the arrangement of objects. [23]

- The new textbook has a different approach to this topic. That is, students' independent thinking is taken into account. On page 6 of the textbook, they answer questions such as "Who is above and who is below?, between, in front of and behind. [24]

Another important difference between the textbooks is that in the old textbook only a set of pictures is given, while in the new textbook there are questions for independent thinking under the pictures. In particular, on page 59 of the textbook, the subject of symmetry is given in a very easy and clear way. Most anthropologists have not been able to convey the subject of symmetry to the perfect reader. [25]

As the saying goes, if you have the right tools, you will have less difficulty, and if our textbooks are created in a quality and understandable way, both the teacher and the students will understand the topics quickly and easily. New textbooks but also a student notebook and a teacher's book were created. [26]

What can we learn from the teacher's book in the practice of quality organization of the educational process on the basis of the teacher's book!!!

Guidelines for the effective use of the teacher's textbook project based on the national curriculum in the experimental process. Information on interdisciplinary integration in the use of lesson plans, presentations and digital resources based on the national curriculum. [27]

Information on developing skills in choosing and applying modern teaching methods. Research on achievements in mathematics and workability in later life showed a direct link between:

Forming an individual who can apply mathematical knowledge and skills to contribute to the modeling and predictive information needed to make informed decisions in society; [28]

Develop a person who can apply mathematical concepts and strategic approaches to help address and solve problems and challenges facing all disciplines at the national and global levels;

To form a person who can use their mathematical knowledge and understanding to understand the information they encounter in their life activities and thus make wise decisions for the benefit of themselves and others in all areas of life; [29]

CONCLUSION

As an additional recommendation in the use of the teacher's book, it should not be limited to the information provided in the teacher's book, a creative approach based on professional experience, constant replenishment of information provided in the teacher's book, effective use of electronic

resources, In short, the main goal of the newly created national curriculum and the creation of new textbooks is to be competitive, patriotic, with the skills of the XXI century. is to nurture a creative personality. [30]

Through the textbooks of the new generation is curious, understands and listens to existence and human problems, thinks critically, creatively, sympathizes with friendly relations, can be a leader, can express his opinion, values patriotism and the values of family and society and accepts. [31]

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THE ROLE OF READING CULTURE IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00026.X

ABSTRACT

Today, the young intellectual and spiritual growth in the level of teaching materials in addition to reading culture in our society as a social necessity that the primary criterion for others. Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of development on the basis of the principle "From national revival to national progress." The intensity of the new era plays a special role in the development of noble values and traditions in society, in particular, in raising the spiritual and intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of our people, especially the younger generation, in educating a harmoniously developed person is doing. This article explores the system of pedagogical advice to the family in the development of reading skills.

KEYWORDS: *Information Culture, Reading, Spirituality, Education, Innovation, Reading Skills, Worldview.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the state pays special attention to the development of reading in our society, especially among young people, and a lot of effective work is being done. (In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 "On the establishment of the Commission on the development of the system of printing and distribution of books, the promotion and promotion of the culture of reading and reading", September 13, 2017 "On a comprehensive program of measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading" and "On May 12, 2018")

Our great scholars, writers and thinkers Implementation of a number of organizational and practical measures aimed at the development of reading culture in the country on the basis of the decisions "On the organization of reading competitions among young people for the purpose of extensive study and promotion of creative heritage" laid the groundwork for a positive change [1].

MAIN PART

The book is an inextinguishable light that illuminates the paths of life, a source of happiness that gives meaning to human life, a faithful friend who accompanies him in any situation. There is no tool as powerful as a book in ensuring the spiritual maturity of man. Therefore, from time immemorial, the leaders of enlightenment, the people of knowledge, have called on all mankind to read books and learn the secrets of science from them. Today, children are often accused of not reading books. But the need to recommend them colorful literature is sometimes overlooked by parents, teachers and librarians. To do this, teachers are required to be well aware of students' interest in books and their needs. One of the reasons why students don't read books is that the parents in the family, the teacher at school can't instill a love for the book, or there is a lack of interesting fiction books to read. In the negative attitude of students to reading and reading, as mentioned above, the publishers who create the organizational, material support of this process, parents, teachers who are not able to organize theoretically, pedagogically and practically methodically rationally, effectively. and the responsibility of the social organizations responsible for the sector cannot be denied [2].

Therefore, raising the educational process to a qualitatively new level is associated with improving the organizational and pedagogical aspects of the formation of a culture of reading in students. [3]

So, the most effective way to fight all the obstacles in the way of young people today is knowledge and enlightenment. Therefore, in our country, great attention is paid to improving the quality of education, the spiritual and educational development of young people. This means that in order to be able to differentiate between good and bad, between good and bad, it is necessary to constantly study and constantly improve one's knowledge. The role and influence of the family is important. Only then will we be able to contribute to the development of our children into worthy children of our Motherland. [4]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Study of sources on the topic and theoretical analysis of the literature, observation, conversation, questions and answers, debates, tests, pedagogical experience, mathematical statistics. [5]

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Opinions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on increasing the effectiveness of education, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", "National Program of Personnel Training", Higher and People's Education The decisions of the Ministry on the development of education, the views of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in improving the training of teachers, scientific, pedagogical, psychological and methodological literature on the subject became the methodological basis for our research. [6]

Scientific and practical significance of research results: The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the importance of improving the mechanism of formation of reading skills in the family, pedagogical opportunities, theoretical, methodological and organizational bases, the creation of modern tools and methods aimed at enriching the content of reading education in the family. [7]

The practical significance of the results of the study is explained by the improvement of the system of formation of reading skills in families and the development of practical and methodological recommendations. [8]

The pedagogical-psychological process aimed at the development of reading skills in students should be organized on the basis of certain requirements. In particular: to achieve the development of students' ability to comprehend and comprehend fiction; to take into account the intellectual, cognitive and emotional activity of students in this process; organization of pedagogical activity on the basis of taking into account the fact that this process consists of certain stages; to take into account the fact that the process of reading works of art is based on reading aloud; selection of works of art that are high-quality printing products for children, enriched with bright colors, eye-catching images; to enrich the imagination of students in the process of reading works of art, to create the necessary opportunities for them to freely express their dreams; to acquaint students with the literature of different genres; genres of fiction - prose (story, short story, fairy tale), poetry (poem, ballad, poem), drama (performance, novella, miniature, radio set); The teacher also introduces students to folklore works (examples of folklore) and they (folk tales, riddles, proverbs, parables, arithmetic and humorous poems) to make them read fiction. helps to strengthen their interest and need to do; The sources also say that the creation of audio and video products for children's literature, effectively using the technical and functional capabilities of modern information technology in the close acquaintance of children with fiction, will help to "improve the child's communication with books and be colorful." In carrying out these processes, the educator should establish a positive family partnership. The family is in constant contact with school teachers to get advice on what books to buy for their children. [9-15]

Any action is effective in mastering the skills of the activity, not how much effort is expended to organize it, but the process is continuous, consistent, uninterrupted. In the development of reading skills in students, it is important to have a continuous, consistent pedagogical activity aimed at this goal. [16]

Today, children are often accused of not reading books. But the need to recommend colorful literature to them is ignored by parents, teachers and librarians. For this, teachers are required to know the interests and needs of students ... One of the reasons why students do not read books is the inability of parents in the family, the teacher at school to instill a love for books or o there is a lack of compelling, interesting fiction books. In the negative attitude of students towards reading and reading, as mentioned above, the publishers who create the organizational, material support of this process, parents who are not able to organize theoretically, pedagogically and practically rationally, effectively, the responsibility of teachers and social organizations responsible for the field cannot be denied. [17-20]

Therefore, raising the educational process to a qualitatively new level is associated with improving the organizational and pedagogical aspects of the formation of a culture of reading in students. [21]

Researcher A.Mavrulov, defining the concept of "reading culture", notes that the culture of reading - the ability to choose a book and learn what is necessary for him to improve his professional and artistic-spiritual perfection. 'winter; to study the skills of working on the book and be able to apply it in depth; be able to read a book independently; to be able to interpret the main content of the book, to enter its fascinating world; draw vital conclusions from what they read; copy the necessary, necessary parts of the book to the side notebook, try to memorize unfamiliar words; have the ability to read regularly; treat the book as carefully as you would treat your best friend; be able to use the book properly so as not to invalidate it; to be able to read a

book thoughtfully, without rushing, to learn to work with library files; sharing a book with friends, recommending a good book to them and getting others to read it; knowing that every good book is the key to the fortress of knowledge, ensuring its eternal life. [22,23]

In our opinion, the culture of reading is the ability of an individual to read at a high level, to effectively use the knowledge, skills, competencies and life experience related to the rational organization of reading activities. [24]

Today a great wave of enlightenment has emerged in our society. It is gratifying that the love for the book, the love and need for the book has risen to a new level. In particular, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. The document was signed on the development of the system of reading, raising the culture of reading and reading, as well as the establishment of a commission for propaganda. It encourages everyone to achieve enlightenment, spiritual and physical perfection. [25]

We know from history that the upbringing of our great thinkers began very early, that is, from the age of 3-4 years. . That is why our great scholars have been brought up as scientists, poets, artists and creators, in a word, as well-educated and perfect people. This tradition later led to the emergence of educational and moral works in the Muslim world on the basis of the requirements of the Qur'an and hadiths, and on the basis of these requirements, reading in families began to spread. [26]

Tips and advice for parents:

1. A child is born in a family, so the knowledge of parents is very useful for the child to be educated. Therefore, it is important to give important advice to parents about reading first.
2. The fact that children read more books depends on the attention of the parents.
3. If a parent brings a book to his family and reads it with his children, if he gives a personal opinion to the heroes of the book and explains it, there will be a consensus in the family.
4. In the family, parents get to know their children's interests and characters through their interest in books.
5. Parents should visit schools frequently, keep in touch with librarians and teachers, and keep abreast of news.
6. Parents should spend at least 20 minutes every day on their children's attitude to books.
7. The school library should also have shelves with the theme "The book that changed me", "Single bookcase", "Book read on time".
8. Regularly review literature and participate in interviews at parent meetings, conduct surveys among students and their parents to help stimulate family reading.
9. The fact that the competition "Dad, Mom and I - a family of readers" has become a tradition in schools, and the participation of parents in these competitions with their children, will greatly help the child.
10. In the family, parents should encourage and explain their children's attitude to books.

The competition shows that reading in a place where parents study becomes a favorite pastime for children, and problems with the intellectual development and upbringing of children are significantly reduced. The book assumes pedagogical functions. [27]

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to fully develop the intellectual potential of students, educators and parents should pay attention to the following: required.

Intellectual potential means the harmony of intellect, mind, perseverance, and perception with enlightenment, spirituality, and moral values. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the priority of values in school and family. All this can be done on the basis of modern possibilities of using pedagogical literature. [28]

One of the main requirements of today is to ensure the participation of students and youth in exhibitions, Olympics, competitions, festivals and support in our country and in influential countries. [29]

In order to identify and develop talented young people, it is important to coordinate the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, to establish a fund to support talented young people to carry out the assigned tasks. [30]

In educational institutions, it is necessary to ensure that students spend their free time effectively after school, to ensure their regular participation in various clubs, training courses and spiritual and educational activities.

The formation of attention to reading in families is one of the most pressing issues of our time and is in line with socio-economic requirements. [32]

In our research, we have come to the conclusion that the study of pedagogical and psychological aspects, the ability to take into account the interests of the individual in the classroom, individual approach to them, involvement in extracurricular activities, science clubs, competitions, trips. We believe that if it is organized quickly, if modern pedagogical technologies are widely used, as well as if it is studied in a system that covers all types of education, its educational value will be high. [33]

Today, many textbooks and literature are available in electronic form. We do not want to deny this at all. However, using the book in its original form, feeling its warmth while enjoying the art, allows a person to gain a deeper understanding of the information provided in the source. The main goal of our research is to teach students to use literature in accordance with modern norms and a healthy lifestyle. Encourage the effective use of pedagogical literature, taking into account the period of youth. [34]

Recommendations:

- First of all, existing educators and parents should explain the information about the book to young people in an interesting way;
- Should recommend the child to choose the right book for his age;
- It is important to constantly monitor the training in the correct and moderate use of the media;

- As educators and parents hear and discuss information about the books that young people read, the younger generation becomes more interested in books;

-Students should know the importance of patience, research and hard work in achieving any positive success. The result of this must be explained by parents and educators. Only then will we be able to fully realize the intellectual potential of our future generations.

The more books a family reads, the healthier a life will be in the family.

Parents should always be responsible for their child's future. A little indifference can lead to irreparable mistakes over time.

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NEPAL'S EXTANT OBSERVATION: FOSTERING CAPITAL MARKETS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00015.5

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to delve at how to foster a capital market for economic growth in Nepal, as well as a situational analysis of the country. The capital market makes a substantial contribution to the growth of the national economy by allowing investors' funds to invest as possible opportunities and saving funds to be mobilized and distributed to users. By issuing shares, debentures, and bonds for business organizations, the capital markets provide an effective means of sourcing long-term finances, while also providing an investment opportunity for people and institutions. In recent decades, the Nepalese capital market has been developing and strengthening. The study's aims to look at the evolution of the capital market, as well as the capital market's contribution to financial resources, economic growth, and GDP. This research period spans the years 1993 through 2019. The basic regression model has been used to estimate the economic impact of the capital market on the economy. Using secondary data, a descriptive and analytical study approach has been applied. The findings show that the capital market has made a major contribution to financial resource mobilization, economic growth, and GDP. The Nepalese financial markets should be systematized and updated, as per this study.

KEYWORDS: Capital Market, Financial Resources, Mobilization, Impact, Economic Growth, Nepalese Economy, JEL Code: E44, 016.

INTRODUCTION

Capital market is defined as the stock as well as share market that mobilizes financial resources for economic development and the economic symbols of any economy. This market plays a vital role of an economy which allows investor's fund to gorge potential opportunity such as saving funds are mobilize and channeled efficiently to users. Levine and Zeros (1998) [1] remarked that capital market is expected to encourage savings by providing individuals with an extra financial instrument which can better meet their risk preferences and liquidity needs. King and Levine (1993) [2] highlighted that financial resources is a good predictor for economic growth, capital accumulation and productivity.

Bolbol et al. (2005) [3] pointed that capital market development had a positive impact on economic growth. Niewwerburgh (2006) [4] stated that economic growth is the main caused of capital development of the economy. Thus, capital market is assumed to be the barometer of the economy by which we can know the economic conditions of the country. Adhikari (2004) [5] remarked that capital markets provide an effective way of procuring long-term funds by issuing shares, debentures and bonds for corporate enterprises and government which also provides an investment opportunity for individuals and institutions.

Capital market supports to the flow of non-productive small savings spread among the people to the productive sector through resources mobilization. These market linkages working relationships between people engaged in saving, mobilization and investment capital. Besides this, capital market plays a contributory role in the economy whereas it mobilizes the unproductive financial resources in the productive sectors of the economy (NRB, 2012) [6].

Nepalese primary capital market initiated after 1937 when Biratnagar Jute Mill and Nepal Bank Limited started the primary issue of shares and the secondary capital market started after the establishment of the regulator of Securities Board of Nepal (SEBON) and Nepal Stock Exchange Ltd. (NEPSE). The capital market is a situation which promotes the buying and selling of debt or equity securities that aids economic growth by mobilizing the savings of the economic sectors and directing towards channels of productive mobilization.

Sharpa et al (1998) [7] pointed that the securities market is a mechanism which created to facilitate the exchange the financial securities as well as assets bringing together buyers and sellers of the securities. After the establishment of the NEPSE, the sole stock exchange of Nepal opened an avenue for investors both small and large investment in enterprises operating in different sectors. It also provided enterprises with an opportunity to obtain capital that is indispensable to any business. SEBON is the regulator of securities market which has been regulating the securities market under the Securities Act (2006).

For international standardization of capital market, SEBON has got membership to the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) which is the international body that brings together the world's securities regulators and recognized as the global standard setter for the securities sector to create a market of international standards as well as adopting or replacing the current local-based online trading system by a tested international standard online software system. To make the secondary market more competitive and wide-reacting, subsidiary companies of commercial banks with countrywide networks, immediately licensed to functions as a share trading Broker Company.

However, modernization of the capital market was started after 2016 as of the three important functions like trading, ownership transfer and payment settlement of the secondary market while share trading was automated in 2007, leaving the other functions to stay manual. The three functions were automated with the introduction of the paperless trading system in January 2016, which was introduced in the Nepalese capital market to new era of modernization, building this market as the fifth in South Asia.

The well-developed capital markets are a driver of economic growth where it yields positive effects on employment. From the investors' side, capital markets create investment environment and risk management tools (World Bank Group, 2020) [8].

The existing scenery of capital market of Nepal is the growing phase but not playing the significant role for mobilization. If the Nepalese capital market is systematically managed and developed, it can be a source of the much needed capital necessary for economic growth. The supply of capital is frequently required to maintain the momentum of the growth in GDP. The organized and systematic capital market could serve as the medium for transferring part of the business ownership of foreign corporations to the citizens.

The Nepalese capital market is highly influenced by non-economic parameters such as social, political, ethical as well as other factors. The capital market supports to mobilize the surplus unit to deficit for productive investments and mobilize the scattered resources and channels them into productive sectors. Capital market is also assumed to an effective instrument for expanding productive capacities of the country. In the context of Nepal, despite the past history of decade of planned economic activities to develop real sector of a country, little attention was paid to the development of capital market.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews the different research studies toward the capital market which have been published domestically and internationally. Ujunwa and Modebe (2012) [9] stated that capital market is one of the most vital areas of the economy which provides companies access to capital and investors with a slice of ownership in the economy and the potential of gains based on company's future performance. The capital markets are a vital part of the financial development and economic development of a country. Development of the capital market has been directly linked with the economic growth and resources mobilization. This market plays a significant role in mobilization of domestic resources and channeling them effectively to raise economic production and productivity. Besides this, the development of capital market is taken as a key determinant of the country's level of savings, efficiency and investment and ultimately its rate of economic growth.

Torres, Wellsand Khan (2013) [10] studied the impact of reforms of capital market on economic development in Latin American countries. They applied market capitalization, value traded and capital raised for measuring capital market development. The researchers applied annual inflation rate and ratio of government deficit to GDP as the alternative indicators. Obiakor and Okwu (2011) [11] examined the relevant indicators of economic growth and performance of capital market like GDP, market capitalization value of shares traded foreign private investment and gross capital formation. They found that development of capital market has a positive relation with economic growth whereas the economic growth which could be defined as the capital market development.

The capital market plays a vital role in mobilization of domestic resources and channeling them effectively to raise economic production and productivity. The level of capital market development is assumed to be an important determinant of a nation's level of savings, efficiency and investment ultimately its rate of economic growth (Buyuksal varci & Abdiglu, 2011) [12]. Dudley and Hubbard (2004) [13] remarked that development of stock market reflects the development of capital market. By linking equity market with the development of capital showed a positive impact. Debt and equity markets supports allocate capital in an economy.

Levine and Zervos (1997) [1] examined the relationship between economic growth and stock development where they found a strong positive correlation between the stock market development and long-run economic growth after controlling for the initial level of per capita GDP. The initial level of investment in human capital, political instability and measures of fiscal and monetary policies and exchange rate policy. They established strong linkages between stock market development and economic growth, the results does not identify a causal interaction between two variables.

Asmed (2013) introduced that capital markets are assumed to be a key indicator of national development, improving the mobilization of savings through alternative sources of financing for productive investment and supporting the development of long term savings channels. The capital markets in SAARC countries seems gradually increasing within the last 20 years where the most of members have been functioning capital markets having structures and regulations based on international best practice. Capital markets of SAARC region is varied with India being far the biggest economy. The Indian capital market has transformed with a combination of advanced information technology, strengthened regulatory structures, rapid changes of capital structures and willingness to accept foreign investment. The capital market has encouraged foreign investors and intermediaries to enter the market which led to higher standards.

World Bank (2019) [14] conducted empirical studies which reviewed confirm the potential benefits of capital markets to economic growth. The study finds a strong correlation between capital markets and economic growth as well capital markets development generates economic growth but the gross domestic product per capita also contributes to their capital market deepening. The empirical evidence links capital markets and innovation and developed capital markets play a key role in financing of technology.

By the examination of various research studies, it has been identified the financial sector channels savings and investments to seekers of capital and growth which constrained by credit creation in less developed financial systems. The sophisticated systems finance is viewed as responding to demand requirements and suggested that the more developed a financial system is the higher the likelihood of growth causing finance market. For the expansion and achieving the sustainable growth of economy, investor awareness and their commitment for the long-run investment play a significant role. It was expected that the awareness and commitment move in the same direction and their association contributes a lot to the economic development.

The trends of capital market of Nepal is growing phase but not playing the significant role for capital resources mobilization where the supply of capital is urgently required to maintain the momentum of the growth in GDP. The organized capital markets can serve as the medium of transferring part of the business ownership of foreign corporations to the citizens. Nepalese capital market is mostly influenced by non-economic factors like social, political, ethical and

other environmental factors. The evidence speaks that capital market helps to mobilize the surplus capital to deficit unit for productive investments. It also mobilizes the scattered resources and channels them into productive sector. In the context of Nepal, though, the decade of planned economic activities to develop real sector of a country, insignificant attention was given to the development of capital market.

METHODOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

The study's overall goal is to examine Nepal's capital market, with particular goals of examining capital market development patterns for financial resource mobilization in Nepal and observing the capital market's economic influence on GDP and NEPSE. The current study relied on secondary data to achieve these goals, and a descriptive research approach was also utilized. The essential data for the study was gathered from public sources such as the Ministry of Finance (Economic Surveys), NRB's Quarterly Economic Bulletin, SEBON's Reports, and the Nepal Stock Exchange, among others, which were the key sources of statistical information. The primary data sources were various research papers published in national and international publications, as well as national and international research reports and records. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies have been utilized to understand and analyze the data.

The following equations are used to assess the economic impact of capital markets on macroeconomic variables: The impact of capital mobilization (CM) and share transaction (SA) on GDP is estimated by:

$$\ln GDP = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln CM_t + \beta_2 \ln SA_t + \varepsilon_t \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

Where $\ln GDP$ is the natural log of GDP that is affected by capital mobilization and share transactions in the capital market, $\ln CM$ is the natural log of capital mobilization, and $\ln SA$ is the natural log of share transaction in the capital market. The α_0 is constant; β_1 and β_2 are coefficient parameters. GDP is expected to be increase due to capital mobilization and share transaction in capital market.

The impact of capital mobilization (CM) and share transaction amount (STA) on NEPSE is estimated by:

$$\ln NEPSE_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln CM_t + \beta_2 \ln STA_t + \varepsilon_t \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

In which case, $\ln NEPSE$ is the natural log of NEPSE, and it is envisaged that capital mobilization and share transactions in the capital market would decide it. Both qualitative and quantitative factors were utilized to analyze and interpret the data obtained from various sources during the presentation and analysis phase.

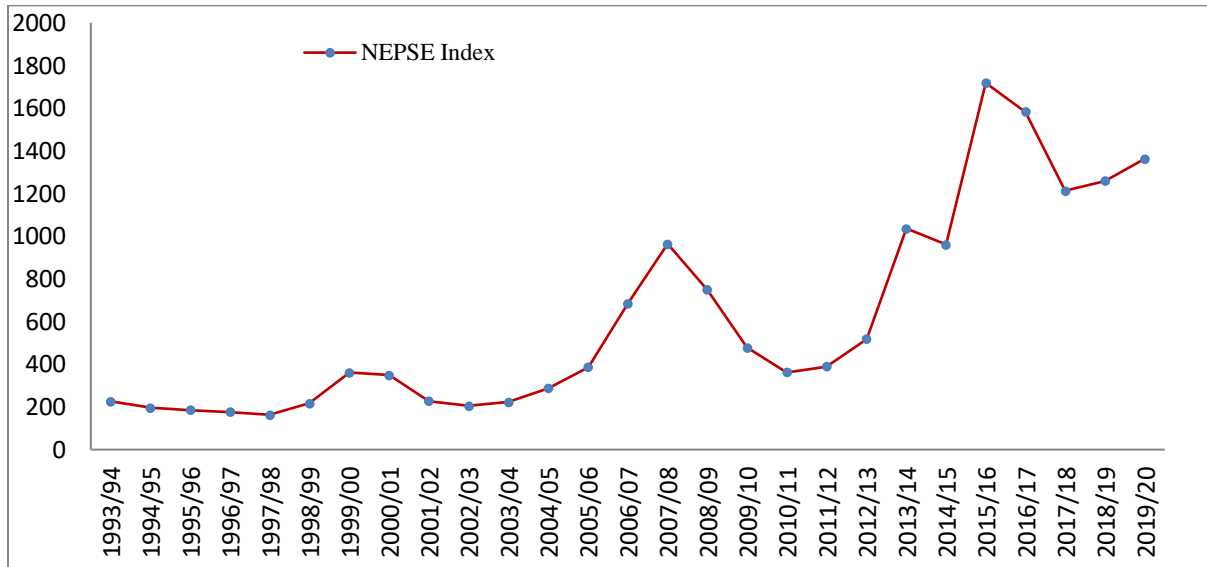
The necessary econometrics, accounting, and statistical tools and methodologies have been used. Tables, graphs, and diagrams are used to convey data as needed. For multiple log linear regression estimates, SPSS software has been utilized to estimate data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Since the 1990s, Nepal's capital markets have been expanding. The primary and secondary capital markets in Nepal are expanding rapidly. The key markets are definitely seeing an increase in capital mobilization. In recent decades, the number of capital mobilizer organizations has been steadily increasing. Similarly, during the last several years, the volume of equities trading has

risen. Since the 2000s, the NEPSE point value has been fluctuating. For Nepal's economic mobility, progress, and development, capital mobilization and equity transaction value play a critical role. The lowest NEPSE score was 163.30 in 1997/98, while the highest was 1718.15 in 2015/16. The contribution of market capitalization to GDP is significant. During the research period, the market capitalization of GDP ranged from 4.70 percent to 84.1 percent.

FIGURE-1: TRENDS OF NEPSE INDEX FROM 1993/94-2019/20.



Source: MOF, Economic Survey (2010/11 & 2020/21). [15-18]

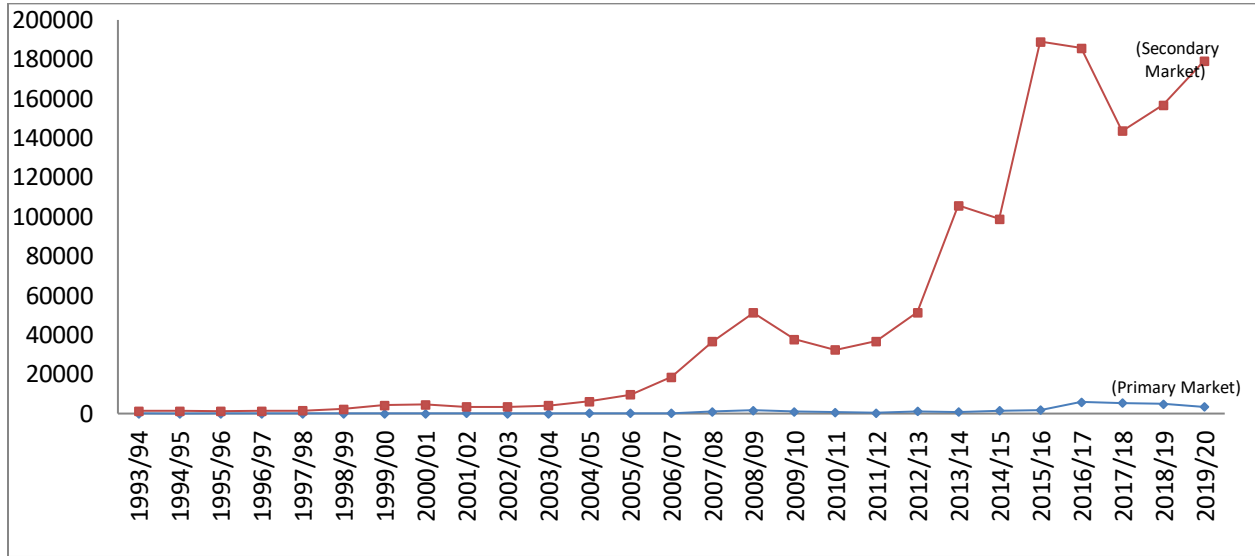
Figure 1 shows the trends of NEPSE index during the period of 1993-2019. The NEPSE index was 1377.2 points in mid-March 2020, and it had grown to 2458.5 points in mid-March 2021. This fiscal year, the stock market has performed well.

The deposit value of shares listed on the Nepal Stock Exchange has reached Rs.551.67 billion by mid-March 2021. In the previous year, these equities were worth Rs. 45.49 billion. Shares converted to Rs 46,970 million in mid-March of the 2020/21 fiscal year, which was raised through the main market. The primary market mobilized Rs.30.410 billion in the previous fiscal year's similar quarter. The initial offering of common stock raised Rs. 11.59 billion, the right stock raised Rs. 2.48 billion, bonds raised Rs. 29.60 billion, and investment trusts raised Rs. 3.30 billion during this time period. In mid-March 2020, there were 212 companies listed on Nepal, but by mid-March 2021, that number had risen to 217.

The market capitalization of in mid-March 2021 was Rs.33.73 billion, up 92.4 percent from mid-March 2020. Market capitalization as a percentage of GDP was 79.4 percent, as of mid-March in the fiscal year 2020/21. In the same time the previous year, stock transactions totaled Rs. 130.36 billion. The total number of firms registered has risen to 207. The number of registered depot members has grown to 77 as of mid-March 2020/21, offering depot services from 77 districts. The amount of dematerialized securities hit 6.2624 billion in mid-March of the 2020/21 fiscal year. In mid-March of the 2019/20 fiscal year, it was \$5,206 million. Because the recipient's account is required in this problem, the number of recipient's account openings has skyrocketed.

FIGURE 2: CAPITAL MOBILIZATION IN PRIMARY MARKET AND SHARE TRANSACTION OF SECONDARY MARKET

(Rs. in Ten Million)



Source: Economic Surveys 2010/11 & 2020/21. [19]

Figure 2 depicts the status of capital mobilization in the primary market and the volume of share transactions in the secondary market. The quantity of share transition in the secondary market is larger in the studied periods as compared to capital mobilization in the primary market. Both of these figures are on the rise.

Figure-3: Market Capitalization to GDP (%) from 1993/94-2019/20

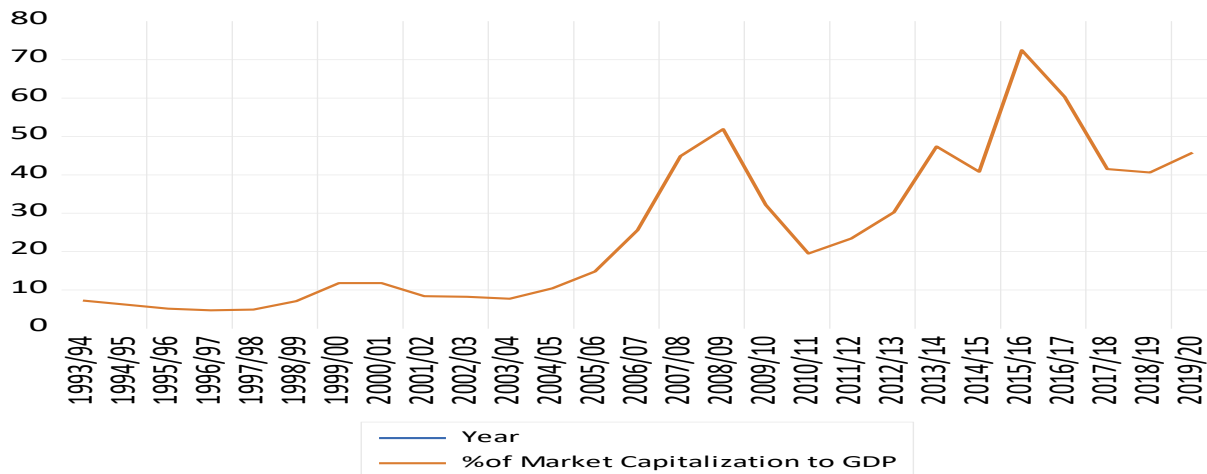


Figure 3 depicts the variations in market capitalization to GDP over the period of 1993-2019. During the study period, the contribution of market capitalization to GDP appears to rise and fall at distinct time intervals. In the initial periods, the market capitalization to GDP showed increasing trends where it reached to peak level in 2008/09 then it started to fall which reached at the bottom level in 2010/11. After 2010/11, it again started to rise where it was highest in 2016/17 then it started to falling trends.

Impact of Capital Mobilization in GDP

The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of capital mobilization and stock market transactions on GDP. According to this study, increased capital mobilization and share transactions in the capital market have a favorable impact on GDP. Capital mobilization and share transactions have made a substantial contribution to GDP. Capital mobilization and share transactions have dictated the value of GDP. Capital mobilization and share transactions have a beneficial influence on GDP, according to empirical research.

Equation Analysis

The log linear multiple regression analysis examines the function of independent variables in relation to a specific dependent variable in order to see how a percentage change in one variable affects the anticipated percentage change in the other. This analysis indicates that the link between capital mobilization and share transactions and GDP in Table-3 using data from 1993/94 through 2019/20.

$$\ln GDP = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln CM_t + \beta_2 \ln SA_t + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\ln GDP = 3.6604 + 0.2790 \ln CM_t + 0.2014 \ln SA_t + \varepsilon_t$$

TABLE 3: REGRESSION BETWEEN CAPITAL MOBILIZATION AND GDP

Regression Statistics					
Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R-Square	Standard Error	Observations	
0.958332629	0.918401428	0.911601547	0.126869746	27	
ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	2	4.3478782	2.1739391	135.0613971	8.71346E- 25
Residual	24	0.3863023	0.0160959		
Total	26	4.7341806			
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%
Intercept	3.6604759	0.08073517	45.3392965	9.04242E-25	3.4938467
Natural Log of Capital Mobilization	0.2790231	0.0890039	3.13495392	0.00449371	0.0953281
Natural Log of Share Transaction	0.2014003	0.0760640	2.64777208	0.01409157	0.0444117

Source: Authors Computation.

The relation between capital mobilization and GDP has been examined using regression analysis. Using data from 1993/94 to 2019/20, the natural log of capital mobilization and the natural log of

GDP were regressed on the natural log of capital mobilization to investigate the link between capital mobilization and GDP. Because the entire link is statistically significant (p value less than 5% which is 8.71346E- 25), the regression fits ($R^2 = 0.9184$).It demonstrates that the variance in the total explanatory variables accounts for 91.84 percent of the variation in GDP.

Similarly, with $p = 8.71346E-25$, there is a significant relationship between share transactions and GDP. The conclusion seemed to be correct because all diagnostic parameters supported the link, such as the regression coefficient being significant at a 5% p value. According to the coefficients, a 1% increase in capital mobilization raises GDP by 0.279 percent. In the same way, a 1% rise in share transactions boosts GDP by 0.201 percent. It shows that capital mobilization and share transactions have a favorable influence on Nepal's GDP.

Impact of Capital Mobilization and Share Transaction on NEPSE Index

Capital mobilization and share transactions on the capital market have a crucial role in determining the NEPSE Index. Essentially, the amount of a share transaction determines the value of a NEPSE point. The quantity of a share transaction has a favorable influence on the NEPSE index, according to empirical research. Table 4 shows that the association between share transaction amount and NEPSE index is positive using data from 1993/94 through 2019/20.

$$\ln NEPSE_t = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \ln CM_t + \beta_2 \ln STA_t + \epsilon_t$$

$$\ln NEPSE_t = 3.921 + 0.021 \ln CM_t + 0.319 \ln STA_t + \epsilon_t$$

TABLE 4: REGRESSION OF CAPITAL MOBILIZATION & SHARE TRANSACTION ON NEPSE INDEX

<i>Regression Statistics</i>					
Multiple R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error	Observations	
0.959533957	0.920705414	0.914097532	0.011000903	27	
<i>ANOVA</i>					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	2	0.033724466	0.016862233	139.3344171	6.17906E-14
Residual	24	0.002904477	0.00012102		
Total	26	0.036628943			
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>
Intercept	0.579432056	0.007000564	82.76933574	5.28999E-31	0.564983602
Natural Log of Capital Mobilization	0.025427507	0.007717548	3.294765025	0.003050618	0.009499271
Natural Log of Share Transaction	0.017003237	0.006595532	2.577993195	0.016504085	0.003390728

Source: Authors Computation.

The relation between the share transaction and the NEPSE Index was investigated in the regression analysis. The natural log of the NEPSE Index was regressed on the natural log of share transaction using data from 1993/93 to 2019/20 to examine the link between share transaction and the NEPSE Index. Because the total link is statistically significant with a p-value less than 5%, the regression fits ($R^2=0.9207$) ($6.17906E-14$). It means that the variance in the supplied total explanatory factors explains 92.07 percent of the variation in the NEPSE Index.

However, at $p = 6.17906E-14$, the connection between capital mobilization and the NEPSE Index is negligible. The finding seemed to be incorrect because all diagnostic criteria supported the link, such as the regression coefficient being insignificant at a p-value of 5%. According to the equations, a 1% increase in capital mobilization raises the NEPSE Index by 0.025 percent. The NEPSE Index rises by 0.017 percent for every 1% increase in share transactions. It shows that capital mobilization and share transactions have a favorable influence on Nepal's NEPSE Index.

CONCLUSIONS

The function of capital markets in mobilizing financial resources is critical. The economic underpinnings of economic development determine the liquidity of financial capital. The liquidity of a country's market is increased via capital markets. Nepal's capital markets are still in their infancy. Strong disclosure enforcement, possibly infeasible domestic markets, imperfect regulatory structures, and inadequate disclosure by the Limited Company all contributed to the Limited Company's lack of transparency. A state stock exchange system that has not been upgraded, as well as a market that has not been properly modernized, exist. [20, 21]

As indicated in the strategy authorized by SEBON and the program to decrease monopolistic circumstances, capital markets are pursuing independent exchanges in the corporate and private sectors. In terms of day-to-day stock trading, the modern stock market has the ability to make significant progress. The NEPSE index could not be a reflection or indication of the actual economy because the real sector does not appear to play a significant role. Capital mobilization and equity trading, on the other hand, have a favorable influence on Nepal's NEPSE index and GDP, according to this study. [22]

The actual sector contribution is roughly 1%, according to Nepal's index and economic development data for the previous two decades. Various actions must be done to boost business enterprises in the capital markets, including considerable tax cuts, adding industries to the central bank's priority list, and creating an international free pricing system. Economic development and reform are required for capital market modernization, and the government must use economic stimulus to restore the ailing economy. The stability and comprehensive modernization of Nepal's capital markets will be determined by the rate of economic recovery and structural changes.

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**INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT
ACTIVITIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF A COMPETITIVE
ENVIRONMENT AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF UZBEKISTAN**

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DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00014.3

ABSTRACT

This article highlights the issues aimed at forming a scheme of a unified information base for modeling investment projects, which will increase the efficiency of their formation, and, consequently, the efficiency of investment programs that include them.

KEYWORDS: *External Sources, Bank Loans, Financing, Private Investors, Budget Support, Projects, Competitive Selection, Investment Programs, High Requirements, Information Bases.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, most of the Uzbek industrial enterprises lack their sources of financing for stable and uninterrupted functioning. Therefore, at the moment there is a problem of finding external sources either in the form of a bank loan or in the form of government funding or attracting private investors.

Significant budgetary support is envisaged for those projects that are competitively selected when included in the investment programs for the synergistic development of the industrial complex of the regions of Uzbekistan. Therefore, of course, very high requirements are imposed on such projects. In this regard, it is required to form a scheme of a unified information base for modeling investment projects, which will increase the efficiency of their formation, and, consequently, the efficiency of investment programs that include them [1].

The effectiveness of management decisions depends on more time, resources, and organizational, economic and other factors. Therefore, in the process of investment design, a behavioral analysis of the managed object and the environment in which it exists is necessary. In this case, simulation modeling is advisable.

When creating a model, the most important economic parameters should be divided into three basic groups:

1. Primary (initial) parameters.

The most important of them is the planned income from the sale of goods, the planned costs of its production and sale, the amount of investment and the investment period. Those calculated values that were determined during the preliminary study can be fixed at this basic level and should be considered as input parameters for building a model and carrying out simulation calculations.

2. Control variables and related indicators that vary over a wide range of probable values. These include the duration of the period of preparation and development of production; change over time in current income, costs and profits; absolute and relative indicators of changes in the volume of sales of products, the volume of invested funds, and the level of production costs. This set of indicators, on the one hand, directly affects the final result of investment activities, and on the other hand, it creates the prerequisites for monitoring and adjusting the process by the enterprise's management system [2]. No less important is the study of possible variations in the inflation rate, which can significantly affect the efficiency of the project due to the length of its life cycle.

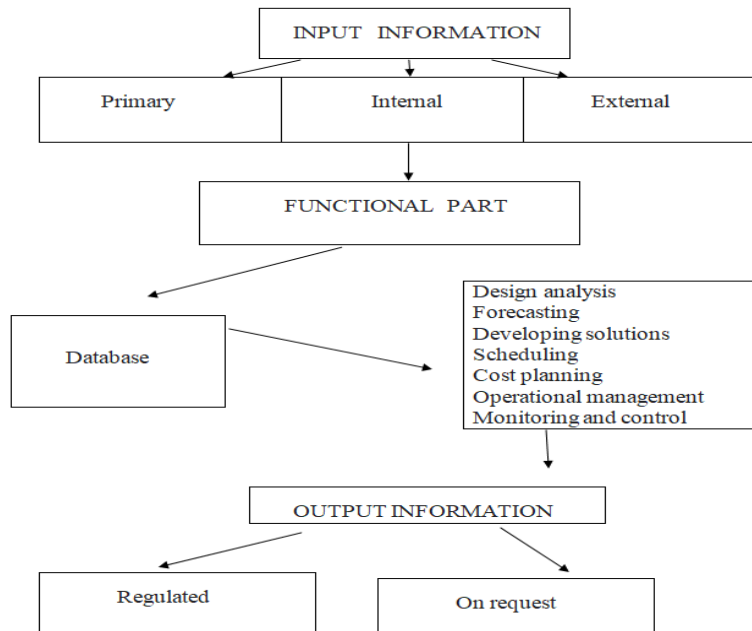
3. The resulting indicators (performance indicators) of investment activities. When carrying out calculations, they are, as a rule, an objective function. To form a high-quality model of the investment process, as the basis for the emergence of a synergistic effect, especially in a competitive environment and economic instability, it is necessary to develop an information database that can maximally cover all problematic issues accompanying the project management process. First of all, for this, it is categorically important to ensure the complete reliability of the information necessary for the analysis. Based on this, in our opinion, the most important conceptual approach to solve this problem is the synergistic approach. At the same time, the process of project management can be interpreted as a system, the purpose of which is to create conditions and opportunities for the emergence of a synergistic effect in the implementation of investment activities. Its most important component should be considered the information subsystem. It includes:

- Accumulation, transmission and storage of data;
- Formal, meaningful and logical data processing;
- Transformation of data into information;
- Selection of a convenient form of information presentation for decision-making;
- Communicating the decisions made to the executors.

The scheme of the information subsystem proposed by us can be applied in the process of managing the formation of investment projects in the economic systems of the industrial sector and has the constituent elements shown in Figure 1.

The basis of this scheme is a database in the form of a collection of interconnected data.

FIGURE 1 GENERAL DIAGRAM OF THE INFORMATION SUBSYSTEM



Electronic arrays used in modern conditions for the accumulation and storage of data make it possible to quickly search for indexed information. In this regard, it is necessary to introduce into the subsystem electronic and technical means that allow the creation and operation of databases through the creation of local networks [3]. When creating an information base for modeling investment projects, directly in the context of the need to take into account the possibility of a synergistic effect, the most important, in our opinion, is to determine the composition of information required for effective management of internal and external factors that influence investment activities.

In this regard, the structure of the required information contains:

- Data characterizing the current state and changes in the external environment of a business entity;
- Data characterizing the current state and changes in the internal environment of an enterprise or a business entity;
- Design data characterizing the development of the investment process.

These data should make it possible to generalize information coming from a large number of spheres and regions, which implies the formation of their various groups according to several characteristics. It is important that the architecture of the database and the demand for private groups can change in the process of modeling individual stages of the project life cycle, which

allows us to conclude that it is necessary to ensure constant updating and supplementation of data to keep the database up to date.

II. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In modern conditions, the state of the external environment can be characterized based on the following groups of indicators:

2.1. General economic conditions:

- Parameters of macroeconomics: the volume of imports and exports, national income, the volume of personal income and consumption, the level of taxation, the size and employment of the population;l
- Financial parameters: availability and conditions for granting loans, interest rates on them, etc.;
- Statistical data on the industrial sector: volumes and dynamics of industrial production, prices and tariffs, price indices by type of activity, development trends of specific industrial sectors, summary reports of enterprises, etc.

Accordingly, the list of information that forms the first group allows us to give a descriptive description of the investment climate and established trends in the development of the economy. Often, these data are contained in enterprises in the form of analytical information collected in reports and annual reports on the current and projected state of the economy, developed by economic institutions and statistical bodies. This information is extremely important for the apparatus of the head of the enterprise for the development of investment policy and other areas of development. Moreover, the management and employees of the enterprise do not have to independently monitor the dynamics of macroeconomic indicators. The function of accumulating data of the first group can be carried out by the marketing department of the marketing of the enterprise and the financial and economic service [4].

For consideration by the management, they should be submitted in the form of analytical reports 1-2 times a year, and for more significant parameters (exchange rates, inflation rate) - every month. But if we take into account the imperfect information infrastructure of modern Uzbekistan, characteristic difficulties arise when obtaining data on the sections of financial information and industrial statistics. Based on this, the publication of such data is not systematic.

It becomes obvious that without a detailed study of the legally regulated parameters, an adequate justification of the viability and effectiveness of the project cannot be made. These factors generate a complex system of external constraints, and their minimization is beyond the competence of enterprise management.

2.2. Normative - legal information:

- Laws and regulations governing pricing, insurance, employment, taxation, environmental protection, investment activities, licensing of activities, protection of the rights of investors and consumers, etc.

- Publicly available information on the investment policy of the state: benefits, conditions and opportunities for state lending, a system of priorities, investment programs, laws, regulations, regulations governing the activities of specific industrial sectors.

Such information is, as a rule, advisory or normative reference in nature and can be used in the process of developing options for technical solutions, design, and the formation of a project financing strategy. This information can have a tremendous impact on the process of creating and implementing an investment project with full or partial impact on the conceptual basis of the investment project, current and investment costs, as well as the likelihood of product sales. Therefore, in modern competitive conditions, to increase the reliability and adequacy of the information base, it is necessary to constantly monitor the data included in the group of parameters under consideration, as well as their timely entry into the enterprise database:

- The trend of change in demand for the main types of products;
- Industry turnover, trends and prospects;
- Material and technical support of the industry;
- The volume of sales in the domestic and foreign markets;
- Main competitors, consumers, suppliers;
- The level of competition, the market share of the main competitors;
- Information about modern technologies, patents.

The information presented in this block is positioned as the most important when assessing the possibility of synergy in the process of implementing the investment project being developed since it becomes possible to analyze the possible impact of the project results on the functioning of related industries.

The information above can be very important in today's environment. This is due to the fact that the statistical analysis of the market makes it possible to identify general trends and opportunities for the development of the industry, to obtain a forecast of trends in demand, and as a result, the structure of production, which together determines the choice of the most profitable investment areas at a minimal cost.

At the same time, a comparison of intra-industry information on the conditions of production, logistics and sales of products with the data of an individual enterprise makes it possible to conclude the position of the enterprise in the market, the level of efficiency of its financial and economic activities, as well as the need to improve the work of specific units and systems. Characterization of the internal environment of the enterprise is possible based on information contained in the financial and accounting statements, as well as in the primary and operational production documentation. To create the most effective model of an investment project, information must be divided into two types: basic reporting and planned levels of cost, profit, cash flow. This information must be entered into a database related to a separate investment project [5]. This will make it possible to quickly compare actual and planned information to accurately identify deviations and approve corrective measures in the development of the investment process in the event of new and corrected data.

2.3. Generalized information about the enterprise:

- Competitiveness, the volume of trade;
- Financial condition and investment potential;
- The effectiveness of the marketing system;
- The average number of personnel, composition, structure and level of
- Qualifications of employees;
- The organizational and technical level of production.
- System of control and quality assurance of products;
- Structure and efficiency of the enterprise management system.

III. SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Summary data reflecting the state of the internal environment of the enterprise are used in the pre-investment phase in the process of investment design.

At the stage of the investment phase, a stream of fresh information arrives, which quite often changes a fairly large amount of current data.

As a result, it is possible to change the efficiency and plan for the implementation of investments, in connection with which there is an urgent need to adjust the terms of the contracts, the investment project and the work schedule. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in case of ensuring the timely receipt of information, some reduction in the risk of losing investments is possible. Thus, it is obvious that if information about the state of the internal environment of the enterprise is not reliable and complete, the project cannot become viable. Based on this, it is necessary to differentiate the influence of the most important internal parameters on the effectiveness of an individual investment project, for example, based on an analysis of the susceptibility to changes in the influencing parameters. In our opinion, the fundamental basis for determining the volume, scale and degree of detail of information required at the stage of modeling an investment project should be to identify a list of factors that have the greatest impact on the efficiency of an investment project, as well as a constant analysis of the degree of dependence on them. Based on the research, we can propose the use of a modified factor classification matrix (Table 1), in which the significance of a certain factor is determined either as a result of a susceptibility analysis or by an expert method that allows taking into account the requirements of both the enterprise itself and the investor.

TABLE 1 - MATRIX OF PREDICTABILITY AND SUSCEPTIBILITY OF FACTORS

Susceptible - east Prognosability	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low
Low	1	1	1	2	3
Medium	1	1	2	3	3
High	1	2	3	3	3

Based on this, the matrix can contain fifteen elements that need to be distributed over the existing zones. If a factor enters a specific zone, it allows developing certain recommendations for the subsequent adoption of management and investment decisions related to the project under consideration.

Zone 1 contains information that needs to be analyzed as carefully as possible based on the application of the scripting method. The net present value of the project is the most susceptible to changes in the factors that fall into this zone. However, they have the least predictability. The information of this zone must be brought to the project manager in real-time for optimal rapid response in case of deviations from the planned criteria and adequate adjustment of the project parameters.

Zone 2 involves constant monitoring of ongoing changes in the criteria contained in it. For this purpose, it is necessary to separately calculate the critical levels of each criterion. Information in this area should be constantly monitored and systematically provided to the project management.

Zone 3 includes factors that are the least risky; their detailed consideration does not make sense.

3.1. Information reflecting the state of the capital of the enterprise, as well as characterizing the sources of financing. It includes:

- The amount of the founding capital;
- The amount of own capital;
- The amount of borrowed capital;
- Alternative investment opportunities;
- Schedules and terms of payment of dividends;
- Subsidies.

3.2. Information about Cash Flows at an Industrial Enterprise and Sales of Products:- planned volume and structure of product sales;

- Price level and actual sales volume;
- Promotional and customs fees;
- The number of tax payments related to the sale of products,
- Income from other sales and activities.

3.3. Information about Costs:

It is detailed primarily by cost elements (special attention is paid to the level and dynamics of material costs and staff wages), while separately providing information on the volume of administrative and commercial expenses, the inflation rate for each item of current costs, depreciation, taxes attributable to cost.

Information characterizing the investment process directly is summarized in the last two groups.

3.4. This Group Of Parameters Contains The Most Important Factors Of The Information Base In The Process Of Creating An Investment Project, In Terms Of Evaluating Its Effectiveness.

It is characterized by the elements of investment costs:

- the amount of pre-investment costs (studying the market situation, technical design, pre-production);
- the number of costs for the purchase and installation of equipment;
- the volume of costs for the construction of buildings and structures, as well as the supply of communications;
- the number of costs associated with the project management process;
- Calculation of the need for additional sources of financing.

3.5. Information Received During The Operational Phase Of The Project Life Cycle:

- The content of the work and the schedule for their implementation;
- Volumes of all types of resources required to perform specific work, as well as conditions and terms and deliveries;
- Delays in receiving payments and making deliveries;
- The requirements that the product of the project or its results must meet;
- The duration of the project;
- The total cost of the project;
- Deviations from the work schedule, cost estimate, required quality, result;
- Data on the actual volume of work performed and resources consumed.

The collected, generalized, grouped and analyzed information, clearly showing the state of the enterprise (project), is recommended for presentation to the head of the enterprise (project) in specially designed forms, which must contain explanations of the calculations, links to sources of information and initial data.

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that in the process of managing the creation and implementation of investment projects, and especially at the stage of forming a model for the synergistic development of economic systems as a result of investment activities in them, real, complete and up-to-date information is urgently needed [6]. Its careful collection according to the designated blocks of the information support system will lead to an increase in the efficiency of the information base as a whole and will contribute to an adequate assessment of the

consequences of decisions made related to the management of an investment project, from the standpoint of the concept of synergy.

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THE CONCEPT OF GOD IN THE ANCIENT PEOPLES

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00029.5

ABSTRACT

This article discusses transcendental and immanent gods, the teachings of ancient peoples about God, the transition from monotheism to polytheism, the pantheon of gods, and the concept of a supreme deity.

KEYWORDS: *Transcendent And Immanent Gods, Monotheism, Polytheism, Deus Otiosus, High God, The Supreme God, Pantheon Of Gods, Aduvva, Maya, Quetzalcoatl, Olympic Gods, Al-Lat, Allah.*

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, people have been interested in studying the essence of religious teachings about God, determining their features and comparative studies. Every religion has its own idea of God, whether it be a world religion, a national religion, or some other type. According to the teachings of religions: monotheistic religions - Islam, Christianity and Judaism, dualistic (there are two opposing deities) religions - Zoroastrianism and Monism; Hinduism and Confucianism are recognized as polytheistic religions.

According to the ideas about God, it can be conditionally divided into two: transcendent and immanent gods. The first type may include a deity or gods (for example, Islam, Judaism, and partly Christianity) that are outside the world and experience of people and free from flaws. The second type of immanent deities, as opposed to the concept of transcendent ones, are “gods who are seen as part of nature, resembling humans, but possessing supernatural powers such as creation, destruction, and maintenance” [1]. There are a number of other views on the transcendence and immanence of God, some of which are listed below: God is also transcendent and immanent in His world [2]. In addition, Amanda Jenkins (Doctor of Philosophy in Theology) said that the concepts of transcendent and immanent often come together and said: “The transcendence of God means that God is outside of humanity’s full experience, perception or grasp. The immanence of God means that he is knowable, perceivable or graspable. For example, Jesus Christ is God incarnate (in the flesh) and therefore he was immanent in the first century among those who knew him, perceived of him or experienced him with one or more of their five senses. Although Jesus Christ was imminent during his earthly life, the Christian Worldview believes that God is transcendent. God’s transcendence means that he is other and outside of human comprehension” [3]. The beliefs and myths of ancient peoples seem to emphasize a greater number of immanent deities, but believers in monotheism can be seen in every period since the creation of man.

Primitive religions, people, their customs, rituals, and mythology can be studied on the basis of oral and written sources. According to the German scientist W. Dilthey, myths are an act of religious imagination and understanding of the world. Myth is not only a simple religion, but also an easy scientific theory [4]. It appears that the imaginations of some of the people of that period recognized immanent gods. That's why they described them as themselves or an animal. Immanent deities are embodied in anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, or zoanthropomorphic forms. A number of literatures contain ethnographic information about how ancient peoples embodied the gods according to their appearance, feelings, and characteristics. One such literature is E. Taylor's "Primitive Culture", which specifically states: "Man so habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature, that we may declare him an Anthropomorphite, an Anthropopathite, and (to complete the series) an Anthropophysite" [5]. This means that members of different tribes may have imagined, described, and formed a pantheon of gods based on their life activities, their nature, the work they performed, and the classes among the population.

Because the ancient African peoples had a tribal system, each tribe had its own god. The highest position is occupied by the supreme deity of the creator. It is called Adudva (baule), Alurua (ashanti), Amma (do-gon), Atana (tura), Vele-khakaba (vagusu), Vulu (mano), Vulbari (krachi). Although no prayers were made for him, he was acknowledged as the supreme, omnipotent deity. The reason they did not pray to him was that in their understanding he was called by different names, despite the fact that he was so great and essentially performed the same function. Thinking that the supreme deity in the Pantheon was far from human beings, they preferred to worship a deity at a lower level. This is probably the reason why the term Deus otiosus came into science. "Deus otiosus - (Latin: "inactive god"), in the history of religions and philosophy, a high god who has withdrawn from the immediate details of the governing of the world. The god has delegated all work on earth to ancestors or nature spirits, who act as mediators between the god and humans. This concept of god occurs widely in Africa, Melanesia, and South America. In Western philosophy, the deus otiosus concept has been attributed to deism" [6].

While in ancient African nations the supreme deity was recorded as a motionless god, the God in motion was considered closer and more accurate to humans than he was. An example is the god Ngai (Engai) of the Masai tribe. There is information that he was simultaneously the god of rain, lightning, war [7]. It is often depicted as a god of thunder as well as in human form.

Among the ancient American peoples was the goddess Quetzalcoatl, who was depicted as a mixture of bird and snake. Among the tribes in this area, there was human sacrifice (cannibalism). One of the next ancient peoples, the Mayans, believed that the god created the Mayan people from corn, whose gods ruled over the whole universe, the creatures. Only kings can communicate with them. In order for their purpose to be fulfilled, the people had to provide food for the gods. Joshua J. Mark says of the pantheon of Mayan gods: "There were over 250 deities in the pantheon of the Maya and, owing to the mass burning of their books by Bishop Diego de Landa in 1562, much information about the gods (and Maya culture) was irretrievably lost. The Quiche Mayan religious text, the Popol Vuh, gives one set of names for the gods which the Yucatec Maya knew by other names". It turns out that the Mayans believed in more than 250 gods and worshiped them under different names.

Another striking example of polytheistic religions is the belief of the ancient Greeks. They also have a pantheon of gods, led by the supreme god Zeus. According to reports [9], the highest

deities of the Greeks were the gods of the third generation, who were also called “Olympic gods”, “twelve Olympians”. The reason for their naming was that the Greeks considered them to be on Mount Olympus and that they were twelve.

Although the names of the gods are different in polytheistic ancient religions, they have much in common. This can be seen in the following table:

Greek	Rome	Egypt	Function
Zeus	Jupiter	Osiris	supreme god
Hera	Juno	Isis	queen of the gods, goddess of family, women
Athena	Justitia	Maat	goddess of justice
Ares	Mars	Montu	god of War
Artemis	Diana	Anhur	goddess and god of the hunt
Aphrodite	Venus	Hathor	goddess of love and beauty
Heracles	Hercules	Horus	hero of myths, son of supreme god
Tyche	Fortuna	Seshat	goddess of fate

The next pantheon of deities belonged to the Arab tribes and was in the religions of Ibrahim (pbuh) until Amr ibn Luhay, an elder of the Khuzaa tribe, brought an idol named Hubal from Damascus and called them to worship. “He set Hubal inside the Ka'bah, he had no right hand, and the Quraysh made him a golden hand”. Thus, as in other regions, polytheism prevailed in the Arabian Peninsula for some time before Islam. There were 360 idols inside and around the Kaaba. The Arabs offered various sacrifices to the gods and begged them to help achieve their wishes. Al-Biruni: “When the heathen Arabs had imported into their country idols from Syria, the also worshipped them, hoping that they would intercede for them with God”.

Because there was a tribal order in Arabia, each tribe had its own idol. When a dispute arose between the tribes, the defeated tribe began to worship the god of the victorious tribe, or the victorious tribe added the god of the defeated tribe to their pantheons. Among the Arabs who believed in polytheism in ancient times, most believed in gods and deities such as al-Lat, al-Uzza, Manat, and this is reflected in historical books. In addition to worshipping a number of gods, they acknowledged Allah as the greatest of the gods, which is why the term “mushrik” (one who associates another god with Allah) is used in Islam. This is because, according to Islamic teachings, it is obligatory to believe that there is no god but Allah and not to associate partners with Him. Islam forbade the worship of idols and commanded people to worship only Allah, the One God.

There are verses about this in many places in the Qur'an, for example: “Your god is one God: There is no god but He, the All-Merciful, the Very-Merciful” (Surah al-Baqarah, verse 163), “He is the true God in the heavens and the earth. He knows what you conceal and what you reveal, and He knows what you earn” (Surah al-An'am, verse 3), “This is Allah: your Lord, there is no God but He, the Creator of everything; so, worship Him. He is Guardian over everything” (Surah al-An'am, verse 102), “We did not send before you any messenger but We revealed to him that there is no god but I, so worship Me” (Surah al-Anbiya, verse 25), “... while they were not ordered but to worship Allah, making their submission exclusive for him with no deviation, and

to establish Salah and pay Zakah. That is the way of the straight religion” (Surah al-Bayyinah, verse 5). Through these verses, we learn that there is only one God in Islamic teaching, that there is no god but Him, that He is the Creator of all things and that He alone is worthy of worship, that He has revealed Himself to man through the Prophet since the creation of the world.

In view of the above, it can be said that in the beginning there was monotheism, but over time some people have moved away from their previous beliefs and worshiped idols, their symbols from different objects and various things in the surrounding world (water, trees, fire, etc.). thus polytheism came into being. Even today, Even today, we can sometimes see that water, plant, stone, a tree or a pillar in a shrine is considered sacred and miraculous by the natives [13]. Over time, some religious beliefs may remain in history, forgotten by people, but it can be briefly concluded that certain elements of them are passed down from generation to generation in the form of customs and traditions.

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PRESENTATION OF ARTISTIC SPEECH IN ANECDOTES

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00030.1

ABSTRACT

This article goes on to give anecdotes that are an example of a small genre in artistic discourse and their compositional structure. First of all, folklore genre art, type of form are distinguished. In the narration and delivery of anecdotes from antiquity, the various structures of monologue, dialogue, narrator's story (speech) and its subjective judgement are of paramount importance. One of the main directions in the study of the style of fiction is the study of "different forms of storytelling and the interaction of the story with dialogical parts", solving the problem of "speech character traits of the image of the characters". The narrator pays great attention to their language in order to embody the image of the characters. Therefore, the power, charm, meaning, beauty or the speech of people from different professions and social circles is clearly seen in the anecdote. The characters pointed out in the speech become more specific in the actions and attitudes of the characters. The anecdote also begins with an exposition or narration that introduces the listener to a world of strange laughter in the first place.

KEYWORDS: Anecdote, Dialog, Composition, Combination, Folklore, Monologue, Image, Observer.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the principles of the composition of anecdotes is, in essence, a special reflection of the endless human experience, the result of a new artistic understanding of the object perceived in practice. Compositional principles are the main ways of development, emergence and formation of artistic structure. However, any complex event usually consists of simple compounds. Their structure and wide ranging relationship can lead to certain changes in the elements of the structure, and sometimes even to the transition of this structure to a new quality. [1]

Researchers of the art of different folklore genres usually distinguish four types of forms. With the help of one of them, the composition of a work of art emerges from the succession of two or three, or from the combination of all four forms. Thus, similar phenomena are referred to differently by researchers: shapes, elements, components. They fairly define storytelling, monologues, and dialogues as forms of composition. This is natural because they are the ones who lead in the texture of the work of art. [2]

The other composition – the smaller ones – plays a much smaller role in the composition of various folklore genres, if not secondary. They are therefore defined as structural elements.

In the composition of folk anecdotes can be found the following forms of structure: monologue, dialogue, narrator's story (speech) and its subjective judgment. [3]

First of all, it should always be remembered that anecdotes are an ancient genre that has gone through various historical periods. Therefore, in its composition, the structural forms may be combined in different ways. Sometimes not all of them are typical of a joke. Secondly, in terms of the selection of the object depicted in the anecdote and the acceptance of the anecdotes by the object, each of their constituent forms is similar. But this does not mean that the "art" of anecdotes is weak. It should be noted that the terms we use in the analysis of compositional forms are derived from proponents of the structural method. Many publications of the results of structural analysis, which also express their views on the forms of composition, are known. While applying the concept of "style" to folklore, we need to clarify some things. Although researchers have different approaches to the interpretation of this concept, they recognize individual, subjective expression in style. Therefore, when it comes to a work of folklore, the question arises as to whether it is correct to apply the concept of "style", given that it is well known that a subject is not a creation. Speaking of the style of folklore, we do not mean the author's style, but the characteristic narrative style of a work of a genre, the flow of speech, the ways of connecting different parts and organizing the plot, the ways of depicting characters. [4]

It should be noted that the concept of the methodology of fiction can often be applied in folklore as well. At the same time, of course, it is always necessary to take into account the nature of folklore, its difference from fiction. One of the main directions in the study of the style of fiction is the study of "different forms of storytelling and the interaction of the story with dialogic parts", solving the problem of "speech character of the image of the characters". Our focus is on the relation of narrator speech and characters speech, the nature and structure of dialogues, monologues, and ways of conveying foreign speech. [5]

"The question of the structure of dialogue, its function in an individual-style prose work, and the relationship of rules, methods, and principles of action with narrative speech forms is one of the main problems in the study of fiction style," he said.

We will consider anecdotes in Uzbek folklore in this direction. Here the essence of dialogues, monologues, narrative methods in forms that are smaller than the genres of fiction does not change. [6]

In our time, the presence of an author in any source of anecdote is rightly recognized. First of all, someone weaves a joke. As soon as he tells a joke to one or more listeners, the process of verbal spread begins, and it can last for centuries. There may also be a spreading process in writing in parallel with this process. In a society where not all people are literate, the presence of written texts did not prevent oral transmission, but it is known that these two processes interacted in different ways. During such events, the first form given to the anecdote by the author changed sometimes more, sometimes less, than the spread. So new options have emerged. As a result, independent, completely different variants of the same anecdote emerged.

The person who distributes the jokes in writing or orally creates a new version of it. We call him the narrator of this option. The task of the narrator is different from the task of the author, he

does not weave a joke, but tells the story on his own, making the necessary changes to it. So it is necessary to distinguish him from those who tell the anecdote without change. Without changing the anecdote you hear from another source, the person writing it in their own words will not create a new option. He only gives a written version of the anecdote that has reached him. We call him an editor who basically regulates language and style. [7]

It is known that collectors sometimes even edited. They tried to correct the language of the anecdotes, bringing some details to the standard of their time.

Undoubtedly, in some cases they reworked the anecdotes and thus acted as narrators.

The last and main link of this system is the translator. It can be said that a conscientious translator creates a written original edition in his own language. If he allows some cuts, then so will the editor. If its translation is too vague, changing important aspects of the original, it acts as a narrator creating a new variant.

Anecdotes are an example of storytelling in the form of an objective story of events and the movement of characters from the outside. There is no "author" retreat in the anecdotes, nor is there any explanation as to how the characters move or what happens to them, the anecdote is a story in the form of a third person story. But the narrator's apparent indifference to the events of the anecdote is deceptive. He always reveals his subjective attitude in the protagonists and the events being narrated, even if he does not express them directly in the work of the characters. The anecdote is told according to the narrator's reaction to what is happening. [8]

It is at the intersection of the objective story and the subject's attitude to it that the peculiarities of the anecdote style emerge. In this sense, the "Blind Judge" anecdote characteristic.

Afandi qassoblik qilmoqchi bo`lib, qo`yini so`yib bozorga olib chiqdi, lekin go`shtini hech kim so`ramadi. Kechqurun qassoblar ketib, bozorda Afandining yolg`iz o`zi qoldi. Atrofiga bir gala qassoblikning itlari to`plana boshladi. Afandi ularning orasidagi katta, bir ko`zli it bilan gaplashadi va uni "Ko`r qozi" deb ataydi. Biroq shu shahar qozisini ham "Ko`r qozi" deyishar ekan. Afandining it bilan muomalasidan shu qoziga sha`ma qilingani aniq sezilib turadi.

- Ko`r qozi, deyman, och ko`rinasiz-a, yoningizdagi sheriklaringiz ham och bo`lsalar kerak. Albatta, yonlaringizda pullaringiz ham yo`qdir, - deydi Afandi va go`shtlarni itlarga nasiyaga ulashib beradi. Uch-to`rt kun o`tgach, Afandi haligi itni quvlab, "hay, ko`r qozi, pullarimni bermaysanmi", deb bir darvozaga kirib qolsa, ittifoqo shu uyda shahar qozisi pinhona ishrat qilib o`tirgan bo`ladi. Afandi o`zi bilmagan holda qozini jinoyat ustida qo`lga tushiradi. Shoshib qolgan qozi qancha pul edi, deb yonida bor-yo`q pulni Afandiga berib qutuladi.

In order to embody the image of the characters the anecdote teller pays great attention to characters' language. Therefore, the power, charm, meaning, beauty of the speech of people from different professions and social circles is clearly seen in the anecdote. The signs pointed out in the speech become more specific in the actions and attitudes of the characters. Character speech clearly expresses his character trait. In other words, the eloquent, sarcastic, humorous means of artistic expression in Efendi's speech define his sharp-witted, eloquent, curious nature. Wherever and under what circumstances the narrator introduces effective anecdotes into the anecdote, where possible, he or she enhances the emotional moments necessary for that place, taking into account the circumstances of the time being told.

One of the features of the narrator's speech is the use of archaisms in the collection of "Ancient gentleman's anecdotes", which characterize the speech of the Uzbek intelligentsia in the twentieth century. In these and other collections, too, most of the archaisms are Arabic and Persian terms related to religious concepts. Such terms are very common in the speech of the protagonists, but they are used to the extent that the norm is not violated. Basically, words and phrases used by both ordinary people and intellectuals were used. [9]

Basically, words and phrases used by both ordinary people and intellectuals were used.

Afandining xotini biror voqea bo'lganini eshitsu, "ana, men aytmabmidim", deb qo'yardi.

Bir kuni Afandi shoshilib keldi-da, hazillashib:

- Xotin-xotin eshikning oldidagi katta xarsang toshni eshak yeb qo'yibdi, - dedi.

- Ana, men aytmabmidim...

- Biljirama! Hech zamonda eshak xarsang toshni ham yeydimi? Men senga bu odatingni tashlagin, demabmidim?! - dedi Afandi.

- Ana, xuddi shunaqa deysiz deb aytmabmidim...[3]

At the beginning of the story in anecdote the gentleman jokes, imagining what his wife will say. But in the next incident, he finds himself in an awkward position, unable to find an answer to his wife's words.

The second subject is the listener, who is on the opposite side of the protagonists. The listener is not immediately aware of what is happening. Throughout the work, the level of information in it increases, the opportunity to react to events increases. But he is only a passive observer. The listener perceives the meaning of the sentence, while at the same time waiting for the continuation of the thought and event. In the process of waiting, hi. As you listen to the text, the amount of information from the listener to. Once the listener was aware of most of the information the speaker knew, he or she was able to interpret the meaning of the sentence or words he or she heard on his or her own.

The sentence, from episode to episode, increases. Between the protagonists and the listener is a third subject-narrator. The narrator, unlike the listener, is aware of all the details of the story from the beginning.

At the same time, he also describes the story as what the protagonists look like. He has the right to change the course of events. But we must not forget that the opinion of the narrator cannot be a claimant to the absolute truth. Because he, like the listener, is just an impartial observer. The fact that his statement is not true may distort it.

The anecdote begins with an introductory-exposition or narrative speech that first takes the listener into a world of strange laughter. However, if we start the analysis with another structural combination-monologue, we will not make a mistake. Needless to say, the term has several meanings relative to the anecdote. The most important is the oral story of the anecdote. In this sense, the monologue is related to each form of the structure separately, but in a similar general view it should also be taken as a superstructure. Recently, the theory of folklore style has been evolving. Some experiments have been attempted to observe the interrelationship between the narrative style and" The components of a similar stylistic structure, 'writes V.Anikin,' belong to

the monological story, and the monologue comes from the narrator the artistic possibilities of the forms of structure. The traditional style chosen by him is always absorbed in the story and gives originality to the concrete method of depiction, narration, dialogue-scene, speech replicas".

An example of this is the "Soup of the Soup" anecdote. By its very nature, this anecdote is a monologue-like story like the others. The gentleman was glad to be his guest one night " (speech justifying the action of the event). " A week later, the same hunter came again and knocked on the Master's door. Efendi sent as a guest this time as well "(the result is an ongoing action story)." A week later, five or six of Efendi's jokers came to Efendi as guests " (The rest of the story is just changing over time). I asked them, "Who are you?" They said, "We will be the friends of the rabbit you brought." The gentleman said, "Very well," and sent them off with a show of hands (separate speech remarks in the story)" As they are embedded in the story, the monologue-story embraces them.

In Uzbek folk anecdotes, the internal monologue is not very noticeable, but it is clear enough that it is used in some anecdote motifs and plots. Apparently this phenomenon is not explicitly mentioned in the anecdotes, but was introduced by later narrators. The emergence of an inner monologue is a reflection of the growing trend of mental imagery. In such anecdotes, the conflict between the characters is characterized by a special tension, a mental tension. Understanding the image becomes complicated. Therefore, the speakers emphasize the need to use an internal monologue.

In doing so, no doubt, the narrator's style of narration, in which the characters think about the situation that has arisen, draws on an epic-spiritual style.

Thus, the monologue has several practical compositional directions in the anecdotes and is distinguished by its versatility. It is one of the special forms of communication of anecdotes. Only through it can interaction. Uzbek folk anecdotes are dominated by two different methods of depiction. The first method is storytelling or narrating, and the second is dialogue.

In other words, narrative and dialogic speech are key components that reflect the linguistic and stylistic features of anecdotes. It should be noted that in anecdotes, dialogue is usually used within the text throughout the story.

As long as the anecdotes are distinguished by sufficiently simple plots and compositions, a concise way of telling the story is involved. Without stretching the story, the anecdote character reveals a piece of the story he is creating with his actions in front of the narrator.

Although the dialogue belongs to more genres of drama, the anecdote does not exclude the 'service' of dialogic speech. It is because of the dialogue that the events in the anecdote escalate, and because of the dialogue, the actions of the primary and secondary characters are logically connected and achieve integrity. It is the dialogic discourse that to some extent reveals the character, purpose, and mission of the participants in the anecdote. Dialogue is more important than revealing moral characters, triggering events, overloading the word with meaning in determining the dynamics of the plot.

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. The dialogue is made up of a series of repetitions of the interlocutors. Replicas vary in size, syntax, and communicative orientation. They can consist of a single word, approaching a monologue as well — a monologue replica, or moving on to a monologue.

In most cases, replicas are given in the form of excerpts. Sometimes the authors combine a quotation with an adjective. Such dialogues are clearly different from the appearance of the author's story. Dialogues can be given in the form of assimilation sentences, in which they merge with the author's story and are not revealed at a glance. [10]

Dialogue is a major part of fiction composition. The distinctive features of the dialogue are organized first and foremost are the communicative types of sentences that make up a dialogue that differs from the author's story in terms of syntactic structure and intonation: the different ways in which the author connects the cues through his comments and story.

Features of the dialogue structure include the number of its participants. As a general rule, a dialogue is a pure dialogue if it involves two people, or if there are many participants. But N. Piksarov proposed to divide them into terseds, quartets, quintets and call them general ensembles. There are more pure dialogues in anecdotes. This is understandable in terms of the content of the work. Even if a group of people is portrayed, a league of two or three of them makes up the dialogue. [11]

The concept of dialogue construction includes the amount of replicas that make it up. Their minimum number is two, sometimes three or even four. In anecdotes, the maximum number of replicas can go to the average (two, three dialogues). Sometimes the dialogue appears in two short remarks depending on the content. These remarks are part of the author's story and complement it. Even then, it can be considered complete in terms of subject matter. [12]

“Mahallaga yangi kelgan imomni Afandiga bir kishi rosa maqtadi: Shuning

- Juda aqli ko`p odam...

- To`g`ri, imomlar aqlini juda kam ishlatadi, - dedi Afandi. –uchun kallasi aqlga to`lib qolgan bo`lsa ajab emas”.[3]

In these two remarks, the qualities of the neighborhood imam are contrasted. These remarks are important in that they describe the imam and clarify the attitude of the neighbors towards him.

Some dialogs can be conditionally converted to a pure dialog. Because in this case the replica will be aimed at two or more people at a time.

“Afandi darhol eshakdan tushdi, o`g`lini ham tushirdi, odamlarga qarab:

- Mana shunday qilsam, malomatdan qutulamanmi? – deb eshagini opichib oldi”.

“- Iy-yi! – deyishibdi odamlar. – Bundan o`n yil burun ham, qirqqa kirdim, deb edingiz. Yana, qirqqa kirdim, deysiz...

- Ey, nodonlar! – debdi Afandi. – Xudo – bir, gap – bir, er so`zidan, sher izidan qaytmas degan maqolni bilmaysizlarmi?”.[3]

Anecdotes do not contain complex replicas that combine several themes and illuminate them. Similarly, there are no large-volume monologue-replicas that open a topic and have a sufficiently independent meaning.

Thus, its notion of a communicative-semantic orientation to the concept of dialogue structure is that one of the forms of foreign speech is a mode of expression; the number of participants in the

dialogue, the number of replicas that make up the dialogue; properties of replicas; showing all or part of the participants in the dialogue.

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LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF WORD MEANING

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00022.2

ABSTRACT

The article deals with connotative meaning varies in different languages, in particular, the role of words acquired from English in the formation of linguistic vocabulary. There is a complex and infinitely ongoing relationship between the linguocultural background, the model, and the conceptual image, that is, the understanding of the world within a particular language and the general worldview.

KEYWORDS: *Phenomena of the World, Conceptual Worldview, Linguistic, Assimilation, Connotation.*

INTRODUCTION

Objective events and, such as night, day, seasons, time, being, are understood in the same way within all languages. Assimilations, in other words, can realize the conceptual world in a different way than the semantic volume in one language compared to another. For example, the word one in English serves primarily as a quantitative indicator: One for all, all for one.

In the Uzbek language, the word has a slightly broader connotation (in the sense of quantity, to put one's head on a pillow, to beat two crows with a stick, a bucket, a coin, a piece, a shirt;

In comparative analysis, connotative meaning varies in different languages. For example: the words dog, zoo have a positive connotation in English. However, in the Uzbek language, more negative meanings are used in an exaggerated way. For example, in Uzbek, to look after a dog, to lie down, to stand up, to sacrifice a dog, the dog came, he does not know the owner of the dog.

Understanding the world embodied by assimilations is a time-consuming process that can take the lives of several generations in human history. Our knowledge of the world is very relative. The properties of the pre-text that we do not perceive remain a puzzle to us. Absolute knowledge does not exist, because things and events, the relationship between them continues indefinitely, man understands, perceives, sees, feels, thinks, receives information, compares, draws conclusions about the world around him with his mind [1].

The conceptual worldview is important for human life activities. Throughout his conscious life, man repeatedly refers to, uses, accepts, contributes to, and perfects the categories of conceptual worldview [2].

The formation of a linguocultural background or worldview is a long historical process. He has come a long way from the primitive archaic stage to the modern scientific stage. In the distant

past, our ancestors were far from the current scientific theory of the world and its creation. The mythological worldview of different peoples is an example of this.

M.Khalikova says there are several types of worldviews formed on the basis of linguocultural knowledge;

- Worldview formed through the personal experience of each person;
- Linguistic worldview formed within a particular language;
- a conceptual worldview that is unique to all individuals.

The national character of the worldview, as noted above, is related to its limitation within a particular language. The metaphors, stereotypes, and standards that permeate every linguocultural community lead to a feature that is unique to only one language. For example, good knowledge is expressed in Uzbek, Czech and French as "knowing like five paws", "knowing like one's own pocket", "knowing like one's own boots".

Thus, there is a complex and infinitely ongoing relationship between the linguocultural background, the model, and the conceptual image, that is, the understanding of the world within a particular language and the general worldview [3].

According to VA Zvegintsev: "The process of cognition is the activity of thought, which is aimed at creating an internal model of the world given by experience in the mind. Here, language objectifies this model in the process of communication activity, making it the basis of communication. The semantic meaning of assimilations arises as a result of the act of thinking. Through it, a person connects this or that with his inner world, and through language, he communicates with other people's inner models. In this way a linguistic model of the world observed in this or that language emerges [4].

Where there is no historical or factual material, some researchers claim that "man first linguistically systematized the experience he gained by observing and seeing beings," trying to prove this idea as mythological material available in world languages as well as material from underdeveloped languages. The model of scientific perception, which is closely related to the knowledge of objective being, consists of a transitional stage, followed by the artistic expression of being, which indicates that language is fully formed. Referring to history should serve as one of the arguments used in these cases to confirm or reinforce the general idea [5].

In this case, language must manifest itself as the creator of its own linguoculturological model, and as a result it must become an independent force of 'linguistic cognition'. This does not correspond to the assertion that the original judgment, that is, the material form of consciousness. The subjective nature of language becomes the decisive force of knowledge, and its structure turns out to be immanent, essentially hereditary, innate. Here, information is focused on the task of creating and transmitting thoughts, knowledge about an objective being. The language system itself contains this linguistic commonality that emerges in the process of knowing existence. The system of concepts expressed in language expresses such a complex relationship of concepts that their complex use allows to convey the content of human thought in different ways, that is, using simple and descriptive definitions. This is the peculiarity of language, that is, language is a tool for the formation of thought, language can be not only a means of storing knowledge, but also a way of expressing it with the dynamics of its

development. From a semantic point of view, different national languages are different variants of the nominal structure of "universal concepts", a potentially unique universal culture - a whole of civilization [6].

It would not be so correct to regard the Assimilations, which manifest themselves as a system of self-regulating, two-sided characters, and other linguistic elements which serve to form and convey thought in its complex application as a "linguistic image of being." Knowledge creates the image of the world, not language.

If this is approached more strictly, the presented image can only be created using the ideal full text, i.e. universal language. The conceptual systems of national languages cannot be simplified in terms of the "correctness" of the results of knowledge. These systems are considered to be different variants of a single universal human language, and their content is historically flawless [7].

In this regard, attempts to compare individual linguistic phenomena isolated from different languages to solve the lingvoculturological problems of the Assimilations cannot be considered methodologically correct. Here, basically, there are two controversial aspects that make it difficult for not only an expert who has studied the problem in depth, but also an ordinary reader to feel it. These are:

- a) An attempt to compare assimilations directly with existing things in a material being, rather than with a system of concepts;
- b) the analysis of this or that Absorption in the language outside the language system, in other words, the compensation for the close interdependence of lexical, grammatical and other means prevailing here due to the lack of scope of the complex mechanism of language in the analysis is completely ignored.

The first discussion leads the authors to the conclusion that "there is a lingvoculturological model of the world". In fact, the linguist had to show the peculiarities of concrete forms in a general language system capable of expressing any concept.

The second argument distorts the essence of language, denying that language can be analyzed as a whole system, in which only certain parts of language are systematically analyzed and compared to other languages without any basis, when used in English text. translated into Uzbek means that the Uzbeks have not been able to comprehend this concept, or that Uzbek perception and thinking have never encountered it before.

When comparing some of the meanings of Assimilations in two or more languages and observing inconsistencies in meanings, linguists come to the "universal" conclusion that "the conceptual apparatus of peoples who speak different languages is different."

The national specificity of the semantic content of linguistic units does not exclude the possibility of the emergence of complex semantic complexes in word structure, sentence and text structure, which may also be similar in different languages according to the scope of meaning expressed by these complexes. Due to the objectivity of the conceptual form of perception, the national identity of the semantic side of language cannot be a source for the subjective element of the cognitive process [8].

Another aspect of the level of civilization of language semantics is related to the specificity of motivation in the choice of sound form in the process of language development, as a result of which even in similar groups of meanings "internal form" forms different boundaries. gives The fact that the sound composition remains the same in different languages is thought to indicate that the differences are in different directions and that this external similarity is creating an 'additional specific meaning'. For example, the English head - the front of the ship - the nose; head - the cap of the nail; head - the top of the milk, cream. This subjective property in linguistic senses does not apply to the exact expression of the denotation itself. In all cases, the corresponding physical event is determined by the sign of one of its signs. The choice of this symbol depends on the specifics of the English or Uzbek language [9].

The national and subjective facts of language, which are closely related to etymology, cannot refute the general idea that "the relationship between the elements defined in all languages is given the same". Thus, just as there is no need to oppose the inclusion of purely sensory knowledge as additional elements in the conceptual model of the world, it cannot be agreed with the idea that sensory information in language is added to the rational elements of language in the conceptual model and linguoculturological model of the world. [10]

"The basis of the conceptual model of the world is the information given in concepts and the basic information in the linguistic model of the world, which is the knowledge available in words and phrases in specific spoken languages. [11]

According to the Sepir-Wharf hypothesis, the additional national subjective information brought about by the lexical model of language is incorrectly equated with the specific information brought by language to the linguistic landscape of the world, because the lexical model of language has been associated not only with lexical but also grammatical aspects. Therefore, the information expressed by grammatical means cannot be excluded from the information entered by the Assimilations. [12]

Many researchers repeatedly refer to lingvoculturology and the Sepir-Wharf hypothesis. Well-known scholar E. Lenneberg, concluding his discussion of the experimental study of the Sepir-Wharf hypothesis, was compelled to conclude that "there is very little evidence of a violent judgment on word-knowledge" [13].

The results of experiments conducted in this field also show that the Sepir-Wharf hypothesis does not correspond to reality in its classical form [14].

National identity should be sought not in the linguistic image of the world, but in the specificity of human cognitive activity, which is closely related to various geographical, historical, production-related and many other factors [15]. It should be noted that the logical and philosophical analysis of the problem of national identity of language and its lingvoculturological model in relation to the human worldview remains quite speculative, does not help to draw any clear conclusions from the theoretical study of the problem of national language. But psycholinguistic analysis of speech confirms the specificity of language as an isomorphic process of consciousness. But it does not prove that language plays a dictatorial role in thinking. [16]

In such cases, the various hypotheses that often arise in the process of translating from one language to another, as well as the loss of the "psyche" of language in translation, are often cited as evidence of the above hypothesis. [17]

All of them are methodologically incorrect, because the method of proof cannot be applied to language, and because the information given at the entrance and at the exit belongs to different layers and scales, it contradicts the basic logical rules for the correctness of judgments. For example, the fact that there is an article in German does not mean that Germans accept objects according to some gender-related features. [18]

The Uzbek word for "hand" is the English word for "hand," "arm," and the Uzbek word for "pigeon" and "musicha" is the same word for "taube" in German. should not lead to the conclusion that it cannot be distinguished from one another. Because in practice, the Germans do the same as the Uzbeks do the difference between pigeons and music. The fact that the word "know" in Uzbek is given with the German verbs "wissegn" and "kennen" does not mean that Germans know more than Uzbeks, or that they understand different types of knowledge. Which of the following determines the nature of the relationship between language and thinking? Language or thinking? - causes many to answer "thinking" in answering the question. [19]

The conclusion from the comparative analysis is that both language and thinking have their own logic, and this logic distinguishes languages from one another. The thinking among the peoples is the same, its logic is the same. The language of the peoples is different and the logic of the language in them is also different. Logic determines word choice. Logic is defined by thinking. So, thinking is primary.

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ACADEMIC INTERNAL SUPERVISION AS A CORRELATE OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF GCE(O/L) IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT IN SRI LANKA

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00019.2

ABSTRACT

Understanding the impact of academic internal supervision on students' academic achievement of GCE (O/L) results is important in determining effective and valid performance for secondary schools in Sri Lanka. The study examined the relationship between academic internal supervision and students' academic achievement in secondary Schools. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between internal supervision and students' academic achievement in secondary schools. In this study was a design survey method and ex-post facto was used and directed at the population of secondary students in the Batticaloa district of Eastern Province in Sri Lanka. The population consisted of the principals and teachers in secondary schools in this district. The stratified random sampling techniques were used to select the school and teachers. Thirty (30) schools of IAB, 1C, and Type 2 schools and 810 teachers were selected from this research area. The research instruments, academic supervision questionnaire format titled supervision questionnaire; it's to measure the process of supervision with teacher responses about the classroom activities. And G.C.E (O/L) results for a period of five years (2016 – 2020) were used to collect data from the sampled schools. The data analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation and hypothesis were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between academic internal supervision and students' academic achievement ($r = 0.457, p < 0.05$). Therefore to achieve quality learning that will improve the academic achievement of students, it important that as academic internal supervision are put in place that will ensure teachers, students, and management guided toward the desired goals and objectives of the schools in terms of students quality output. Based on the findings, the researcher recommended that the school principals should put more efforts on academic internal supervision so as to improve instructional tasks of teachers and students' to enhance students' academic achievement in secondary schools. School principals should ensure constant feedback and periodic review that is; compare students' academic achievement with the set goals in order to improve the teaching and learning process.

KEYWORDS: *Academic Internal Supervision, Students' Academic Achievement, GCE(O/L) Examination And IAB, 1C And Type 2 Schools.*

INTRODUCTION

Academic internal supervision in the school is currently experiencing various problems. Supervision preparation problems are related to: lacking of supervision plan, lacking of holistic and systematic planning, and lacking of analysis in current conditions or requirements. While supervision operational problems are included: lacking of supervision cooperation, lacking of knowledgeable and skillful supervisors, and lacking of feedback to supervisees. Problems in evaluation are included: lacking of ongoing supervision and monitoring in a systematically and continually manner. Whereas, supervision is to continuation of a system based on the participation of all parties involved. This is a procedure in management of academic for controlling quality in education.

Supervisors should ensure that teachers are utilizing information from a variety of valid and appropriate sources before they begin planning and teaching lessons. Teachers should use different techniques of teaching methodology considering students background, academic levels, and interests, as well as other data from student's records to a certain academic needs and to facilitate planning for appropriate initial learning. The overall education system should be supported by educational supervision in order to improve the teaching-learning process in general and learner's achievement in particular (UNESCO, 2007).

Working for students' progress towards the established standards and facilitate the planning of various types of instruction are the main tasks of internal supervisors. Internal supervision plays a crucial role in achieving the overall objectives and goals of education in the strategy of attaining quality education, focuses on teacher's professional growth to enhance the instructional practice in schools and to bring about the desired change of learning achievement for the students. In line with this, UNESCO (1999) indicated that internal supervisory practices are significant for individual teacher's professional development, school improvement and satisfaction of public demands. To this end, internal supervision should be well planned and organized to accommodate the central interest of teachers, students and the society. According to the view of Goble and Porter (1977), internal supervision is vital for the continuous professional development of teachers and the overall enhancement of quality education.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The role of supervision, especially, at the basic level is very important in the entire educational process. According to Glickman (1995) [1], supervision influences effectiveness and efficiency among personnel in the school and their systems of operation in the teaching learning situation. He was of the view that supervision focuses on the improvement of instruction in whatever subject hence, headteachers and supervisors must actively participate if educational goals are to be achieved. Musaazi (1985) [2] also sees the inevitable role of academic supervision in schools and declared that supervision is primarily concerned with actions taken to ensure achievement of instructional objectives. Glickman, Gordon and Gordon (1995) see supervision as a glue of a successful school. According to them, supervision as a function in the school draws together the discrete elements of instructional effectiveness into a whole school action. Burton (1988) however, says that supervisory role in the school is mainly to evaluate the effectiveness of the instructional programme.

A number of writers have expressed their views on the effects of supervision on teaching and learning. Clickman (1995) [3] is of the view that, supervision influences the effectiveness and

efficiency among personnel in the school and their systems of operation. He is therefore of the view that supervision should focus on the improvement of instruction in order to achieve the desired result. Neagley and Evans (1980) [4] also agree that supervision makes the work of the teacher more effective through such things as improved working conditions, better materials for instruction, improved method of teaching, preparation of courses of study and supervision of instruction through direct contact with the classroom teacher.

The works of Ashta and Webb (1986) [5] cited in Sergiovanni and Staratt (1998) concluded that a supportive school climate is one important contribution to a teacher's sense of efficacy. Improving schools by helping teachers to reflect on their practice, to learn more about what they do and why, to strive for improvement, to share what they know with others and to strive to improve their practice is at the heart of what supervisors do. Peretomode (2007), suggests that the purpose of internal academic supervision in schools is to directly influence the behavior of teachers and the teaching processes employed to promote students learning, to ensure that each individual teacher within the school system has been performing the duties of which he was scheduled and to cooperatively develop favorable climate for effective and learning.

Tua (1998) [6] stated that the greatest problem militating against educational achievement is the urban/rural disparity in the distribution of trained teachers, distribution of materials, inadequate facilities, and low moral of teachers and lack of supervision. Again he said, many parents in the rural areas are not able to make any meaningful contribution to the improvement of facilities in the schools

Statement of the Problem

There is concern about the secondary school objectives because of doubt that many school principals give little attention to internal academic supervision of instructional activities. Informal discussions by the researcher with some stakeholders in Batticaloa district suggest that students from government schools in the district do not perform well in national examinations due to ineffective internal supervision of teachers by school curriculum committee. This assertion from the stakeholders that the poor performance of students is as a result of ineffective supervision by committee is not verified, but the fact remains that many students perform poorly in national examinations. Could the poor achievement level be attributed to the ineffective internal supervision by school curriculum committee in Batticaloa district secondary schools? This situation has become a matter of concern to stakeholders in the education sector and the society at large.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study was to find out the influence of teacher's academic internal supervision and students' academic achievement of secondary school students in Batticaloa district.

Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between teachers' academic internal supervision and students' academic achievement in secondary schools in Batticaloa district.

Research Questions

1. Is there is any significant relationship between teachers' academic internal supervision committee and academic achievement secondary school students?

2. What is the level of students’ academic achievement in secondary schools in Batticaloa district?

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive research design of the survey type and ex-post facto was used and directed at the population of secondary students in the Batticaloa district of Eastern Province in Sri Lanka. The population consisted of the principals and teachers in secondary schools in this district. The stratified random sampling techniques were used to select the school and teachers. Thirty (30) school of 1AB, 1C, and Type 2 schools and 810 teachers in which 27 teachers (per school) were randomly selected from the 30 secondary schools sampled were selected from this research area.

Two instruments were used to obtain data from respondents. The research instruments, academic supervision questionnaire format titled supervision questionnaire; it’s to measure the process of supervision with teacher responses about the classroom activities. And G.C.E (O/L) results for a period of five years (2016 – 2020) were used to collect data from the sampled schools. The reliability of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach Alpha Method. The reliability coefficient in a study conducted with 10 secondary school teachers and 5 principals was 0.83. The calculated instrument reliability co-efficient was said to be good and reliable for the study. The research instrument was personally administered directly to the secondary school teachers and principals sampled for the study after obtaining permission to administer the instrument from the principals of the schools. The completed questionnaires were collected, collated and decoded into statistical data and analyzed using mean, standard deviation and Pearson product moment correlation statistics (r) at 0.05 level of significance.

Data Analysis

The data collected in this study were analyzed using descriptive statistics frequency count, percentage, mean score and inferential statistics, hypothesis were analysis using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Research question 1

Is there is any significant relationship between teachers’ internal supervision committee and academic achievement secondary school students?

TABLE 1: ACADEMIC INTERNAL SUPERVISION COMMITTEE DUTIES AND STUDENTS’ ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Variables	N	Mean	SD	r Calculated values	r table values	Significant level
Academic Performance	810	48.36	26.26	0.541	0.40	P<0.05
Academic internal Supervision	810	2.67	0.537			

Sources: Research Study, May 2021

Table 1 shows that, the mean and standard deviation among the views of teachers on academic supervision committee duties in Batticaloa district and also show the level of students' academic achievement. The average of the mean of academic supervision committee indicate that 2.67; an indicated that the level of academic supervision committee duties in Batticaloa district secondary schools was low. It is concluded however from the findings of this study that there is a significant relationship between academic supervision committee and secondary school students' academic achievement in Batticaloa district as r-calculated value is 0.541 (above the table values 0.40) and $P < 0.05$.

Research question 2

What is the level of students' academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools?

In order to ascertain the level of academic achievement of schools under study, data collected on students GCE (O/L) results for a period of five years (2016-2020) for each sampled school were pooled and averaged to the nearest whole number for each school and the average obtained.

Keys:

Passed: 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language (mother tongue).

Failed: Less than 6 subjects without Mathematics and Tami Language (mother tongue).

TABLE 2: LEVEL OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020

S/N	Educational zone (Batticaloa district)	Number of Students	6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language	Percentage	Less than 6 subjects without Mathematics and Tami Language	Percentage
1	Batticaloa	2526	2134	84.48	392	15.52
2	Batticaloa West	1727	1157	69.99	570	30.01
3	Batticaloa Central	1941	1535	79.08	406	20.92
4	Kalkudah	958	724	75.57	234	24.43
5	Paddiruppu	1267	923	72.84	344	27.16

Sources: Research Study, May 2021

Table 2 shows that, the result showed that academic achievement five educational zone in the Batticaloa district was;

1. Batticaloa Zone – Out 2526 students that sat the exam, in the 2016 – 2020 only 2134 (84.48%) pass with 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language while 392 (15.52%) failed.
2. Batticaloa West Zone – Out 1727 students that sat the exam, in the 2016 – 2020 only 1157 (69.99%) pass with 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language while 570 (30.01%) failed.

3. Batticaloa Central Zone – Out 1941 students that sat the exam, in the 2016 – 2020 only 1535 (79.08%) pass with 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language while 406 (20.92%) failed.
4. Kalkudah Zone – Out 958 students that sat the exam, in the 2016 – 2020 only 724 (75.57%) pass with 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language while 234 (24.43%) failed.
5. Paddiruppu Zone – Out 1267 students that sat the exam, in the 2016 – 2020 only 923 (72.84%) pass with 6 simple pass and above including Mathematics and Tami Language while 344 (27.16%) failed.

On the grand total average, 76.39% passed and 23.61% failed from the sampled schools in Batticaloa district. Table 3 shows that, relationship between teachers’ internal supervision and students’ academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools.

TABLE 3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS’ INTERNAL SUPERVISION AND STUDENTS’ ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN BATTICALOA DISTRICT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Variables	N	Mean	SD	r Calculated values	r table values	Significant level
Academic Performance	810	48.36	26.26	0.457	0.40	P<0.05
Teachers internal Supervision	8419	6.43	0.7236			

Correlation is significant at 0.05 levels (2-tailed)

Testing of Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between teachers’ academic internal supervision and students’ academic achievement in secondary schools in Batticaloa district.

In testing the hypothesis, teachers’ responses to teachers’ internal supervision items on the instrument in line with students’ academic achievement was subjected to Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient to shows at Table 3. The result of the test performed indicates that there is a positive and significant relationship between teachers’ internal supervision and students’ academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools ($r= 0.457, p< 0.05$). This implies that the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between teachers’ supervision and students’ academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools is rejected. The positive value is an indication that as supervision of teachers by their supervision committee increases, the academic achievement of students increased.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The study investigated the impact of internal supervision on the students’ academic achievement in GCE (O/L) in Batticaloa district in Sri Lanka. The findings revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between teachers’ internal supervision and students’ academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools ($r= 0.457, P < 0.05$). This implies that the hypothesis which states that, there is no significant relationship between teachers’ internal supervision and students’ academic achievement in Batticaloa district secondary schools is

rejected. The result on regular internal supervision and its bearing on students' academic achievement was significant and in support of National Policy on Education. The result is was also in favor of Ebiringha's (1987) [7] findings which indicated that instructional process and supervision make a difference in secondary school student's performance.

The positive value is an indication that as supervision of teacher by their curriculum committee increases, the academic performance of students improves. This finding agrees with Ogunsaju (2004) [8], who submits that there is need for effective supervision to achieve the set goals in the schools system, but Ijaiya (2008), believes that efficient and effective supervision is dependent on the level of intelligence, capability and experience of the manager to manipulate the situation he finds himself or herself in order to achieve the best for his or her organization. The findings of Ogunsaju (2006) [9] and Osika (2002) in line with the result of this study suggested that school Principal should focus on planning and preparation, lesson presentation, relationship and teacher's personality with reference to planning and preparation during classroom observation. He reiterated that the principal should be particular about the effectiveness of the teacher's communication in his voice, choice of words and speech habits, the teachers' knowledge of the subject and his skills in effecting students' participation in the lesson.

Also, this is in line with the research work of Ezekwensil (2007) [10], who observed that lack of supervision in school had been the bane of education policies; that a system not supervised will not yield the desired result and that when supervision is absent, it leads to ineffective curriculum delivery which often causes poor academic performance of students in secondary schools. This is corroborated with the Akudo (2007) [11], that students' performance depend on how school principals invest their energy in their instruction role, maintain visibility, monitor students' performance, build teachers capacity and coordinate curriculum, promote teachers' academic professional development.

The test on impact of positive/negative remarks by supervisors on teacher's performance was significant. This implies that good comments by supervisors during the supervision process have a measurable bearing in improving the teacher performance in the teaching learning process. The analysis established a significant relationship between supervisory climate and improved teachers performance. The findings further indicated that negative comments by supervisors have an adverse effect on teacher's performance. It reveals that, if teachers develop apathy, negative attitude towards the administrator or supervisor because of his/her harsh method of approach, his/her performance will be lowered and this will affect his performance in the instructional process especially when the supervisor is with him/her. This finding is supported with the findings of Adesola (2005), who observes that, it is only the effective utilization of human resource management variables such as teachers supervision and teachers capacity building that would in turn utilize and improve other resources of education for better performance.

This finding confirmed the statement of the research problem, that there is a falling standard in education due to the retrogression in the academic standard of students in secondary schools. The falling standard of education perhaps requires an effective utilization of human resource as corrective strategy, which would in turn utilize other resource of education to enhance better students' academic performance. This finding is in support of the study outcome conducted by Owadiae (2012) [12], who observed that secondary school students academic performance in

external examination have been low and this is to the dissatisfaction of the general public and the poor performance of students in examinations is always attributed to the level of human resource management by school administrators who are responsible for the coordination and supervision of teachers affairs.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study showed that based on teachers and the principals responses, the practice of supervision by the supervision committee was not up to the expected level yet it was found to impact on students' academic achievement. It was evident that most principals only practiced the specific activities of supervision frequently, rarely or sometimes and a few of them practiced almost always. It was observed that schools with principals who exemplify internal supervision behaviors had students with higher levels of academic achievement than principals who did not. The correlation test showed that academic achievement of the students had a positive correlation with the principals' practice of instructional supervision in almost all the activities. [13-15]

Supervision is critical in the development of any educational program in both developed and developing countries including Sri Lanka. Based on the findings of the study, the research revealed that the education system in Batticaloa district is plagued with multifarious problems notably are students poor performance in GCE (O/L), poor attitude of teachers to work and non-regular instructional supervision of schools as such, the challenges being currently faced by the educational system requires professional approach by experts in the educational field to improve and sustain the education industry in Batticaloa district. [16]

This study affirmed that academic supervision had positive correlation to students' academic performance. Hence, students' academic performance in examination can be attributed to the level of supervision of teachers for effectiveness in secondary schools. Conclusively there is no doubt that achieving quality learning depends largely on effective supervision of teachers which will improve the academic performance of students in schools, this ensure the realization of the desired goals and objectives of secondary education in terms of students quality output. Involving school principal and supervision committee in the linking chain of internal supervision under the guidance and direct coordinator of the principals and vice-principals can assist teachers and improve the quality of instruction and promote improved performance of teaching and learning that is most beneficial to the students. [17,18]

Based on these findings, the author recommends the following as a roadmap for effective application;

1. The school principal should be assigned constitutional roles and responsibilities in the secondary school settings due to the fact that principals and vice-principals are more devoted to administrative and disciplinary matters to ensure good school climate and tone of the school.
2. Principals should supervise, evaluate and coordinate the with supervision committee, instruction process to ensure that it is in line with the set goals. This can be done by meeting with individual teachers to encourage them on the effective use of instruction time and new teaching skills and also with learners to discuss their performance at given times. Principals should be available in the school to both teachers and students. They should visit teachers in

classrooms and Science laboratories to encourage the teachers and ensure the provision of teaching - learning resources.

3. Principals should be more proactive in their day-to-day internal supervision exercise on teachers and students. Government should provide all necessary teaching materials that will promote the teaching standard among teachers.
4. Principals should monitor students' progress by discussing their academic achievement with teachers individually and at classroom level. The principal should also talk with students and teachers about academics and progress towards the set goals. They should visit classrooms to ensure alignment of instruction to the set school academic goals.
5. Checking of professional documents of teachers by principals and supervision committee should be taken serious at all times. Principals should make sure that teachers cover every topic in the scheme of work in line with the time frame. Laissez faire and irregular supervision amongst others must be discouraged.
6. Principal should be incorporated into team of internal supervision in collaboration with in-service advisors to establish trust, acceptability, cooperation and would also serve as morale booster to other colleagues who will easily adhere to needed changes to improve students' academic achievement for good grades in tests and examinations.
7. Trainings, workshops and seminars should be organized for principals, vice-principals and sectional head and class coordinators at the beginning and mid-way of academic session for consistency and effectiveness.
8. Praises and rewards should also be extended to the sectional head while outstanding ones should be recognized publicly for morale booster and continuous service to improving education in its entire ramification.

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**THE NEED TO CREATE THE CURRENT ENERGY RESOURCES AND
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00031.3

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the prospects of using renewable alternative energy sources in our country today, the broad practical work carried out in this regard, including the issues of further improvement of the system, such as the development, distribution, sale, use of renewable energy sources.

KEYWORDS: *Alternative Energy, Traditional Energy Sources, Gelio Complex, Wind Energy, Biomass Energy, Gyro Stance.*

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan has sufficient energy resources for the production of electricity and heat energy, as well as for use in all spheres of industry, agriculture and economy, as well as in social life. Currently, the volume of production of energy resources exceeds the domestic demand by 15-20 per cent. [1]

The rapid development of the energy sector has become a priority direction of the state policy.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has become one of the ten largest oil and gas producing countries in the world. Since 1997 year, 50 billion dollars are invested in the country every year m^3 gas and 8 million tons of oil are produced and occupy the second and fourth places among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Uzbekistan ranks eighth in the world in terms of gas production. [2]

Energy of Uzbekistan has the highest potential in the Central Asian region. In the last 30 years, the Republic has raised 55-60 billion kWh electricity was produced, the production capacity of which grew more than 3 times.

On average, in international scale, the conditional reserves of Uzbekistan have a unique potential of about 14 billion. it has tons of conditional fuel. The volume of hydrocarbon reserves, based on

which, on average, is estimated at the world scale in the Uzbek mineral deposits, amounted to 594 million tons barrel oil and 1,9 trillion m³ is equal to gas. [3]

It can be noted that the balance of total consumption of energy resources in Uzbekistan in the last decade is 84-87 per cent of natural gas, 11 per cent of diesel fuel and 3.5 – 4.4 per cent of coal. It can be seen that the Switch does not meet the energy security requirements optimally in the form of an energy balance. It is known that oil and gas reserves are decreasing in Uzbekistan, as in other countries, it can reach several decades, at the same time coal reserves can reach more than 250 years. In conclusion, taking into account the low role of today's coal in the energy sector of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to be active in order to increase it. Uzbekistan is a country with sufficient energy resources. At the same time, the consumption of natural gas and oil reserves indicates that they can provide for the needs of the country for several decades. But by this period, the volume of electricity consumed can double in the country, that is, 50 billion US dollars. kW, and for its production, conventional hydrocarbon non-renewable energy resources are not enough. Taking into account the necessary changes in the future, it is necessary to think about the development of the so-called renewable sources of energy in the steppe itself. These include solar, wind, atomic and biomass energy. [4]

Given the changes in energy suppliers in the future, the problem of Environmental Protection in the Central Asian region and Uzbekistan, as well as the estimated increase in energy consumption, especially in rural areas, there is no doubt the need to develop renewable energy. [5]

The renewable energy source is becoming more and more popular all over the world in a situation where the energy crisis Reigns. About this, in the book “The World Financial and economic crisis, Ways and measures to eliminate it in the conditions of Uzbekistan” by First President Islam Karimov, it is necessary to implement measures to eliminate the crisis for Uzbekistan and modernize the electro-energy system as one of the reliable ways to reach new heights in the world market, reduce energy consumption and introduce, it was separately noted that the cost of electricity and energy resources depends on how efficiently we can use them. Currently, fossil fuels – coal, oil, natural gas and uranium reserves-are the basis of the world's energy balance. In the current consumption of energy resources, the world's oil reserves can reach 45-50 years, natural gas – 70-75 years, coal – 165-170 years, brown coal – 450-500 years. Given the future development of the economy, the growth of the population and the existing traditional energy supply, the energy supply will increase accordingly. In addition, the use of extracted fuels has a negative impact on the environment. The amount of toxic substances that can be thrown out due to the activity of the energy sector in the Republic is more than 80 percent. [6,7]

Uzbekistan has accumulated considerable experience in conducting scientific and exponential research in the field of alternative energy sources, primarily in the use of solar energy, and has been working on them for several decades. The Republican scientific and Production Association of the Academy of Sciences – Physics – Sun, which has no analogues in Central Asia, has been established and the results of its research have been recognized on a global scale. [8]

Scientific research and experimental design work on the use of solar energy in the creation of low – potential devices for hot water and Heat Supply, photoelectric and thermodynamic

indicators for obtaining electricity, technologies for the synthesis of special materials, thermal processing of materials and structures is carried out, especially actively and efficiently. [9]

The results of the conducted research are used in a wide range of sectors and sectors of the country's economy in practice. For more than ten years, the Republic has been developing hot water supply systems for residential and social objects on the basis of solar water heating devices and using them as an experiment. In the city of Tashkent, Samarkand region and other regions for obtaining hot water are installed gelio devices. The production of photoelectric devices of different capacities is mastered. Many universities and professional colleges are preparing qualified personnel for this field. [10]

The conditions and existing opportunities created in Uzbekistan for the practical use of solar energy serve as the basis for the use of advanced technologies in one area of this region not only in our republic, but also as an area of experience in the whole of Central Asia. [11]

First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 18th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "in his report on the theme" consistent continuation of the way of modernization of our country is an important factor of our progress "...development of small business and private entrepreneurship based on the achievements of Science in the field of the use of alternative energy development we must open a wide way", it is also not surprising that everyone has paid special attention to this issue. [12]

It should be noted that in International Energy practice, as an alternative source in the practice of alternative energy, hydro, solar, wind, geothermal, Earth heat, biomass energies were recognized separately. One of the most promising areas among them is the use of solar energy, without a doubt. According to the well-founded conclusions of influential organizations in developed countries, by the end of 2100 years, solar energy will become the dominant source of energy for our planet. [13]

In this context, the President's decree on measures for the further development of alternative energy sources in 2013 became an important document aimed at bringing the development of our society to a new level, as well as a reasonable step. [14]

The decree clearly defined the legal and material and technical basis for the use of alternative energy sources. In particular, the establishment of the International Institute of solar energy on the basis of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan – physics – solar scientific – Production Association, - Navoi free industrial – the restoration of the joint venture producing 100 MW power photoelectric panels based on the most modern technologies in the economic zone, the construction of a solar photoelectric station with a capacity of 100 MW in the Samarkand region, the promotion of solar and biogas energy producers and users, tax and Customs privileges and advantages, of course, will serve the sustainable development. [15]

As noted in this document, our country has great opportunities to use non-traditional energy sources such as sun, wind, biogas in climatic conditions. Let's say that in the territory of our republic most days of the year are sunny. Such natural conditions are very conducive to the effective use of renewable energy sources. [16]

The professors and teachers of physics and its teaching methods, Thermal Physics and Energy Sciences of our university have been conducting research on the use of non-traditional energy sources, including solar energy for many years. Department experimental variants and models of

various solar devices have been created by experts, research scientists, and have been experimentally – tested successfully. As a result of our long years of research, several options and designs of solar greenhouse fruit – drying devices of different sizes have been developed that are designed to dry fruit products using the hot air flow generated under the influence of solar energy. Once they were experimented, they were recommended to farm farmers for construction and use. In particular, construction works on the basis of estimates of these technologies have been started in a number of farmer farms in Karshi, Yakkabag, Chirokchi and other districts of our region. Considering the final results and the effectiveness of the research work carried out, it should be said that over the past ten years we have been able to carry out scientific research on the basis of grants and economic contracts for coordination of development of Science and technology in cooperation with gelio technical scientists, masters and senior students. In addition, in the field of practical application of scientific research, Karshi, Kasbi, Yakkabag, automated heat accumulators in its districts, solar greenhouse-fruit dryers and gelio limonaries were built and put into operation. [16]

For two years, to develop and research the improved variants of the combined fuel-solar cotton drying device at the Karshi SU's renewable energy sources training scientific center , the autonomous underground heat accumulator solar greenhouse – research on the heat-physical and energy characteristics of the fruit drying device, - research on the physical, energy processes of heating the solar house with an autonomous system and heat accumulator and moderate the temperature regimel, - research on the basis of modern technologies of gelio complex (gelio house, gelio shower and cotton drying, gelio nape drying device) for Farmer Farms is carried out on such topics as scientific research. [17]

In conclusion, the decree of the president on measures for the further development of alternative energy sources encourages everyone to take initiative in order to contribute to the creation and development of alternative energy sources in our country and to bear more responsibility for scientific research and pedagogical work. [18]

The whole world is very interested in the use of non-traditional types of energy. Non-traditional and renewable energy sources, based on technology(NREST), are considered environmentally friendly because they do not emit pollutants into the atmosphere. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the use of small-scale resources, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy is topical. In addition, renewable energy sources can be the only economic, easy-to-reach source of energy for remote, inaccessible districts with suburbs, mountains and existing sources of energy. [19]

In an environment where independence has been achieved, in order to ensure energy, environmental and economic security, as well as in a situation where changes in the activities of the nuclear power industry and the water system are taking place, extensive use of the Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology NREST for the development of the energy sector of the Republic should be a solid factor in the development. [20]

In Uzbekistan, certain steps are being taken to promote the development, political and economic support of the Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology NREST. In practice, NREST there are a number of documents for the use of Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology. In particular, in Article 20 of the law “on the rational use of energy” adopted on 25 April 1997, the legal limit for the general use of NREST Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology was established. In addition, the

complex of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 13, 2009 defined the main role of the use of non-traditional and renewable energy in the program of modernization of electro energetics in ensuring the energy security of the country for 2009-2013 years. A large number of large-scale projects have been implemented in our country by international sponsor organizations and financial institutions, as well as a potential scientific and technological base for the production and service of Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology. In the state policy in the field of renewable energy in Uzbekistan, the industry is developed, at the same time, the experience of a number of developing countries in the use of renewable energy and their scale are taken into account. This shows that the definition of a specific goal and task in the field of renewable energy, as well as state support, contributes to the fact that renewable energy is more competitive than traditional energy production technology. [21-22]

The importance of the use of renewable energy resources in Uzbekistan in this situation is that in addition to hydropower, its resources are now widely used (on an industrial scale). It is also at the stage of the introduction of research, development and experiments on NREST Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology, like all new technologies, and the economic one must be supported legally. [23]

In recent years, monitoring of laws, government decisions and instructions have shown that the current legal and regulatory framework used in the field of NREST in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of processing and additions, supporting the development of economic and financial policies and the use of renewable energy sources, should be expressed in the form of a management mechanism. [24]

The analysis of the use of NREST Energy sources based on non-traditional and renewable technology on a global scale shows that the countries of the European Union, the United States, Japan, China and India have achieved high results in the use of non-traditional types of renewable energy today. More than 2 million solar thermal systems are being developed in the world. In the country of Israel, there are more than 800 thousand solar installations that provide 70 percent of the hot water supply.

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USE OF OUTSOURCING AT ROAD TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES IN THE FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00028.3

ABSTRACT

The article highlights issues related to the use of outsourcing, analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of outsourcing, indicates the possibility of using outsourcing. The concept of outsourcing was developed in 1963 by the electronic information system specialized in information technology outsourcing or IT outsourcing as the principle of a new management strategy. However, outsourcing was the subject of scientific research only in the 1980s and 1990s.

KEYWORDS: *outsourcing, strategy, vehicles, resources, costs, income.*

INTRODUCTION

When forming an innovative economy, prompt economic decision-making is required when solving managerial issues in business. Strong competition forces business leaders to actively use all available technological potential, attract more skilled labor, and introduce innovations without delay.

The concept of outsourcing was developed in 1963 by the electronic information system specialized in information technology outsourcing or IT outsourcing as the principle of a new management strategy. However, outsourcing was the subject of scientific research only in the 1980s and 1990s. Since the middle of the last century, as a result of joint research of economists and practitioners, literature has appeared on the optimal outsourcing strategy, various models, as well as various aspects of the use of outsourcing in a company. Today, outsourcing is a bit more advanced than it was in the 90s, and the concept has changed. [1]

Many works of foreign and domestic authors are covered, including E. Aksenov, E. Anderson, B. A. Anikin, J.-Louis Bravarre, L. A. Vasilenko, Peter Gottschalk, David P. Doyle, M. Donnellan, Edward Yordon, S.M.Kazantseva, S.Kalendzhyan, S.Clemens, Dean Lane, Margaret May, D.M.Mikhailov, T.V.Nikonova, Yu.G.Odegov, W.Ross, A.Rob, Hans Soli -Seter et al. They considered outsourced functions only in terms of business processes or production cycles. In the works of scientists and specialists in the field of management, economics and finance of road transport, for example, A.B. Andreev, A.N. Bessonova, N.P. Veretennikov, S.N. Gonchar, B.M. Lapidus, V.P. .Shabalina and others covered issues related to the introduction and subsequent implementation of outsourcing in road transport.

However, for all the merits of these works, less attention has been paid to the methods and tools used to determine the success of outsourcing at the application stage. This topic, identified in this regard, is relevant and requires appropriate research. [2]

MAIN PART

Outsourcing (external outsourcing (using external sources and resources) is the performance by an organization of certain types or functions of the production activities of another company operating in any area under a contract. Outsourcing allows, through the use of organizational, financial and human resources, to concentrate on activities that do not require attention or aimed at improving the efficiency of the enterprise and the development of new directions.

In Uzbekistan, outsourcing is widely used in such industries and sectors as accounting services, translation services, transportation services, development of computer networks and information infrastructure, advertising services and security. [3]

The development of the economy in the country expands the scope of outsourcing. Outsourcing refers to the use of external resources on a contractual basis, that is, the services of enterprises providing outsourcing services. outsourcing of vehicles - is determined by the correct distribution of tasks in the fleet. Paying too much attention to additional or non-essential features is just pointless. It is most effective to delegate these tasks to others.

The most important advantages of outsourcing, including outsourcing, are the reduction of organizational costs and, at the same time, the improvement of the quality of services. In addition, it does the following:

- The release of part of human resources from their duties and their direction to more useful tasks, which leads to an increase in the quality of the main activity;
- The time and efforts of employees to solve problems with vehicles will be excluded.

Features of vehicle outsourcing. Any business leader who owns a fleet will have a choice: drive their own vehicles or use outsourcing services. No matter how large an enterprise is, if its main activity is not related to transport, it will not be able to understand all the processes of transport service. [4]

Practice shows that in the production process of enterprises using outsourcing, the productivity of the enterprise has significantly improved, which means that incomes have also increased. This is due to the fact that simple, material and human resources are not "scattered", but concentrated on the main activities.

Today, outsourcing is actively used by large and small businesses. The advantages and disadvantages of outsourcing are listed in the table below.

TABLE 1 ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGES OF OUTSOURCING

Advantages	disadvantages
1.Focus on core activities;	1. Loss of control over outsourced tasks;
2. The costs of external resources will be reduced, risks will be reduced due to collective	2. The enterprise has the risk of information flow;

investments; 3. The quality of products will increase; 4. There is no need to have available mobilization tools for investing in secondary activities; 5. Increasing labor productivity by focusing on the core business and efficient use of human labor. 6. Carrying out "team" work using outsourcing, since each specialist has limited knowledge and skills; 7. Using the latest technology.	3. Poor work of the outsourcing organization reduces the quality of products; 4. If cash flow related tasks are outsourced, this results in revenue sharing; 5. Profitability depends on the profitability of the manufacturer.
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Output

Four main economic reasons for switching to outsourcing

1. Cost reduction
2. Converting fixed costs to variables.
3. Effective implementation of activities
4. Reallocation of resources

Outsourcing some functions is a key indicator of cost reduction. This may be due to direct costs, i.e. the main production process and indirect costs. You can outsource some of the cost saving functions and use the services of a specialized organization, and inevitably the specialized organization will have practical experience.

There are two aspects to moving from fixed costs to variable costs. First, additional costs are reduced due to the ready-made infrastructure of another organization (costs for ensuring the activities of its divisions, for example, capital construction costs and wages).

Secondly, there is a redistribution of risks, some of which is transferred to the organization involved. Thus, when concluding outsourcing contracts, payment for the work performed by the relevant organization will depend on specific results. In addition, this organization has the opportunity to reduce commissions for overfulfillment of sales volumes. [5]

Efficient performance of activities ensures professional service by the service provider, regardless of the types of services provided (payment of wages, development of local computer networks, renovation of buildings, etc.). At the same time, cost reduction will depend not only on an increase in the volume of work performed, but also on the use of alternative approaches in organizing such a process.

The redistribution and distribution of resources solves the problem of preserving and increasing the resources that are most important for the company today.

Fleets after Outsourcing:

1. Shipping costs can be reduced by 10-25%.
2. Businesses seek intensive participation in key activities.
3. Transport security will rise to a new level, which will inevitably lead to an expansion of the customer base.
4. Acceptance of letters with complaints from employees of state bodies, in particular, traffic police officers will be suspended.

The use of outsourcing services has proven to be an effective tool for increasing the competitiveness of an enterprise and is widely used abroad.

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THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORK IN THE STUDYING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT A UNIVERSITY

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00032.5

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the importance of independent work and self-education of students of non-linguistic faculties in the process of learning foreign languages in the light of the increased role of language knowledge in modern society and the importance of teacher guidance in the process of students' self-development. The paper reveals the main disadvantages of the organization of independent work of students and considers possible options for its organization, as well as describes the most appropriate areas of independent activity of students for the subsequent formation of their communicative competence, which will allow future specialists to realize themselves in the field of future professional activity.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Language, Communicative Competence, Independent Work, Motivation, Practical Activity.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the modernization of higher education is directly related to the growing attention to teaching foreign languages. High-quality knowledge of a foreign language is an important characteristic for a specialist in any field. Knowledge of two or more foreign languages significantly increases both his prestige and qualifications. The importance of foreign languages is especially important in connection with the development of relations between Russian universities and foreign universities, which is confirmed by various joint programs and projects. There are more languages in the world, it is difficult to determine the exact number due to the lack of definition of individual language forms and types of language. The quality of language training of future specialists depends not only on the university and the teacher. According to numerous methods in the process of teaching a foreign language, theory and practice are impossible without the independent work of students. It can be said that independent work is the basis of the education process. The educational process contains tasks that should be performed by students independently, under the supervision of a teacher, but without his participation. Without the student's independent work on language learning, his self-control and self-esteem, it is unlikely that he will turn out to be a highly qualified specialist capable of improving his knowledge of a foreign language in the future. In the process of independent work, the student must not only master the entire scope of the curriculum, but also acquire general and professional competencies. [1]

The purpose of this article is to determine the role of independent work in learning a foreign language in higher education institutions and to choose the most productive model of the system for organizing independent work. Summarizing all the available experience of teaching a foreign language, it is possible to identify the most effective forms of independent work of students. Independent work is divided into the actual independent work of students and independent work under the guidance of a teacher. [2]

Independent work of students is preparation for current classes, independent study of a given material, homework, projects and abstracts, reports and essays, making notes outside the classroom. That is, the results of students' independent work should be fundamental knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as their own experience in creative and research activities. [3]

Everyone knows that in non-linguistic universities, the number of classroom hours in a foreign language is not enough. It largely depends on the student whether he will study additionally himself or whether he has enough classes in the classroom. But if a student still wants to improve the degree of proficiency in a foreign language, then of course, he has the right to count on the help of a teacher and the teacher's duty is to organize this work. [4]

The teacher today has a unique opportunity to organize and motivate students of different levels. A student of any level should not only actively participate in the educational process, but also learn to be responsible for the quality of their knowledge. Undoubtedly, independent work has a huge potential, which is subject to research. And we need to uncover all the possibilities, logical, emotional and structural, that can contribute to the independent study of a foreign language. [5]

The purpose of teaching a foreign language is to acquire students' communicative competence, which is associated with some difficulties that are influenced by certain factors: Teaching students of different language levels in the same group reduces the interest in language learning among less prepared students. [6]

1. A regulated number of hours can negatively affect both external and internal motivation. If the independent work is built correctly, an increase in interest in the language will also contribute to improving the quality of knowledge.
2. In addition to external motivation, it is necessary to have internal motivation.
3. The right balance between working in the classroom and independent work.
4. Correct, methodically supported organization of work, both in the classroom and outside it.
5. Methodical instructions, hints, links for correcting the work of students.
6. Control and evaluation of independent work performed by the student.

According to the quality of students' self-development, they can be divided into five levels - primary, low, medium, sufficient and high levels. The initial level of self-development is typical for students who have not yet decided on the need for creative development. The low level of self-development is most often distinguished by students who do not have a stable attitude to personal self-development. They have a negative attitude to the need for constant work on their improvement and solving related problems. They are satisfied with the low quality of knowledge. [7]

Students with an average level of self-development are distinguished by some interest in the development of their personality, participating with pleasure in both educational and creative processes. This group of students needs the help of a teacher to generate interest and motivation for self-improvement. [8]

Students with a sufficient level of self-development have a conscious attitude to creative development. Such students are distinguished by their active activity in learning a foreign language, they do not need to be agitated to study independently, but they lack organization. Therefore, guidance is required from the teacher. If a student has a high level of self-development of personality, he has a high creative activity, and he does not just strive for self-development, but does it, realizing the importance of the process of self-development for his future. Such students are constantly engaged in various projects, scientific research, creative activities. [9]

Based on the analysis of works on various approaches to teaching students, it is possible to create a strategy for improving the student's personality based on teaching a foreign language. To implement the strategy, it is necessary: the student's desire for the quality of knowledge, obtaining the highest score as a result; regular work on himself in order to improve; self-control; obtaining information from various sources, including electronic; possession of encyclopedic knowledge; striving for creative activity and independence. [10]

It turns out that the main task of the teacher in terms of independent training is to teach the student how to study properly. A foreign language teacher should be proficient in both languages and have a good knowledge of grammar, syntax and other aspects necessary for teaching a foreign language in order not only to show the similarities and differences between the two languages, but to interest students in a more in-depth study of it. To do this, it is necessary to build their classes so that the student learns to approach any issue creatively, without forgetting about the scientific approach and skills of independent work. Of course, how well the independent work will be organized depends on the teacher. The teacher is obliged to continuously develop himself, studying and mastering modern methods of teaching a foreign language and sharing the knowledge gained with colleagues. Each teacher should have a variety of tasks, tasks and exercises for independent work of students in the "baggage" for conducting classes, which is not limited to the preparation of abstracts, reports and abstracts. It is believed that independent work of students on language acquisition is impossible without the use of active teaching methods. These methods include: writing an essay, designing, using audio and video materials. As well as specialized Internet sites, annotation, reviewing and abstracting. Group work, organization of Olympiads, organization of language clubs and student scientific societies are of great importance. The conclusion suggests that the process of self-education, which is based on the use of innovative technologies, significantly motivates students to complete tasks, activating independent work of students. [11]

Learning a foreign language takes time and effort. It is not enough just to learn the educational material even under the guidance of a knowledgeable teacher. For a high-quality study of a foreign language, considerable time is needed, the correct organization of the student's work, his motivation and personal interest. Otherwise, independent work will not be effective. The student must be provided with all the necessary methodological manuals and motivated to obtain high-quality knowledge in the classroom and independent extracurricular learning of a foreign language. The teacher's organization of independent work should smoothly transition into the

self-organization of the student himself and be accompanied by the necessary consultations and supervision. Basically, language training in most universities is carried out on the basis of a module using innovative programs. With the help of the module, the results of training are monitored, based on a certain control action. For example, a test or a test paper. Many studies have shown that the main advantage of modular training is the construction of the educational process, which makes it possible to effectively manage this process using the rating intensive technology of modular training. It is with the help of modular training that it is possible to achieve the main goal of modern education - the improvement of students through self-development and self-education. With modular training, the student learns self-organization and self-control, that is, most of the time he works independently. Thus, the solution of modular tasks by students forms appropriate self-educational competencies. [12]

Analyzing the modular rating system, it can be argued that such a system can stimulate interest in learning a foreign language, supporting the spirit of competition. For the organization of independent work of students should:

- a) identify a model of learning technology that can increase the level of knowledge needed to complete tasks;
- b) with the help of new information technologies to interest students in doing independent work;
- c) provide students with all necessary teaching aids.

The proposed tasks for self-study necessarily correspond to the knowledge of students and reflect a certain communicative activity. To perform independent work on a foreign language, various Internet sources, including English-language sites, can be used in order to consolidate the student's knowledge of the language. However, the consistency and continuity of the language material should be taken into account when structuring the student's work. Properly organized independent work of a student outside the classroom activates listening skills, grammatical skills, also increasing the quality level of knowledge of a foreign language. As an example, we can consider the following model of independent work:

1. The preparatory part, during which the teacher talks about the task, gives information about additional literature, information for using Internet sources and about possible consultations, if necessary.
2. Directly - independent work. Performing exercises developed by the teacher after watching the training video.

Exercises are selected specifically for the development of memory and imagination, understanding vocabulary and terminology, better perception of English speech and activation of communication skills. It is possible to pass special tests online, as well as to familiarize students with audio and video material that stimulates the performance of classroom work.

3. The final part, when after evaluating the completed independent work in the classroom, appropriate incentives and error analysis, students receive or choose a creative task for independent work outside the classroom. Moreover, independent work can be performed both individually and in pairs, as a group.

This approach to the organization of independent work promotes the stimulation of creative self-development and self-education of the student. The students among whom the surveys were

conducted note that they do not experience difficulties when doing independent work on learning a foreign language with sufficient information received from the teacher. This model is not a standard, as it depends on the specific features of the faculty or course studying a foreign language. And, of course, on the amount of planned classroom time. Motivation is not always enough, some students simply ignore independent work. In some universities, the delivery of independent work is organized using an electronic journal.

Analyzing the experience of independent work, it is impossible not to notice that independent work in learning a foreign language has become simply necessary today. Without joint efforts with the teacher, students will not get the desired results in language proficiency. Performing independent work by students is a specific part of the educational process, which plays a huge role in improving the level of foreign language proficiency. The importance of organizing and managing this part of the process by the teacher is inextricably linked with the need for the student to realize that knowledge of a foreign language plays an important role in his future development not only as a competitive specialist, but also for the overall development of personality.

To master the material on a foreign language in universities of various profiles, in addition to practical classes, that is, classroom work, considerable attention must be paid to independent work, which is a constant consolidation of the studied material during homework and individual work, preparation for presentations. In the course of independent work, the student must become an active participant in the educational process, learn to consciously relate to the acquisition of theoretical and practical knowledge, freely navigate the information space, bear individual responsibility for the quality of their professional training.

Thus, a graduate of a university should master the necessary skills and abilities, however, it should not be forgotten that the success of training largely depends on the methodology of a foreign language teacher in the context of solving specific educational tasks. Learning a foreign language contributes to the development of communicative competence, forms the student's ability to use it as a tool in communication.

The subject of the article is the study of the potential of independent work in teaching students of higher educational institutions.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate and model the system of tasks in the process of teaching a foreign language.

The objectives of the study determined the solution of the following tasks:

- To reveal the structural and logical-emotional possibilities that contributes to the process of self-study of a foreign language.
- To develop a model for the successful development and activation of students' language skills through independent work in the process of learning a foreign language.

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FAIRY-TALE GENRE IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS ARE ONOMASTIC UNITS

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00033.7

ABSTRACT

The most important ideas, the main problems, the plot cores and - most importantly – the alignment of forces that carry out good and evil, in fact, are united in the fairy tales of different peoples. In this sense, any fairy tale knows no boundaries, it is for all mankind.

KEYWORDS: *Fairy Tale, Folklore, Anosmatic Unit, Art, Literature, Tradition, Different Language.*

INTRODUCTION

Folklore studies have devoted a lot of research to the fairy tale, but defining it as one of the genres of oral folk art still remains an open problem. The heterogeneity of fairy tales, the vast thematic range, the variety of motives and characters contained in them, and the countless ways to resolve conflicts really make the task of genre definition of a fairy tale very difficult.

It is well known that the most significant characteristic of the folklore language is the tradition. Folk tales are distinguished by constant laws of construction. In fairy tales, this feature finds expression, first of all, in the use of numerous and diverse traditional formulas that find application both in the speech of the characters and in the description of individual situations and the appearance of the characters. [1]

Traditional formulas are deeply original, contribute to the creation of a bright national flavor and are a rich source of knowledge of the culture of the people.

Onomastics is a linguistic discipline that studies proper names; otherwise, onomatology. The term onomastics is used both in the meaning of "a section of linguistics (a section of lexicology) that studies proper names" and in the meaning of "a set of proper names". However, there is reason to think that onomastics should be considered as an independent linguistic science, and not as a branch of lexicology. [2]

The main object of onomatologists' research up to search for etymology, i.e. determining the origin and meaning of those words from which personal names, nicknames, surnames were formed. She is interested in the universal laws of education, occurrence, use of names. In this regard, highlights the following tasks facing onomastics:

1) Purely linguistic issues: phonetics, form formation, word formation, syntax, etymology of names;

- 2) Historical issues: the age of names and their groups, historical factors that create names;
- 3) Geographical issues: territorial distribution of names and its causes;
- 4) Sociological issues: participation of various social groups in naming;
- 5) Psychological issues: spiritual factors of the formation of names, the attitude of a person to a name.

On this basis, there is a classification of the types of fairy tales, although not completely uniform. So, with a problem-themed approach, fairy tales dedicated to animals, fairy tales about unusual and supernatural events, adventure fairy tales, social and every day, fairy-jokes, fairy-shifters and others stand out. [3]

The groups of fairy tales do not have sharply defined boundaries, but despite the fragility of the distinction, such a classification allows you to start a substantive conversation with the child about fairy tales within the framework of a conditional "system" – which, of course, facilitates the work of parents and educators.

To date, the following classification of Russian folk tales has been adopted:

1. Fairy tales about animals;
2. Fairy tales;
3. Household fairy tales.

Let's take a closer look at each of the types.

The Romanian folklorist N. Roshianu divides all the formulas inherent in a folk tale into three types: initial, medial and final. The division is based on the compositional principle. The formulaic means of a fairy tale text can be considered complex (usually "talking") names of heroes, names of magical objects, constant epithets, comparisons, stable expressions that occur in certain places in the text of a fairy tale, as well as other lexical, semasiological and syntactic stylistic means (repetitions, inversions, parallel constructions, metaphors, hyperbole, etc.). [4]

Traditional formulas are extremely diverse. They pass from fairy tale to fairy tale, conveying well-established ideas about beauty, time, landscape, etc.; depict various phenomena or aspects of fairy-tale reality, emphasize the main properties and functions of the characters; give the narrative color, "fabulousness", in a peculiar way set off fiction and epic harmony of the plot. [5]

The question of what is meant by the traditional formula is inextricably linked with the question of typification of the phenomenon. In this regard, it should be noted that among the most important features of the folklore language, researchers called:

- a) Various kinds of repetitions, from simple lexical, when the same word is repeated inside a piece of text (sentence, stanza), to repetition, almost literally, of whole descriptions, the so-called loci communes (common places);
- b) The use of constant epithets;
- c) The use of constant comparisons;
- d) Syntactic parallelism. In Western folklore, M. Perry gave the formula the following description, which was considered classical for a long time: "a group of words regularly used in

the same metric conditions to express this essential thought". Other scientists have suggested that individual words, which are characterized by vivid formulaic tendencies, should also be considered formulaic: single words, and even separate rhythmic-semantic units, units of poetic speech, as opposed to everyday speech, can be formulaic. Thus, the concept of a traditional formula, in accordance with a set of criteria for its allocation, covers phenomena at all levels of the language – from one word to whole sentences and even paragraphs. [6]

This property of speech can be compared with poetic speech: everyday speech plays the role of a means of transmitting messages and there is relative freedom in choosing both constructions and phrases, any form of expression is acceptable, while artistic speech consists entirely of fixed expressions. The choice of words and their location become important. The expression becomes an integral part of the message contained in it; to some extent it becomes self-valuable. [7]

Examples of traditional formulas in English folk tales are the following: Once upon a time, in the days gone by..., No sooner were the words uttered..., They were happy ever after..., ...a fairer woman than he had ever behaved before...

Examples of traditional formulas in Russian folk tales can be called: "In some kingdom, in some state, there lived...", "There lived ...", "In a certain kingdom, not in our state ...", "For a long time, for a short time ...", "Not soon the thing is done, soon the fairy tale affects ...", "Such a beauty that neither in a fairy tale to say, nor with a pen to describe ...", "They began to live, but to make good ...".

Initial formulas can be distinguished as the most significant. There are two types of initial formulas: time formulas (chronological) and space formulas (topographic).

A characteristic beginning of an English-language fairy tale is the phrases Once upon a time; long ago; in the far-off time, which imitate "real time" in a conditionally fairy-tale context, or denote time "immemorial", typically "absolutely" fabulous. The option in the far off time means something in between the conventionally fabulous and absolutely fabulous. [8]

In the Russian fairy tale, there are usually no definitions of time in the fairy-tale beginning, and the function of "dating" is mainly performed by the past tense of the verb: "once upon a time", "was-lived".

Fairy-tale beginnings of topographic content indicate the place of development of the fairy-tale plot. In Russian folk tales, the place is expressed vaguely. The formulas of space in the beginning are numerous and variable: "in a certain kingdom, in a certain state", "in a certain kingdom, far away from the lands – in the thirtieth state lived-was", "in a certain village", "in a certain kingdom". [9]

Less common are the formulas with which the narrator tries to encourage listeners to participate, to activate their attention, for example, "Can I amuse you with a fairy tale? And the fairy tale is wonderful: there are wonderful divas in it, wonderful miracles", "The old man and the old woman had a bad life", "You know that there are good people in the world, there are worse, there are also those who are not afraid of God, they are not ashamed of their brother." These formulas support the fabulous "invisible" process of communication "narrator-listener" due to the unusual beginning and the presence of a direct appeal to listeners using the pronouns you, you. [10]

In English fairy tales, traditional initial formulas most often contain information that clearly indicates the place of action, which is undoubtedly a significant difference from Russian fairy tales. Accurate topographic information brings the actions described in the fairy tale closer to reality, merges fiction and verisimilitude: Down in the West; On the slopes of Sharp Tor stands; High in a hollow in the Black Mountains of South Wales.

“DUNNAMANY year ago, two chaps what had come from Lunnon – a pleace where all de men be as wise as owls...”. Highlighted in capital letters dunnamany means “I don't know how many”, which instantly refers the reader to events that occurred a very long time ago, but, at the same time, this expression of time can be classified as a conditionally fabulous type.

Attributing the time of action of a fairy tale to a period of one hundred years also serves as a means of creating an indefinite time of action in a fairy tale:

“More than a hundred years since, there lived somewhere near Lizard Point a man...”.

“...In a century gone by there was a farm thereabouts called Pantannas...”.

Nevertheless, often in fairy tales there is a reference of events to a certain time. Proper names (anthroponyms) or well-known spatial landmarks (toponyms) serve this purpose:

“In the reign of King Arthur, there lived in the country of Cornwall, near the Land's End of England, a wealthy farmer...”.

“In days of yore, when this country was governed by many kings, among the rest the king of Canterbury had an only daughter, wise, fair, and beautiful.”.

“Those sounds are but a recollection over oblivion for in one of those palaces lived in olden times a prince of Wales named Tegid with his wife Ceridwen.”.

“Long before Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, there reigned in the eastern part of England a king who kept his Court at Colchester.”.

However, with all the proximity of the fairy-tale plot to any real events, an indication of certain historical events is given only for one purpose: attributing what is happening to distant past times. Given the legendariness of King Arthur himself, this name can also be considered a marker of a non-existent past, that is, an absolutely fabulous time.

The traditional fairy-tale formulas of the beginning in English fairy tales testify to a long-gone time that has no connection with the present, contribute to the realization of the aesthetic, entertaining function of the fairy tale. Unusual fairy-tale formulas show the conventionality of any concretization and rather emphasize the metaphorical localization of the fairy-tale space.

The typological comparative study of the traditional formulas of the English and Russian folk tale contributes to the disclosure and description of the ethno-cultural and universal characteristics of world perception in the cultures under consideration.

Thus, initial traditional formulas are one of the most significant groups of traditional formulas in the compared linguistic cultures, but their implementation in each of the languages has its own specifics. All formulas support a clear compositional structure of the narrative. It can be argued that the plot-compositional elements, traditional formulas and schemes of different folk tales make up a clear hierarchical structure, which, corresponds to the entire poetics of the fairy tale.

Summing up, we note that the consideration of genre as a cognitive model allows us to reach a new level of understanding of the nature of genre and the mechanisms of formation of genre modifications. Genre is present in the consciousness of a linguistic personality in the form of a concept and is a channel through which we perceive the world. We also emphasize that the analysis of the ways of transformation of the prototypical model of the genre in the recipient genre is the least developed section in modern philological science.

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AN OUTLINE OF THE INDIAN RAW SILK PRODUCTION FROM GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00016.7

ABSTRACT

The sericulture industry is an agro-based cottage industry. In rural areas this industry creates income and employment opportunities for millions of people. This industry can be considered as one of the tools for the development of rural economy of developing countries. In view of this possibility, the present paper seeks to focus on the trend of global raw silk production levels and to explain a comparative character of Indian raw silk production trends with global production trends. Secondary data has been used to meet the objectives of this study. Analysis of secondary data by well-known statistical technique reveals the fact that China and India are the largest producers of silk worldwide. China is in the first place and India is in the second place. China produces almost 78% of the world's raw silk production and on the other hand India produces about 18%. Studies from 2010 to 2020 has shown that there is a declining trend in raw silk production in the world. As silk production in China has been steadily declining in the last few years, perhaps for the reason the world's total silk production has also been steadily declining. Over the study period 2010-2020, India occupied a good position in terms of continuous growth of raw silk production. Under these circumstances, India has a bright future ahead of it in terms of increasing global raw silk production.

KEYWORDS: *Sericulture Industry, Raw Silk Production, world raw silk production, trends of raw silk production.*

INTRODUCTION

Modern human civilization is diverse. This variety includes various cottage industries. Which has been going on continuously in human civilization for ages? One of these cottage industries is the silk industry. It is one of the most popular and oldest cottage industries in the world. The silk industry is an industry that is not limited to one country but is spread all over the world. Economically, the importance of this industry is immense, especially in the case of rural development. No conclusive information has been found as to when and where silk originated, but according to the historical data available and the research of various researchers, it is estimated that the silk was originated in China. According to Chinese mythology, silkworms were first discovered around 2640 BC by Si-Ling-Shi wife of the emperor Huang-Ti (Manisha Bhattacharyya, 2015) [1]. Although there is disagreement among researchers on this point. According to many researcher, the first silk originated in the

foothills of the Indian Sub-Himalayas. Currently, a total of four types of natural silk are produced in the world, namely Mulberry, Tassar, Eri and Muga. Mulberry is the most widely produced silk. Mulberry accounts for the lion's share of total silk production. At present, many countries are directly and indirectly involved in the sericulture industry and China and India are the largest producers of raw silk in the world. China produces about 78% of the world's raw silk and India produces 18%. [2]

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- (a)The current picture of Indian silk production has been highlighted.
- (b) The picture of global silk production has been highlighted.
- (c) The economic aspect of the silk industry is shown.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present work is based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected by published sources such as Journals, thesis, books, annual reports, websites, etc. The study period covers from 2010 to 2020.This study analyses the dynamics of raw silk production in major silk-producing countries around the world. The major silk-producing countries are China, India, Japan, Brazil, Republic Korea, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, and Thailand. These countries have been given priority over the amount of raw silk production. To examine the objectives of study data were analysed by using- mean, Standard deviation (S.D), Coefficient of variance (C.V), and Compound average growth rate (CAGR).

INDIAN SCENARIO OF RAW SILK PRODUCTION

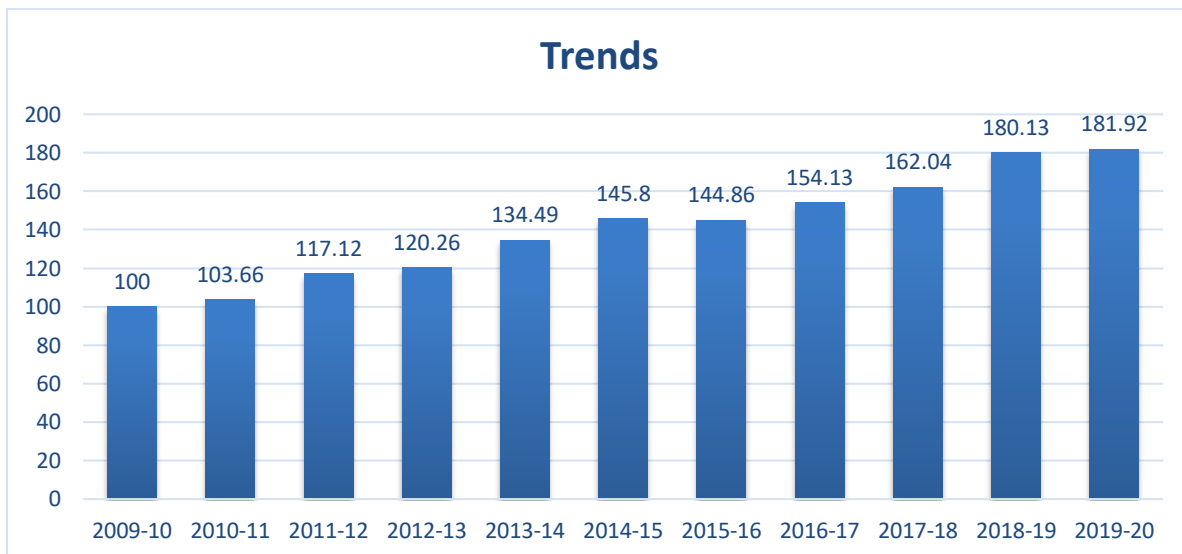
TABLE1: VARIETY WISE RAW SILK PRODUCTION IN INDIA IN METRIC TONS (MT) FROM 2009-10 TO 2019-20

Year	Raw silk Production in MT					Trends
	Mulberry	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
2009-10	16322	803	2460	105	19690	100
2010-11	16360	1166	2760	124	20410	103.66
2011-12	18272	1590	3072	126	23060	117.12
2012-13	18715	1729	3116	119	23679	120.26
2013-14	19476	2619	4237	148	26480	134.49
2014-15	21390	2434	4726	158	28708	145.80
2015-16	20478	2819	5060	166	28523	144.86
2016-17	21273	3268	5637	170	30348	154.13
2017-18	22066	2988	6661	192	31906	162.04
2018-19	25345	2981	6910	233	35468	180.13
2019-20	25239	3136	7204	241	35820	181.92
Mean	20448.73	2321.18	4713	162		
S.D	2916.09	815.44	1655.87	42.97		
C.V	14.26%	35.13%	35.14%	26.53%		
CAGR	4%	15%	11%	9%		

Source: <http://csb.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Raw-Silk-Production-Statistics.pdf> [3]

Comparison between four types of silk in this period, much important information is released. Here some statistical tools are used to review the movement of four types of silk. It has been said before that mulberry silk is the first place in the production of silk and here the mean value and S.D value of mulberry silk is more than the rest of the silk which clearly states that mulberry silk is ahead in silk production. The value of the coefficient of variance is low for mulberry silk (14.26%) that's means the mulberry silk production is more consistent compared to other silk, followed by muga (26.53%), tasar (35.13%), and eri (35.14%). The CAGR value is higher in the case for tasar silk production about 15% which means tasar silk production increased about 15% per annum over the period and followed by eri(11%), muga(9%), and mulberry (4%). Although the mulberry silk is ahead in silk production annual production growth rate over the period is comparatively low to the other silk production

Figure 1 Shows the Trends Of Raw Silk Production From 2009-10 To 2019-20



Source: Table No. 1

Figure 1 represents the trends of total raw silk production during the period from 2009-10 to 2019-20. The total raw silk production in India has gradually increased during this specific time period. Total raw silk production in 2009-10 was 19690 MT and in 2010-11 the total raw silk production has increased to 3.66% and in 2012-13 the total raw silk production again increased to 13.46% and from then until 2014-15, the production of raw silk industry has been steadily increasing and the year 2015-16 total raw silk production again decreased by 0.94% and it again increased by 9.27 % in 2016-17 and the next year it increased by 7.91% and in the year 2018-19, it has increased dramatically by 18.09% and in the last year, it increased by only 1.79%.

INDIAN POSITION IN GLOBAL SCENARIO

Silk is a highly addictive product and its importance is always comparatively greater than any other textile fiber in human history. The importance of the silk industry is not only for its beauty but also for its economic importance. Since it is a rural-based cottage industry, so this

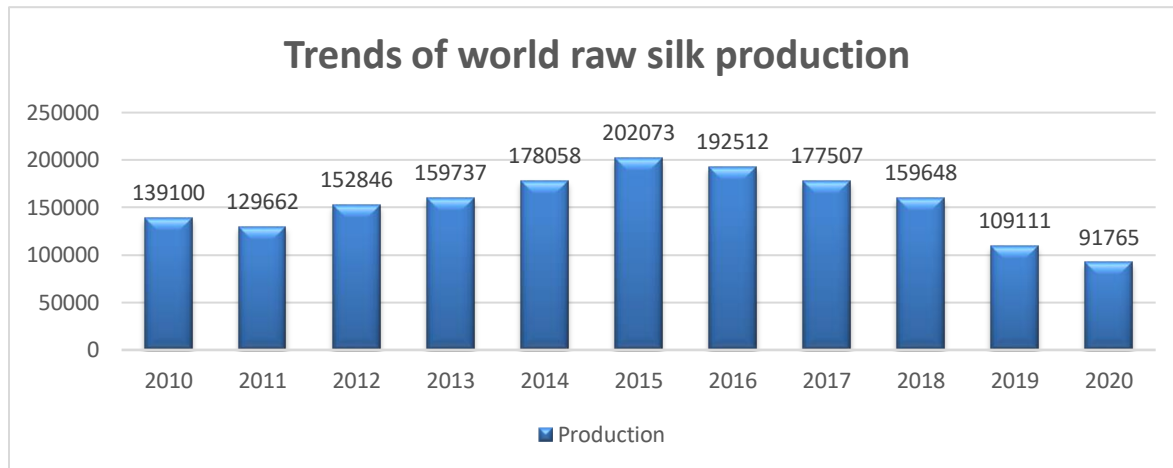
industry can be creating additional employment opportunities in rural areas and has played a significant role in improving the rural economic condition by generating additional income sources in rural areas. So many developing countries have adopted the sericulture industry and are using it as a development tool. The major silk-producing countries are China, India, Japan, Brazil, Republic Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Bangladesh, etc. Although sericulture activities are practiced all over the world Asian countries are the major producer of raw silk in the world with more than 90 percent raw silk of total global output contributed by Asian countries. Today China and India are the main producers, together with manufacturing lion-share of world raw silk production. China ranks first in the world's total silk production and India is second. Although India ranks second in silk production, India's share in total silk production is relatively lower than China's, which is almost surprising.

TABLE 2 COUNTRY WISE AND YEAR WISE RAW SILK PRODUCTION FROM 2010 TO 2020 UNIT: METRIC TONS (MT)

Year	Major raw silk-producing countries						
	China	India	Brazil	Uzbekistan	Thailand	Vietnam	Total
2010	115000	20410	770	940	655	550	138505
2011	104000	23060	558	940	655	500	129684
2012	126000	23679	614	940	655	450	152868
2013	130000	26480	550	980	680	475	159737
2014	146000	28708	560	1100	692	420	178058
2015	170000	28523	600	1200	698	450	202073
2016	158400	30348	650	1256	712	523	192512
2017	142000	31906	600	1200	680	520	177507
2018	120000	35261	650	1800	680	680	159648
2019	68600	35820	459	2037	700	795	109111
2020	53359	33770	377	2037	520	969	91765
Mean	121214.5	28905.91	580.73	1311.81	666.09	575.64	
S.D	33869.16	4886.70	97.93	414.28	49.76	162.90	
C.V	27.94%	16.91%	16.86%	31.58%	7.47%	28.30%	
CAGR	-7%	5%	-7%	8%	-2%	6%	

Source: <http://www.ctrtiranchi.co.in/pdf/TASAR%20STATISTICS.pdf> and <https://inserco.org/en/statistics>

Figure 2: Trends of world raw silk production from 2010 to 2020



Source: Table 2

Table 1 gives the status of world raw silk production of major silk-producing countries of the world. From 2010 to 2015, the world's total raw silk production has been steadily increasing, and during this period, raw silk production has increased by about 45.27%. Global silk production has been steadily declining since 2016. In 2016 silk production decreased by 4.73% and in 2017 it decreased by 7.79% and in 2018 it again decreased by 10.06% and in the years 2019 and 2020 silk production further decreased by 31.66% and 18.90% respectively. The mean score and S.D show that among the countries, the production of raw silk is high in China, the mean production and S.D of China is 121214.50 MT and 33869.16 respectively. From the above table, it is clear that India is the second-largest producer after China in terms of mean value and S.D. The mean production of India is 28905.91 MT and S.D is 4886.70 respectively. The growth rate was not the same for all the leading producers. Comparing the percentage increases in raw silk production over the mentioned period, Uzbekistan records an increase of 116.70%, whereas in the case of India it is 65.46% and for Vietnam, it is 76.18%. Countries like China, Brazil, and Thailand show a declining trend in silk production over this specific period. During this period, the volume of silk production in China and Brazil declined significantly, i.e, 53.60% and 51.04% respectively. [4]

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings are expressed pointwise for clarity of this discussion.

1. In 2010 the production of raw silk in China was 115000 MT and in 2020 the production volume decreased to 53359 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in China decreased about 53.60%. The value of CAGR is -7%, which means on average raw silk production is decreased by 7% per annum over the period.
2. In 2010 the production of raw silk in India was 21005 MT and in 2020 the production volume increased to 33770 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in India increased by about 60.77%. The value of CAGR is 5%, which means on average raw silk production is increased by 5% per annum over the period.

3. In 2010 the production of raw silk in Brazil was 770 MT and in 2020 the production volume fall to 377 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in Brazil decreased by about 51.04%. The value of CAGR is -7%, which means on average raw silk production is decreased by 7% per annum over the period.
4. In 2010 the production of raw silk in Uzbekistan was 940 MT and in 2020 the production volume increased to 2037 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in Brazil increased by about 116.70%. The value of CAGR is 8%, which means on average raw silk production is increased by 8% per annum over the period.
5. In 2010 the production of raw silk in Thailand was 655 MT and in 2020 the production volume fall to 520 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in Thailand decreased by about 20.61%. The value of CAGR is -2%, which means on average raw silk production is decreased by 2% per annum over the period.
6. In 2010 the production of raw silk in Vietnam was 550 MT and in 2020 the production volume increased to 969 MT. During this period total, raw silk production in Vietnam increased by about 76.18%. The value of CAGR is 6%, which means on average raw silk production is decreased by 6% per annum over the period.
7. It was found that among the countries, China ranks first in the production of raw silk with a mean value of 121214.50, followed by India (28960), Uzbekistan (1311.81), Thailand(666.09), Brazil (580.73), and Vietnam(575.64).
8. It was found that among the countries, India ranks first in the consistency of growth of raw silk production as it shows as 16.56%, followed by Vietnam(28.30%) and Uzbekistan(31.58%), as shown by the Coefficient of variance.

CONCLUSION

India is the only country in the world that produces all four varieties of natural silk. At present, India is one of the world's leading producers of raw silk after China. The silk industry is a village based industry and in rural areas it provides income and employment opportunities to a large number of people. Currently, the main and most important problem in India is unemployment and poverty. A large part of this poverty and unemployment can be seen in rural areas. It is possible to solve this problem through development and expansion of sericulture industry in rural areas. The demand for natural silk in the world market is quite high and its demand is constantly increasing in developed countries. In the present era, production of natural silk has been steadily declining in almost all countries except India, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. In addition, the production of silk has increased in those countries, it has to a very negligible amount. India now has a golden opportunity to increase its production and at the same time increase its dominance in the world silk market. In this contest, if India increases its natural silk production, its export earnings will also increase, which will lead to the development and expansion of the silk industry, which will increase employment in the country and poverty will be reduced to some extent. [5,6,7] In conclusion, the silk industry should not be analysed only from an economic point of view. It is not just a weapon of economic development. Rather, this art is an Indian tradition with which Indian culture is intertwined. This rural cottage industry is a cultural feature of India.

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Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2022 SJIF 2021 = 7.699

A peer reviewed journal

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DIFFERENT SYSTEMS AND RULES OF WRESTLING COMPETITIONS

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DOI: **10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00023.4**

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of physical culture and sports in our country is closely linked with the training of highly qualified specialists. Physical culture and sports play a key role in the comprehensive development of the younger generation. Documents such as the National Program of Personnel Training, produced by our state due to our independence, envisage important measures to improve physical culture and sports in our country and to bring up the young generation that will ensure the development of our country. This article examines the different systems and rules of wrestling competitions.

KEYWORDS: *Sports, Sports Competitions, Wrestling, Sports Psychology, Sports Coach.*

INTRODUCTION

Sports competitions are determined by the individual competitive activities of athletes, the systemic factor of which is the outcome of the sport. Taking into account the division of sports into several groups according to the methods of determining the results of the competition, it is possible to win in all types of wrestling on the basis of two main options. There are also more specific options for determining the winner in wrestling. When a wrestler knocks down an opponent and achieves a technical advantage of 10 or more points, he is considered to have won an honest victory as a result of the opponent's injury, absence, and disqualification. [1]

MAIN PART

The strategy of competitive activity is developed on the basis of the above-mentioned methods of victory of wrestlers in competitive battles, which is now a system of scientific knowledge about the methods, means and laws of activity to achieve specific goals based on the general laws of training. The competition preparation strategy and the wrestling strategy in these competitions can be implemented using three main aspects of a particular strategy: [2]

- 1) adequate knowledge of the structure and content of the training process, the correct application of effective means, methods and procedures of recovery in all aspects of preparation for the optimal dynamics of training and competition;
- 2) the validity of achieving the planned sporting result, taking into account the potential of the athlete and the focus on a specific result;
- 3) Levels of improving the organizational framework of training, including the necessary levels of material, scientific, methodological and medical support.

The implementation of a strategy based on competition is often determined by the rules of the competition. Even the smallest changes in the rules of the competition are reflected in the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the athlete's performance in the competition and the order of his sports training. [3]

If we consider the rules of the competition as the main working government of the conditions for the implementation of the activities of wrestlers, it should be clearly stated that the changes in the rules should be clearly justified and identify ways to improve the methodology of training athletes. In addition, a detailed analysis of the content of competitive wrestling should be carried out, taking into account the various positive or negative dynamics of the athlete's body on the impact of such changes wrestling. [4]

Unfortunately, the active work of the International Wrestling Federation, which was aimed at increasing the popularity and spectatorship of wrestling, almost did not take into account the objective laws of wrestling, as well as how the victories affect the body of wrestlers. [5]

Since 1970, the international rules of Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling competitions have been amended and supplemented at least eight times, which is not a positive indicator. In addition to changes in the rules that really increase the spectatorship of wrestlers, the International Wrestling Federation (IWF) has made changes over the years that have had a positive impact on wrestlers' competitive performance, or have negative consequences. [6]

Subsequent changes to the rules of Greco-Roman wrestling and freestyle wrestling in 1975 were more positive. Among such changes is the assessment of finished offensive movements outside the carpet to increase the price for a highly effective throw: marking the area of sluggishness at the edge of the carpet (1m wide); during which the result was canceled. These changes lead to an increase in the number of technical and tactical actions of wrestlers and an increase in the effectiveness of methods. The question of the annulment of the outcome of the struggle only during can be considered controversial. In many sports, there is a draw, and if it was necessary to give it up, it was necessary to immediately set clear criteria (for example, to add extra time to the fight until one of the wrestlers wins). Previously, wrestling was declared the winner of the first wrestler to use the style in equal measure and equal scores for the conducted styles. [7]

According to the rules of the competition, the high demands placed on the activity of the wrestler on the carpet led to a sharp decrease in the intensity of the movement of wrestlers in the 3rd part of the wrestling. This led to the need to reduce the duration of the fight to 6 minutes (2 parts from 3 minutes), and such changes were made after the Moscow Olympics -80. In addition, the wrestler's wrestling bridge) style has been modified in the evaluation. In this way, the wrestler was given extra points for holding the opponent in this style for five seconds or more, which was revoked under the 1981 KXF rules, which negatively affected the attacking wrestler's activity and discouraged him from using this style. [8]

The rule of declaring both wrestlers defeated because of slow wrestling was a common result of such controversial wrestling in the 70s and 80s, and naturally led to justified protests from wrestling experts. In many sports, double defeat is the norm for punishing athletes (e.g., quarrels, immoral treatment of referees, gross violations of the rules). If the result of the month is 0: 0, it is absurd to consider both football teams defeated. In wrestling, if the fight ends in such a result, both athletes are considered defeated. [9]

The most significant positive change in the rules is the introduction of a women's wrestling regulation, which is, in essence, a type of freestyle wrestling with the participation of female athletes. The limit of nine weight categories for women, the specificity of the participants' weight measurement, the prohibited styles, the form of clothing, and the time (4 minutes without a break) were immediately determined. As such changes draw the audience's attention to wrestling, the number of women wrestling has begun to increase. Currently, in 10 countries of the world, women are engaged in freestyle wrestling. [10]

Men's battle times also changed; they fight for 5 minutes without a break. There are several pros and cons to this innovation, but they don't matter. As another positive change to the rules, it can be shown to give extra time as a result during the main time period. This is undoubtedly a reasonable determination of the winner of the battle when comparing the previous criteria (quality of the methods shown, first or last technical effort). [11]

Unfortunately, negative additions to the rules being analyzed make up the majority. As a rule, the order of weighing and drawing, the duties of participants and judges, repetitions and warnings are common. A funny sentence to say to a wrestler is to show the referee a handkerchief? it is very interesting to know who introduced it. This situation led the wrestler, who is now on the carpet, to shake his handkerchief as if proudly displaying the state flag to the arbitrator. [12]

There are significant shortcomings in the rules under analysis. First and foremost, this applies to the inclusion of the position of supervisor in the judging panel, which is considered to be an additional supervisor of the activities of the judges with the right to participate in the wrestling process. This situation does not help to improve the quality of arbitration, increasing the nervous tension of the judges. [13]

Another unreasonable additional weight category (up to 130 kg) was implemented to limit the weight of wrestlers. Compared to representatives of other sports, it is possible to imagine the results of limiting the height of athletes in basketball or limiting the weight of the athlete in discus throwing or pushing the core. [14]

In an effort to make the sport more aesthetically pleasing, KXF's representatives have been adversely affected by such decisions: it is tall and heavyweight athletes who attract the attention of spectators at competitions, and it is these wrestlers who now compete in Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling. were deprived of the right to participate. Judoists do not allow such innovations and include athletes in the heavy and absolute weight categories without weight restrictions. [15]

According to the rules of the competition, the weight of women in the heavyweight category in freestyle wrestling (up to 75 kg) is also limited. At the same time, in 1991, the Soviet Federation applied to the KXF to include a heavier weight category for women up to 85 kg. But this request was rejected under the guise of improving the aesthetic appearance of the athletes. It should be noted that 85 kg is not a heavy weight for tall women, and as a result, the strongest representatives of women were excluded from freestyle wrestling competitions. [16]

The KXF leaders, accustomed to regularly "improving" wrestling, introduced a block of other changes and additions to the rules in 1992. Such changes, the content of which was in force until 1999, mainly concerned the system of wrestling competitions. But in addition to these changes, there are less significant changes in the development of the struggle. Starting with the analysis of

such changes, we will first mention the most positive of them. An attacking wrestler gets 3 or 5 points in wrestling, using high-efficiency techniques while fully waiting for his opponent on the mat, as well as an additional 1 point. This encourages athletes to perform beautiful and spectacular technical moves. [17]

If a wrestler can hold his opponent for 5 or more seconds in a wrestling “bridge” position, he gets an extra 1 point. However, this case existed until 1980 and for some reason was later abolished.

One of the positive changes is the abolition of the position of supervisor in the competition jury. This change, on the one hand, increases the responsibility of referees who are directly involved in each fight, and on the other hand, reduces the excessive nervous tension associated with the absence of punishment when insignificant mistakes are made. But other changes and additions made in 1993-1996 have their downsides. [18]

For the first time in the 100-year history of modern wrestling, the number of weight categories was limited: from 10 to 8 in men; decreased from 9 to 6 in women. Probably due to the KXF’s attempt to include women’s freestyle wrestling in the Olympic program without increasing the number of medals.

In addition, in one of the rule options, KXF members imposed a weight limit on heavyweight wrestlers (up to 125 kg). According to many practitioners, this restriction was deliberately made to block the path of victory of the famous Russian wrestler A. Karelin, who was forced to lose weight before the competition, weighing 130 kg. The heavy weight limit of up to 125 kg did not last long, and the previous level (up to 130 kg) was soon restored.

KXF leaders have remained true to their tradition of making unfounded additions and changes to the 1999 amendments to bring wrestling into line with the requirements of XXI.

For such a high goal, the authors returned to the previous regulation in 3 minutes and changed the form and duration of the 2nd division fight, but the interval between sections was shortened (30 seconds). All the changes that have taken place in wrestling over the last 25-30 years, according to KXF President M. Erstegan (1990), are due to the intensification of the movement of athletes, which contradicts the competition model of modern wrestlers, but is original. Focusing on increasing the spectatorship of wrestling, the President believes that wrestling is on the right track and is now a modern, dynamic and attractive type of sport. Such an opinion of the author is controversial, because it is known from numerous studies of experts that the number of effective and beautiful technical movements of wrestlers in competitions did not increase, according to some data, on the contrary, decreased.

CONCLUSION

The above-mentioned evidence suggests that the system of holding wrestling competitions needs to be repaired or even replaced with a more progressive system. A positive example for the development and application of an optimal system of competition is the system used in judo.

In conclusion, while improving the rules of wrestling competitions and concluding a critical analysis of the trend of different systems of competition, these rules undoubtedly need to be corrected and revised. But these adjustments should be strictly grounded and local in nature, take into account the objective laws of the development of wrestling and help to optimally improve

this sport in accordance with the requirements of the XXI century. In order to increase the activity of the participants in the competition meetings, KXF leaders need to take into account the existing situation, to study the detailed justification of the changes, taking into account the additions and details that are supposed to stop the nonsensical race.

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APPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00018.0

ABSTRACT

This article discusses educational technologies and their types, interactive teaching methods, the difference between traditional and non-traditional education, ways of using the Uzbek language in the learning process.

KEYWORDS: *Quality Of Education, Educational Technologies, Innovations, Traditional And Non-Traditional Methods, Strategies, Graphic Organizers, "Inserts" Methodology, Conceptual Table.*

INTRODUCTION

In the development of each state and it's taking one of the leading places in the world, mature and potential personnel plays an important role. In the implementation of this urgent task, special attention should be paid to the quality of Education. President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said that "the most important task of the Government, relevant ministries and departments, as well as the entire educational system, professors and teachers is to provide a thorough education to the younger generation, to train them as physically and spiritually mature people. The period itself dictates to raise our work to a new level, aimed at creating modern workplaces for our children, ensuring that they have a worthy place in life"1, they said. Therefore, it is desirable for each professor-teacher to use innovative educational technologies in the process of teaching his science, including the Uzbek language. [1]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Interactive learning is learning based on the organization of joint, mutually beneficial actions of participants in the educational process to acquire knowledge, skills, and certain moral qualities. Interactivity is the ability of participants in the educational process (whether a student or a student)to organize joint, interaction-based actions to acquire knowledge, skills, qualifications

and certain moral qualities. From a logical point of view, interactivity expresses the behavior, activity of social subjects based on conversation, interaction. [2]

As you know, the differences between traditional learning and interactive learning are obvious in the learning process. Even in traditional education, of course, the conversation is based on information. But the main source of information transmission is the teacher's experience, and he is the leader in this process. To show the activity inherent only in the teacher, students become sluggish listeners in this situation. One-sidedness in traditional education is only a lecture in the higher education system, not only in their classes, but also in seminars. According to him, the role of supplier is no longer a teacher, but a student. In accordance with this, interactive learning is organized on the basis of cooperation arising between the main participants of the educational process - a teacher, a student and a group of students, the availability of opportunities for intensive discussions, an exchange of opinions in which to think freely, to express their personal views without hesitation, to jointly seek solutions in problem situations, to create mutual closeness of students when learning educational material, "teacher-student – the student group" is characterized by mutual respect, understanding and support of each other, sincere attitude, achievement of spiritual unity, etc. [3]

It should be noted that by using interactive methods, the teacher gets the opportunity to objectively evaluate the actions of students based on interaction by organizing, directing, controlling, controlling and analyzing their activities to achieve a specific educational goal. The introduction of foreign experience and innovative technologies in the teaching of the Uzbek language is on the agenda as an urgent issue of modern education. [4]

The use of interactive learning technologies, especially in language education, the issue of practical application has developed somewhat. Today, the following most popular technologies of interactive education are used in educational institutions of the Republic:

1. Interactive techniques: Keys-stadi", "Blits-request", "modeling", "creative work", "attitude", "plan", "conversation" and bosses.
2. Strategies:" smart attack"," Boomerang"," Galeria"," Zig-zag"," t-table " etc.
3. Graphic organizers:" BBB"," consensus table"," Venn diagram"," Insert"," cluster"," " why?", "How?"and others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The "Insert" technique

This method is used to facilitate the assimilation of a new information system by students and the assimilation of knowledge, and also serves as a training of students' memory.

This method is performed as follows:

The teacher distributes to the students a text highlighting the essence of a new topic; students, having individually familiarized themselves with the text, express their personal vision through special symbols. When working with the text, students are recommended to use the following special characters: for example: 1-text-languages of the world: 2-Text-history of the Uzbek literary language; 3-text-Uzbek language-the state language. [5]

Marks	1-text	2-text	3-text
“V” – familiar information.			
“?” – I do not understand this information, I need to comment.			
“Q”– this information is news for me.			
“– ” I am against this opinion or this information			

After the end of the specified time, the information that is unfamiliar and incomprehensible to the students is analyzed and interpreted by the teacher, the essence of which is fully illuminated. Questions will be answered and the training will be completed.

Conceptual table.

One of the graphic organizers that develops the independent thinking of students, this is a consulting table. This method is especially useful when comparing three or more aspects or questions.

The table is drawn as follows: what is to be compared on the vertical, and on the horizontal, the properties and properties to which this comparison is performed are placed.

Features of speech styles

№	A	B	C	D	E
1	+	+	+	+	-
2	-	+	+	-	+
3	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
5	+	+	+	+	+

1. The Babylonian style A. Artistic image tools
2. Scientific method B. Literary language norm
3. Publicity style C. Use of terms
4. Official style D. Oral and written form
5. Conversational style E. Give information

CONCLUSION

The requirements for improving the effectiveness of the quality of education require the teachers to use educational technology purposefully, effectively in the teaching process. These educational technologies, along with enriching students knowledge, will serve to further development of practical skills and skills.

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MEANS OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES AND METHODS

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00027.1

ABSTRACT

General and special training processes in sports are one of the main factors in achieving high results in sports competitions. Improving the general and special training of athletes in accordance with the types of sports using modern methods is one of the most pressing issues in today's world of sports. Great attention is paid in our society to the training of young athletes, the construction of modern sports facilities and the holding of many international competitions in our country. Also, in the system of training athletes and educating highly qualified athletes, attention is paid to the popularization of physical culture and sports activities.

This article explores the tools and methods of sports training.

KEYWORDS: *Physical Education, Physical Culture, Athletics, Sports Psychology, Sports Training, Sports Activities.*

INTRODUCTION

At the heart of human motor activity lies the power of movement as a method of performing motor tasks. The means of sports training are various exercises that directly or indirectly affect the skill of the athlete. The system of means of sports training includes the selection of specific sports, exercises that are the subject of specialized sports. [1]

General physical training exercises are a means of solving the tasks of motor activity. The force of motion can be the form of motion, movement, and circumstances in space. Depending on the tasks assigned, the driving force can be of a domestic, labor, educational or sports nature. [2]

If we run to get to a moving vehicle, such as a bus, then running as a driving force will have a domestic direction.

If we run in order to improve our running technique, or increase endurance, speed, then running as a driving force will have a sporting direction. [3]

Therefore, any movement is not considered an exercise, only those who solve the task of physical improvement or sports training through multiple repetitions can enter the scope of exercise.

Exercises can consist of a bending, sitting, or games in a series of movements, gymnastic exercises. [4]

Sports Exercises focus on building and improving movement skills or increasing an athlete's functional capacity.

In both cases, the adaptation to the work offered to the athlete is based on the law of adaptation of the body to the activity of movement. [5]

MAIN PART

All problems related to exercise are solved primarily through exercise. That is why exercise is the main tool of sports training.

They are conditionally divided into four groups; competition exercises are divided into general preparation, approximation and developmental exercises. [6]

Competitive exercises are performed in the conditions of a real sports competition, which differ in some respects according to the mode of movement, the form.

Specialization in the sport goes in the direction of in-depth improvement of the competition exercise, the selected type of sport. [7]

Of the other competition exercises, other types of sports are used as additional types that perform the function of preparatory exercises.

Competitive training plays an important role in sports training, as this sport helps to restore the set of requirements placed on the athlete, which develops special training. At the same time, the volume of competition exercises during training is not much larger than the amount of exercise. [8]

This can be explained by two situations:

-Competitive exercise is the abundance of functional shifts in the body;

-Without special preparation, ie the fact that it is not advisable to return the results frequently without changing them in terms of quality and quantity.

Competition exercises are performed during training, with a slight deviation from the round available in the competition environment. [9]

Sports training methods: All the tools aimed at achieving high sportsmanship are included in sports training methods.

The methodology of teaching movement activities is familiar to you from the general principles of the theory and methodology of religious education. Here we have to define them in relation to sports training. The main purpose of the methods is to improve motor skills and cultivate physical qualities. [10]

According to the tasks assigned to the exercise, strictly regulated exercise methods are used in different variants.

The primordial change in movement activity is nothing more than a practical modification of these movements.

The standard and alternating exercise method is widely used in the process of improving motor skills. [11]

In order to improve the quality of movement and functions of the body, a purposefully selected set of exercises, interval exercise method, rest at regular intervals between regular naps, continuous exercise, a set of exercises without rest are used continuously and the various methods mentioned above are used. [12]

One method itself can serve as a basis for solving a wide range of tasks and training an athlete, for example, using a variable exercise method in running can simultaneously train endurance, improve running technique, practice tactical options of power distribution over distance, i.e. technical and tactical training. [13]

In addition to the strictly regulated method, the competition and game method, as well as the circle exercise method are widely used in sports training.

The basis of the method of competition is not only to compete with the opponent, but also to compete with himself, thus achieving high morale, thinking ability, will and determination to achieve the set goal using the game methods included in the training. [14]

Circular exercise is aimed at improving the complex expression of physical qualities as an external-methodical form of exercise.

The ratio of general and special training. In the second stage, the place and nature of the use of various means of preparation are determined by the following laws.

Firstly, the more often and strongly a specific training factor is affected, of course, by certain physiological norms, the higher the rate of development of exercise fitness.

Secondly, as exercise fitness increases, the rate at which it shifts to the use of exercises of a different nature appears to decrease, and this transition becomes more selective.

Thirdly, in the absence of adverse events, any system of conditioned reflex connections will be established quickly and easily: the more complex and delicate the organization of this system, the lower its initial resistance to inadequate influences. [15]

In the second stage, these laws are used to ensure a rapid increase in fitness with special exercises and to establish delicate interactions between the components of the sports uniform. This is primarily reflected in the much wider use of selected training exercises, which are very close to the vaults. [16]

In the second stage, certain special training exercises are "close" to the competition exercises.

This "rapprochement" goes in two main ways. The transition from exercises involving specific movements or individual functional features of competitive exercises to a holistic activity in sports competitions, for example, from the elements of gymnastic combinations to combinations, and then to the combinations themselves; to run the entire distance as a whole from repeatedly running the selected distance pieces; [17]

By slightly reducing the length and intensity of certain group exercises, increasing the speed and decreasing the length of the self-training distance from the race.

Depending on the specifics of the sport, other methods of "approximation" are also used. However, their essence is to bring special training exercises as close as possible to the characteristics of the chosen sport. However, this does not mean that special training should be replaced by competition. In that case, the effectiveness of the training would be reduced, as the

athlete would not be able to influence certain qualities and countries in a strictly appropriate manner. [18]

Similar changes occur in the methodology of training. The styles that best suit the specifics of the selected sport will be selected. There is a growing emphasis on methods that increase the demands of the sport, such as moderate and intermittent training in moderate distance runners; the role of competition style will also increase. [19]

Competitive methods are initially used mainly on the basis of preparatory exercises, including as a supplement to the selected sport or as part of the sport material. For example, athletes initially run a shorter distance from the main race distance or, conversely, a longer race distance, while many wrestlers. Initially, they compete in some rounds. Towards the end of the training period, they become more and more competitive in their chosen sport. However, these exercises still need to be characterized by training. Here, participation in calendar competitions should serve as one of the means of preparation for future major competitions, without disrupting scheduled preparation. [20-24]

In the second stage, the diversity in the composition of general preparations is significantly reduced. The nature of the use of most of the general training exercises will also change. Some of them will have a stabilizing effect, i.e. they will now provide a level of fitness with general exercise achieved more than just climbing. Based on this, it is necessary to include exercises that help to develop in the selected sport on the mechanism of "direct transition" of exercise, for example, strength training or sports that require strength and speed when specializing in sports that require very high endurance. General endurance training exercises while specializing in. Some exercises that were previously important in training are used in the second phase as a more active means of relaxation. [25-28]

CONCLUSION

Finally, a number of general preparation exercises are specialized. This is reflected in the corresponding change in the speed, strength and other characteristics of the movements performed, as well as in the regulation of rest with the load during exercise. For example, in the training of runners-sprinters, jumpers, throwers, boxers, the exercises performed with barbells have a brightly expressed rapid strength character. [29]

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VALUATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00021.0

ABSTRACT

The relevance of the study of the problem of intellectual property protection in the print media lies in the fact that in the 21st century information flows are becoming more intense, an increasing number of people are involved in the process of creating and distributing, receiving and transmitting information, including through newspapers and magazines. As a result, there are many more objects of copyright than before, more complex legal relationships arise between the subjects. The previously rather narrow sphere of copyright, which covered a small part of society, is now rapidly expanding. Representatives of an increasing number of professions, including journalists, fall into it.

KEYWORDS: *Journalist, Method, Newspapers, Decisive Factor, Intellectual Property.*

INTRODUCTION

Along with such traditional sources of information as the press, television and radio, a new one has appeared - the Internet, which has significantly changed not only the methods of work of journalists, but also influenced the legal foundations of their work. The Internet gave journalists not only a way to quickly exchange information, but also the ability to instantly get text, photos, and videos at their disposal. And along with this opportunity, there is a temptation to use them in your work, publish them on the pages of newspapers and magazines, often “forgetting” that texts and photographs have authors who have exclusive and personal non-property rights to them. As a result of the current state of affairs, print editors often borrow materials from the pages of competing publications, from news agencies, from photographers or journalists without their permission, without paying royalties, and even without identifying the source. And the legal incompetence of some journalists in this area leads to litigation between them and the copyright holders of the works used, between competing publications, as well as with those who illegally used their intellectual property. In addition, the problem of co-authorship makes the topic under study relevant. Increasingly, works are created with the participation of not one, but two or more persons, for example, a journalist and an expert in a narrow field. And it is not always clear which of them can be considered an author and which cannot. As a result, the rights of co-authors are very often violated. Particularly serious disagreements in this regard can be caused by such genres as interviews, reviews of letters or press. The fact that these genres, especially the first one, are quite often found on the pages of newspapers and magazines only enhances the relevance of the issue under consideration. The study of the problem of intellectual property protection in the philological aspect is also relevant because the vast majority of works on

intellectual property in the media are written by lawyers and are often difficult to understand for people without a legal education, including journalists. As a result, the latter do not read the legal literature on this topic or have difficulty understanding it, often incorrectly. On the other hand, some lawyers who write about intellectual property in the media, understanding the legal side of the issue, sometimes have insufficient understanding of the practical side of the work of journalists. And, as a result, they put forward proposals and legal norms (which are sometimes enshrined in legislative form) that cannot be applied in practice. It also draws attention to the fact that clear criteria for creativity in copyright have not yet been defined. As you know, the presence of a creative component is a decisive factor that determines whether a particular work is an object of copyright. However, until recently, not a single legislative act indicated by what parameters it is possible to determine whether a work was created by the creative work of the author or only technical work took place. All this suggests that a detailed consideration of the problems of intellectual property in relation to the work of a journalist in the periodical press is extremely relevant. [1]

The purpose of the study required the formulation of the following tasks, the solution of which is necessary within the framework of this article:

- studying the impact of new information technologies and media convergence on the work of a print media journalist from the point of view of intellectual property law;
- Determination of the stages of formation of copyright with the identification of features related to the print media;
- Features of the work of the media especially print media, in the aspect of modern printing legislation on intellectual property;
- Identification of the features of legal regulation arising from the creation, distribution and use of works in the print media;
- Allocation of categories of intellectual property objects in periodicals, and the features of these objects on the basis of the current copyright law;
- Identification of the main problems in the implementation and protection of copyrights of journalists on the works they have created, as well as on the use of intellectual property of others by them when creating their own works; Data mining is a branch of information technology that covers the entire area of problems related to the extraction of knowledge from data arrays. However, data mining also includes issues of data extraction from various sources, their consolidation, profiling, transformation, preprocessing, cleaning and enrichment. [2]

Data mining models can be applied in specific business scenarios, namely:

Forecasting: sales estimation, server load forecasting or server downtime;

Risk and probability:

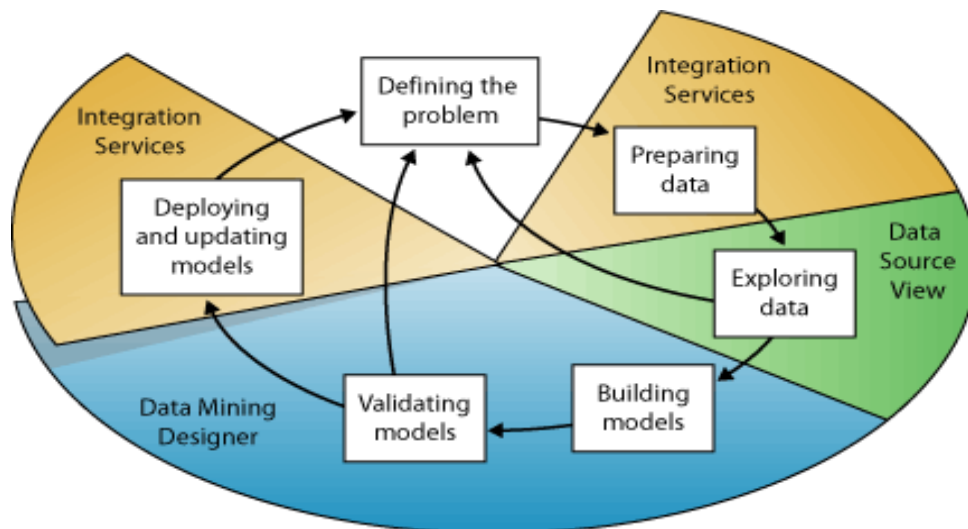
- Selection of the most suitable customers for targeted mailing, determination of the equilibrium point for risky scenarios, assignment of probabilities to diagnoses or other outcomes;
- Recommendations: identifying products that are highly likely to be sold together, creating cross-packages;

- Search for sequences: analysis of the choice of customers at the time of making purchases, forecasting the next possible event;
- Grouping: dividing customers or events into clusters of related elements, analyzing and predicting commonalities.

Often, data mining is considered as a transformation of the term Data Mining (excavation, data development) and these two concepts are considered synonymous. In a broad sense, this is quite acceptable. However, it would be wrong to consider them absolutely identical, since Data Mining methods focus mainly on data analysis processes and intelligent modeling. At the same time, it is believed that data mining considers the whole range of problems associated with the process of extracting knowledge from databases. [3]

Despite the fact that most of the materials published in the periodical press are protected by copyright, there are cases in which the law allows their (or parts of them) free use, that is, without the permission of the authors and other copyright holders, but with the obligatory mention of their names and source of borrowing. Such cases relate, among other things, to quoting media materials or reprinting them for informational purposes. That is, large publications in most cases have the opportunity to create news content on their own, without resorting to quoting other publications. [4]

However, over the past 5-10 years, the situation has changed dramatically, not least due to the development of the Internet. A large number of small print and online publications have come into being, which cannot have large editorial offices or maintain correspondents abroad [5].



However, firstly, the legislator does not give a precise definition of the concept of information purposes, as well as scientific, critical and polemical. Therefore, it is important to define these concepts with sufficient accuracy, primarily in relation to the print media. Secondly, the concept of “to the extent justified by the purpose of quoting” is not defined either, that is, the amount of cited material does not have a clear limit, and in the case of litigation, the decision on this issue is made by the court. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a precise understanding of this concept.

And, thirdly, it is impossible not to note the difficulty for journalists of the wording of "lawfully published works." After all, it is far from always possible for a journalist, when deciding on the possibility of quoting a fragment of someone else material, to determine with sufficient certainty whether it was published lawfully [6]. The specific control function is:

- a) Forecasting;
- b) Control;
- c) General guidance;

A.G. Richter notes that "the goal of informing is usually understood as the task of communicating any information about individual events, facts, discussing these events, phenomena or processes in public life. Controversy involves the presentation of two or more points of view that do not agree with each other - a quote is needed here to indicate the position of a particular person. Controversial critical goals involve evaluating something through analysis or analysis. And the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIO) defines a quotation as "a relatively short passage quoted from another work to prove or make more understandable the author's own statement or to refer to the views of another author in the original wording." Another important point of quoting in the media is quoting newspaper materials and magazines online publications on their websites, as well as news agencies on their websites and information subscription feeds. If newspapers reprint mainly informational messages of an operational nature, then electronic media from print media most often exclusive interviews of officials and businessmen, as well as materials in the genre of investigative journalism or analytical articles [7].

Even today, newsmakers prefer most often to give interviews to federal print publications, since they continue to traditionally enjoy the greatest authority and are in demand by the largest audience (unlike online publications, for example). Analytics and investigations are most often found in newspapers, because electronic media, due to the speed of their work, are much less likely to spend time developing such materials. [8]

Thus, based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the issue of the newspaper may well be attributed to a composite work, since the complexity of preparing it for publication leaves no doubt about the need to apply creative labor to create it. Accordingly, a single article may enjoy legal protection as an integral part of it as an object of copyright. Therefore, it is quite possible to assume that an indication of the prohibition of reproducing the materials of the entire issue can be placed in just one place - on the last page. As for quoting in the print media, it can be considered justified to include only those quotations that contain information that was previously unknown, first published in the original source. At the same time, the content of citations should not exceed 50% of the entire text in volume, should correspond to the meaning of the title and lead of the material in which they are placed, citations should be clearly highlighted in the text. [9].

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Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 11, Issue 2, February 2022 SJIF 2021 = 7.699

A peer reviewed journal

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THE PERFORMANCE OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN YEMEN

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ABSTRACT

The paper at hand explores the economic and banking system in the Republic of Yemen. The researcher traces the development of the banking system and financial legislation related to banks and electronic wallets. This paper examines the development of electronic payment platforms in the Republic of Yemen, their contribution to electronic services, the availability of sale points, and their comparison over the years. The paper compares the advantages and disadvantages of digital platforms in the Republic of Yemen to better understand their development and improve the quality of services.

KEYWORDS: *Explores, Platforms, Improve, Compares, Availability, Legislative.*

INTRODUCTION

Within the legislative framework for electronic payments, financial institutions in Yemen realized the importance of electronic payments. They sought to issue legal legislation regulating electronic payments from 2006 to 2014 to handle electronic payment services via mobile phone to begin promoting financial inclusion. The digital payment is indirectly under the supervision of the Central Bank of Yemen, and the state has recently allowed small exchange companies to open electronic payment applications, as these companies currently record a stronger activity than banks. Therefore, the Central Bank –Aden- has been alert to the seriousness of the situation and is trying to restore the organization of banking operations through a unified portal for electronic payments. The portal gate needs an infrastructure represented in the database and the program that operates all intermediary users such as financial institutions and banks. They established the linking points between the central bank and the intermediaries at the end of 2021.

By 2021, the total number of users of electronic payment methods in Yemen increased to 802,000. This represents 3% of the total population of Yemen. (Jarmozy, 2021) [1]. The idea of financial inclusion is based on six basic elements, which must be present in the integrated system and complement each other. The first element is environment and infrastructure. Infrastructure must be available in the banking system. For example, Internet connection is essential for financial and banking services.

The second element is accessibility, which scholars interpret as the state enacting the legislation to facilitate individuals' access to the bank account and direct access to banking accounts and services. Another essential element is quality. It is related to an ease of use and the system's ability to protect individuals from penetration, theft, and fraud; it also helps them get loans easily. Fourth is usage. Using financial services must be available in all aspects that achieve the efficiency of the banking system and banking work. Fifth come education, which means here the individuals' competence to deal with various financial services for banking work, including electronic applications and ATMs, and knowledge of legal regulations and legislation when beneficiaries request loans from the bank.

The sixth element is the community that integrates with development and progress in work, electronic payment, and copes with life that differs from the past. The financial inclusion policy must ensure individuals' legal and digital protection from fraud and theft. Countries have competed to highlight and take advantage of economic strength in recent years. This justifies the importance of electronic payments, which were adopted by the financial policy in Yemen, i.e., electronic riyal, with various technologies and applications. The policy includes the latest means to provide electronic payment services. And the use of the mobile phone, as an official channel, to conduct banking transactions the money in the electronic wallet is considered a form of electronic money. Its value is equal to the value of the paper currency and is accepted for payments. The basis of electronic money is depositing or transferring between accounts or paying for sellers. So the central bank is the reference for electronic operations. The basic rule of digital deposits is the supervision of central banks, and the second is the delivery of banking services to exclude individuals. Where the proportion of poverty is varied, through urban and rural, and they are the groups that are often deprived of financial services. The Central Bank, in the process of regulating wallets and digital payments, is to promote and protect the rights of users of financial services, while imposing laws, and solving outstanding problems. (AMF, 2013) [2]

LITERATURE REVIEW

1) **Hani Abdullah Muhammad- 2020:** Methods of Investing Money in Islamic Banks and their Economic Importance An applied study on Islamic banks in Yemen. Ph. D. thesis, *Omdurman University*, Sudan. In this thesis, the researcher talked about banks and Islamic banks in particular, then touched upon the most important methods of financing offered by Islamic banks operating in the Republic of Yemen and the researcher recommends the need to take advantage of Islamic banks in financing and lending.

2) **Zina Mansoor Ali Al-Absi, 2017:** Improving Management of Financial Inclusion in Developing Countries, Study for Master of Business Administration (EMBA) degree to the Centre of Business Administration at *Sana'a University*, Sana'a. Zina aims to explain the statement of financial inclusion, in the Arab countries. He found that, the literature of financial needs more programs, to decrease it and improving the statement of financial index.

3) **Dr. Abdel Halim Gharbi 2017:** The role of Islamic banking in financial and banking inclusion in Arab as a model, , Gharbi explained Islamic financial products and their use in Arab financial extent, to analyze the best policies to improve the opportunities for groups deprived of access to services to obtain them. He described the researcher's procedures to achieve Islamic financing that goes beyond financial inclusion to social inclusion.

4) Heba Abdel Moneim and Karim Zaidi, 2020: Banking Competition and Financial Inclusion in the Arab Countries, Arab Monetary Fund publications. The study dealt with several aspects that examine competition and its impact on financial inclusion, such as the diversity of the banking sector structure, and the extent of the development of the banking sector, which is the entity that is its research on financial inclusion under the terms of infrastructure and its impact on financial inclusion, including the availability of basic requirements supporting financial inclusion.

5) Abdul Rahman 2021: The Role of the Electronic Wallet in Promoting Financial Inclusion, International experiences, Al-Muntada Journal for Economic Studies and Research. The paper dealt with how electronic wallets contribute to enhancing financial inclusion in the Covid crisis and evaluated the role of technology in promoting financial inclusion, and the researcher followed the approach analytical descriptive by presenting the literature and international experiences about the study. The researcher mentioned the role of technology such as smart devices, electronic wallets, hardware wallets, and digital Internet wallets. The researcher reviewed some international experiences, such as the Swedish and Kenyan-Moroccan experiences. The researcher concluded with the success factors of financial inclusion. The researcher recommends the need to strengthen the role of e-government.

6) Manoranjan Bhuyan and others, November 20, 2018) Product Awareness of Account Holders under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). The researcher's goal in this study is to ascertain the level of product awareness for account holders who have been entered into the official financial system through (PMJDY). Also, to know the gender impact on the understanding of account holders. This study should provide a future view for researchers, analysts, and policymakers. Bhuyan used the survey method by collecting data from a sample covered by the researcher's field survey. He used the questionnaire tool to collect primary data. The researcher talked about the relationship between the numbers of bank account users. Also indicates a good relationship curve with the high level of awareness of digital payment platforms. He says that the use of ATMs more will introduce new customers to the various financial services provided by banks.

7) Bharathi Karanth, January 14, 2016: Financial Planning and Control Practices of Selected Non-Governmental Organizations: An Empirical Appraisal. This study was conducted in the context of development NGOs in India operating in two districts of Karnataka. The represents the geographical boundaries, while the temporal boundaries in 2014-2015, from December to February. The research aims to identify the financial and accounting practices applied in the non-governmental organizations' understudy and then analyses the perceptions of treasurers in these organizations. The study falls under the qualitative exploratory research method, an experimental research covering a larger area. In this study, the researcher relied on primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the sample survey process, telephone interviews, and e-mail questionnaires. As for the secondary sources, they are included in the reports and statements issued by non-governmental organizations, represented in the annual reports published on websites - as mentioned by the researcher -.At the end of the research, the researcher showed that some organizations under study have diverse financial priorities and practices.

8) Gajendra J. Naidu, June 4, 2016: Does Microfinance Training Enhance the Financial Literacy Among Members of Self Help Groups? This study falls within the descriptive and analytical research methods. It is an empirical study because the researcher has done the

necessary exercises to make the change and study the scale of change before and after. The researcher relied on primary and secondary data. As for the preliminary data, the age frame was determined for it between 18-50 years. Several questions were presented to the research sample. Geographical boundaries: Ramangar and Bangalore Time limits: March 2015. The researcher reached the rejection of the null hypothesis that assumes. There is no difference in the levels of financial knowledge between those who underwent training and the alternative view. Microfinance training should enable the trainees to conduct their business transactions efficiently.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) Assessing the extent of the societal need for the dissemination of electronic payment services.
- 2) Collecting and analyzing statistical data related to electronic payment systems in Yemen.
- 3) Demonstrating the utmost importance of seeking to achieve financial inclusion strategies, and drawing the attention of official authorities to the importance of the spread of electronic services.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is based on the analytical descriptive approach, through the published data and information related to the research variables, to develop a specific framework for the problem, and the description of the problem scientifically to reach the desired results.

Using secondary data, which was published by CBY -Central Bank of Yemen- and Institute of Banking Studies -Yemen-

Background of Banking Law and System in Yemen

The banking system in Yemen revolves around the unified central bank system. Under this system fall the different banks. In Yemen, these include 4 Islamic banks, 4 Government banks, 8 conventional banks, and 2 microfinance banks. The total number of banks working in Yemen at the end of 2020 was 18 banks with 357 branches and 4655732 accounts. For over two decades, the Central Bank of Yemen has undertaken many measures to develop and reform the banking sector and has sought to issue a set of laws that led to radical changes in the banking business in Yemen. Among these laws:

- 1) Islamic Banking Law (1995)
- 2) The Commercial Banks Law (1998) which gave the Central Bank of Yemen broad authority to issue and withdraw licenses for banks and to supervise and control the banking sector.
- 3) The Central Bank of Yemen Law (2000) which gave the Central Bank of Yemen complete autonomy to carry out its work and achieve its goals.
- 4) The Law of Small Industries and Enterprises Finance Fund (2002).
- 5) Anti-Money Laundering Law (2003)
- 6) Electronic Banking Services Law (2006) (Al-Afandi, 2017) [3]

These laws came to explain what is related to payment systems and electronic financial and banking operations. Electronic operations are defined as financial and banking operations executed or contracted through electronic means. The laws also aim to develop electronic

payment systems and facilitate the use of electronic means in payment procedures. They give the bank the authority to set banking systems that adopt electronic technology to develop and modernize payment systems and exchange information. Besides, the laws set conditions for the inter-clearing systems to meet the technical developments in banking activities. (AMF, 2013) [2]

At the end of 2014, the Central Bank issued the annual circular regarding the regulations for electronic money services via mobile phone to regulate the issuance and management of electronic money. Then, in 2020, a law was passed allowing various financial institutions to provide electronic money services to contribute to the dissemination and development of electronic payment systems in Yemen. (Al-Samawi, 2019) [4], (Jarmozy, 2021)[1].

The Central Bank of Yemen has signed with the International Development Agency a program for developing the infrastructure of the banking sector, which includes the basic systems (Core Banking). These systems are concerned with banking supervision, treasury operations, and importing data from different banks to obtain analytical information. The digital payments system infrastructure project in a system (payment system) that includes the function of the actual gross settlement (RTGS) and the automated clearing system (ACH) to process payments between banks and between banks and other institutions, such as salaries and invoices. (Al-Samawi, 2019) [4]

The Role of Digital Payment

It's important to talk first about the role of digital payment and it works in Yemen. Electronic payment platforms consist of several parties that share responsibility and contribute to the success of the process. The most important responsibilities are:

1- Issuance of electronic money: It is the responsibility of the Central Bank, the only bank in the country that issues money and monopolizes the issuing authority. Accordingly, electronic wallets must be under the authority and control of central banks.

2- Operations Department: It is the entity that the Central Bank entrusts with the responsibility of managing the files of digital systems for electronic wallets operating within the state. It verifies that the information, balances, and sending and receiving accounts are correct, deposits the amount in the receiver's balance, and manages withdrawals.

3- The customer: customers are the human element that benefits from the infrastructure of digital wallets, as they are the ones who make digital orders, which digital systems and then central computers convert into a form of accounting books represented by creditor and debtor liabilities. What is important to know about the customer is identity, i.e., citizens, expatriates, or tourists who want to benefit from digital services through international transfers, payments, and trade. The researcher expects that the systems in future would promote digital wallets to cross-regional borders to neighboring countries to provide shared digital wallet services.

4- Infrastructure: It is the basis for all previous operations - telecommunications services, internet services, banking branch services, etc. (Al-Bawab, 2019) [5].

These tools are concentrated in the cities. Hence, villages are financially excluded due to the lack of access to financial services, although digital payments aim to facilitate equal access to all members of society. Al-Samawi states that the percentage of women is only 13% of the total

users of digital payments. It is a low percentage, which means more efforts are needed in financial education. (Al-Samawi, 2019) [4]

Available Electronic Payment Applications:

The government has allowed currency exchange companies digital apps in the past months. The ease of opening these wallets is an advantage. Thus they are very popular among people. However, there is a lack of data on them. However, their disadvantage is that they neither commit to submitting financial reports nor clearly disclose the operations done through them. Here the writers review the portfolios that belong to the banks since there is sufficient information on them.

1) **Mahfathi** - It is an electronic wallet from Tadamon International Bank, which provides the service of making government payments had provided the service of money transfers between different regions, but, due to the collapse of the central banking system, the service stopped. The bank obtained a wallet license in 2017, and the number of customers at the end of 2019 reached (17,649) and the number of points (116) points of sale. (Al-Tadhamn, 2020) [6]

2) **Pyes**- It is an electronic application that provides buying, selling, and payment services via mobile phones, and it is an application linked to Al-Amal Bank for Microfinance. It has a number of 1547 points (Al Amal, 2020) [7]

3) **Mobile Money** - is an application provided by the Agricultural Cooperative Credit Bank (CAC Bank). It provides the service of paying local applications. The bank obtained the license to launch it in 2018, and the number of customers until the end of 2019 reached (22462) and the number of points (2222). (cacbank, 2020) [8] (Al-Samawi, 2019)

4) **M floos** - the electronic wallet service provided by Al-Kuraimi Bank, and it is used for government services fees payment. The bank obtained a wallet license in 2015, the number of active accounts at the end of 2019 was 646211, the total balance 1,019,884,194.04, and the number of points of sale reached 7620 points. (kuraimibank, 2021) [9] (Al-Samawi, 2019)

5) **Floosqk**- is a prepaid application for the Bank of Yemen and Kuwait, used in limited areas in the country. The application was approved at the beginning of 2018; the total number of customers reached 18,608 and the number of points of sale (5071). (yk-bank, 2021) [10] (Abdulghani Al Samawi, 2020) [11] (Ramada, 2020) [12]

Characteristics:

- 1) The ability to pay without needs for internet service, through SMS messages.
- 2) Facilitating the payment of water, electricity, and mobile bills through applications directly.
- 3) The application does not need to open a bank account, but only a wallet by personal card -ID-

Problems and defects

- 1) Banks could not find solutions to the problem of currency differences between Yemeni regions, and therefore the feature of sending and receiving local transfers through applications was disabled.
- 2) The need for the Internet, especially when you want to know the balance and perform some operations on the wallet. You can't use USSD.

- 3) The difficulty with internet service in Yemen, one company that monopolizes the internet service, with an increase in its value, and also cutting off the service and poor quality. That interrupted of service from Yemen completely, in early 2020, still periods between days; the Internet is cut off for a day or two due to frequent failures.
- 4) The commissions and percentages deduct fees, and this violates the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen for Law No. 11 of 2014, which requires that electronic money be equal to paper money paid.

DATA ANALYSIS

Comparing the number of points of sale, with the population. This will give us an idea, of why digital services are not so popular.

YEAR	POPULATION	POINTS
2014	25823488	1500
2015	26497881	1377
2016	27168210	200
2017	27834811	400
2018	28498683	786
2019	29161922	817

Table no 1: Total number of points of sale compared to years, sources: electronic payment services in Yemen

In the year 2014, the ratio of the total points of sale to the total population of Yemen was 2.18%. Increase with 2015: 12.75%. And because of war, it decreases by 2016: 2.75%. 2017: 1.48%. 2018: 2.30%. 2019: 2.80%

Through this data, we can say: it becomes clear, political change affected the pattern of banking work in Yemen.

Yemeni banks continue to admit that 2015 was the most competitive year, while the political conditions and transferring power helped bring about a revolution in banking progress.

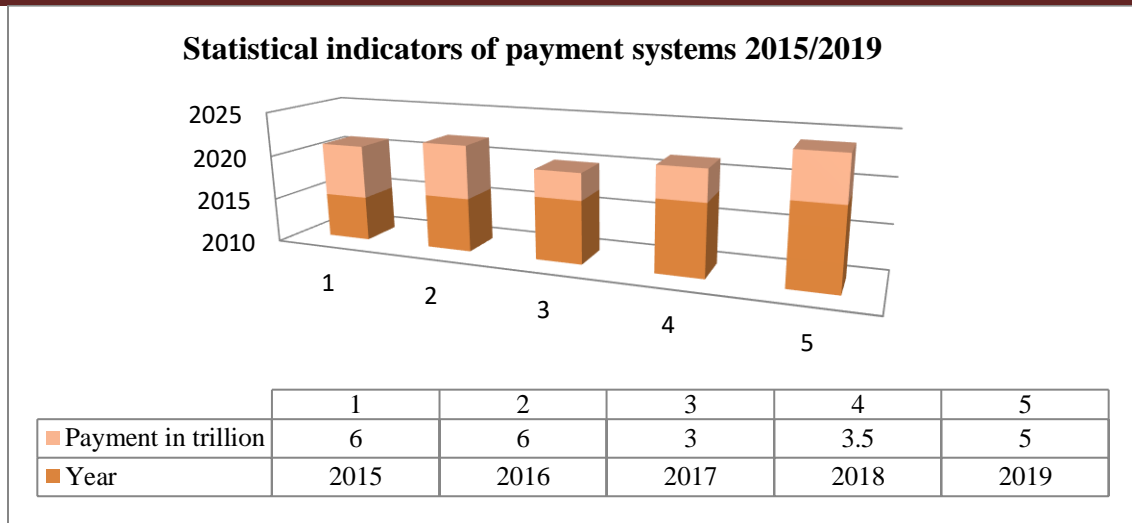


Figure 1 Statistical indicators of payment systems 2015/2019. (Al-Samawi, 2019)

The indicator of payments was disturbed. It shows the decrease, in 2016/2017, as they stabilized in the years 2015/2016 at the level of six trillion. Then it fell in the year 2017 to the level of 3 trillion. After that gradually improved and finally reached 5 trillion in 2019.

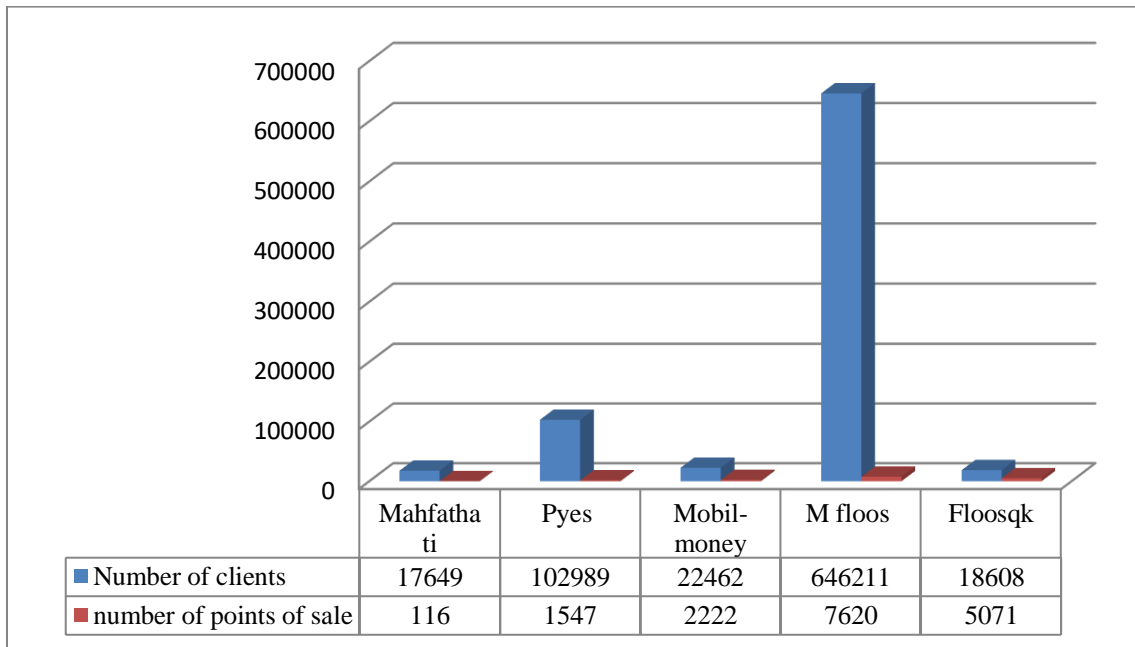


Figure 1: Comparing the digital clients to point sales. (Jarmozy, 2021)

In this comparison, the (M floos) shows with the largest number of customers, the largest number of sales points. The second wallet -customers- is (Pyes). But the (Mobil-money) wallet has points of sale more than (Pyes). That means there are other factors influencing the demand for some wallets, and the selling points are not the one-factor influencing.

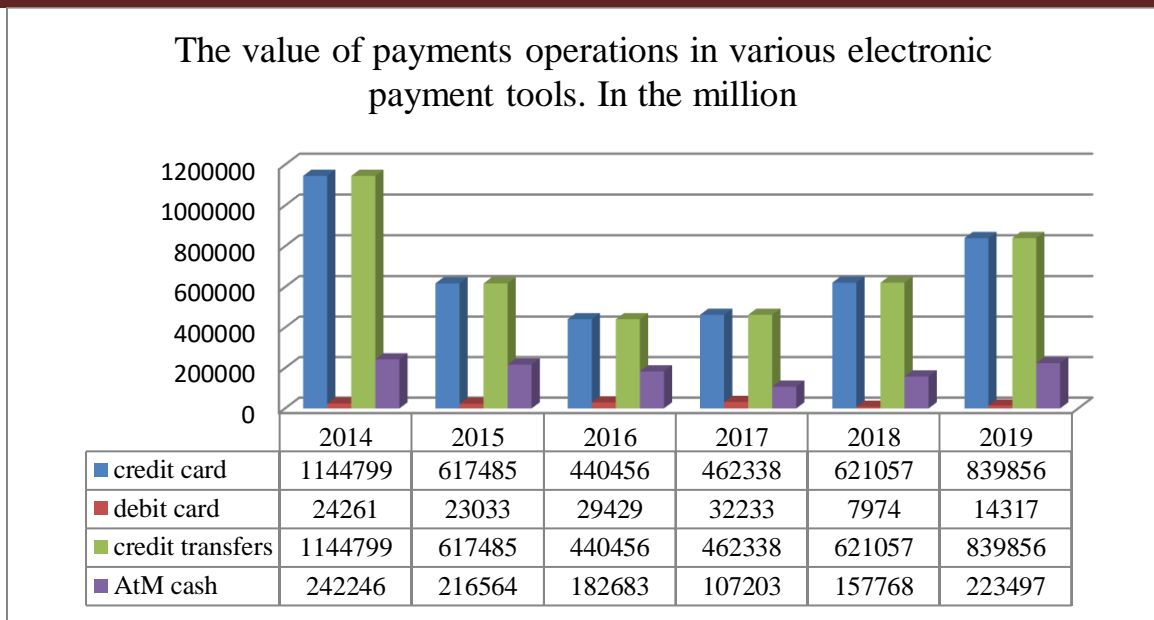


Figure 3: Compare the values of payments operations in various electronic payment tools. In the million. Source(Abdulghani Al Samawi, 2020)

This comparison does not differ much from a comparison in Figure (1), where it shows a decrease in various transactions with the banking sector in the years (2014/2016), but the banking sector improved in the period (2017/2019).

CONCLUSION

The study showed an inadequacy between the volume of electronic services delivered by banks and the number of users. There is no close connection between the proliferation of outlets and the increase in the number of users. This brings to mind other factors, the most important of which is probably the problems of mobile communication on the Internet, and the data support this analysis. The results show support for research hypotheses that society needs electronic payments. The findings are consistent with previous studies. These results require a concerted effort by the government and the dissemination of financial education to individuals, which contributes to the dissemination of financial literacy. In the recent past, financial services have improved significantly, but the data show they are still below the required level. With a tendency to avoid the problems and faults mentioned in the search.

Recommend the future study of the relation between the quality of electronic services and their contribution to the reduction of inflation by affecting the volume of paper money printed.

FINDINGS:

- 1) The strong and recurring need of society for electronic payment services.
- 2) The statistical data on electronic payment systems in Yemen give a picture of the poor quality of electronic services and the level of awareness of electronic financial services.
- 3) A weak percentage of the population accepts electronic services, representing only 3% of the total population, as a maximum.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00034.9

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author tried to shed light on the theoretical foundations of employment of the population of Uzbekistan. Also tried to reveal the concept of employment and its forms and the essence of the legislative framework in this regard. The employment of the population in labor and its level is one of the indicators that characterize the development of any state economy. Many years of experience in the study of employment and unemployment in labour in developed countries shows that 94-95% of the working population is considered to be developing in the standard of economy when they are employed in labour. According to official data, 73.8% of the working population of Uzbekistan is engaged in labor and carries out economic activity.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Employment, Unemployment, Money, Income, Labor, Social Needs, Principle, Employment Policy, Self-Employment, Forced Labor, Types Of Unemployment.*

INTRODUCTION

At present, the problem of employment of the population remains one of the most important macroeconomic characteristics of socio-economic development of the society and is of particular importance in the economy. Also, the president of our country Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in 2017-2021 adopted on the initiative in the strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan "in order to increase employment of the population, increase the real money income and purchasing power of the population, further reduce the number of low-income families and the level of differentiation on incomes, create new jobs, ensure, reducing the unemployment rate was defined as" the main task.[1] The relevance of the study of the problems of employment in the process of structural changes in the economy requires, first of all, the research of the evolutionary views and conceptual approaches of this concept to the period itself. The content of socio-economic relations of this concept is expressed by means of homogeneous forms.

The employment of the population in labor and its level is one of the indicators that characterize the development of any state economy. Many years of experience in the study of employment and unemployment in labour in developed countries shows that 94-95% of the working population is considered to be developing in the standard of economy when they are employed in labour. According to official data, 73.8% of the working population of Uzbekistan is engaged in labor and carries out economic activity. Therefore, in the process of transition to the market economy of Uzbekistan, the problems of increasing the employment level of the working population, improving its structural system, creating new jobs are one of the most urgent tasks.

Employment of the population is a necessary condition for its re-growth, since the standard of living of people, the choice of personnel of society, training, retraining and professional development of the population depends on the employment of the population, the costs of which are spent on employment, the material support of the unemployed. Employment reveals one of the most important aspects of human social deficit, which is related to the satisfaction of its needs in the field of labor.

Employment is an activity related to the satisfaction of personal and social needs of citizens, which does not contradict the laws and brings them wages (labor income).[2]

Employment of the population as a complex socio-economic phenomenon that occurs as an important component of social production, provides the formation of the main productive forces of society as a social relationship, which provides its population with the necessary means of living at the place of work and at the same time a person.[3]

Law "on employment of the population" in Uzbekistan (7 may 1993 y.) adopted, a number of additions and changes were introduced to it later. This law defines the basic principles of employment and is integrated into the employment relationship market feature.

The first principle is to ensure freedom in labor and employment, to prohibit coercive, forced labor. A person is given the priority right to choose whether to participate in social work or not.

The second principle is to ensure the right to work in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to protect against unemployment, to create conditions for the state in terms of employment and material support in case of unemployment.[4]

The law lays down the basic principles of the state policy in the field of employment promotion:

- Promote the development of the ability of all citizens to work freely and freely choose employment, support the initiative of labor and entrepreneurship, their productive, creative work, regardless of nationality, sex, age, social status, political background, religion;
- Provision of social protection in the field of employment, establishment of special measures for citizens suffering from finding work;
- It is the motivation and other principles of employers who are creating new jobs.[5]

Employment status is divided into three groups according to the degree of effective use of the workforce. These are: 1) full employment; 2) effective employment; 3) freely chosen employment.

The practical need to take into account the population implies the need to distinguish types of employment. For example, there will be a full, effective and freely chosen employment.

Full employment is a professional employment, which brings income to a person and creates conditions for himself and his family to live a decent life.

The main essence of effective employment is the following.

Not just any work, but only work that can meet two important requirements can be considered socially acceptable. First of all, employment should bring income to the worker, provide a person with a suitable living allowance. This is due to the fact that the employment policy is associated with the policy of incomes, with the actions against the depreciation of money, etc. Secondly, effective employment is opposed to formal employment.

The private view of formal employment is to create formal jobs in order to keep the excess staff or get rid of unemployment - this policy of the state is aimed at ensuring that the labor of each person is economically feasible, to help bring the most benefit to society.

Freely chosen employment implies that the right to equality in the ability to work (work force) will belong only to the employee himself. This principle guarantees that every employee should take the right path in the choice of employment in any administrative way to prohibit recruitment.

The above-mentioned types of employment reflect the need for employment of the population and the situation of ensuring the balance between jobs in quantitative and qualitative terms, in which favorable conditions for the socio-economic development of society are created. Depending on the increase in labor productivity in the conditions of the transition to market relations, the level of professional labor employment is reduced by the general country. This is due to the fact that a highly efficient economy will be autonomous to a relatively small number of employees, as well as the population's need for workplaces will also be reduced with increased interest in other types of socially useful labor.

Employment is an activity that does not contradict the legislation of citizens, is connected with the satisfaction of their personal and social needs, which gives them wages (labor income).

The exclusive right to dispose of their abilities to productive and creative work and to engage in any activity that is not prohibited by law, including activities that are not related to the performance of a paid work, belongs to citizens.

Forced labor, that is, forced to perform work by threatening the application of any punishment, is prohibited, except for cases established by law. The lack of voluntary employment of people can not be the basis for their responsibility.

The following are considered to be employed:

- * Citizens who are engaged in the work of a hired worker, including those who are engaged in work on a fee basis during an incomplete employment, as well as other paid employment, including temporary employment;
- * Citizens who are not in a temporary place of work in connection with the fact that they are unwell, on labor leave, in retraining for a profession, in improving qualifications, in connection with the suspension of production, as well as in other cases where the place of work of an employee is preserved when he is not in a temporary place of work in;

* Citizens who provide self-employment independently, including citizens engaged in entrepreneurial activities without the organization of a legal entity, members of cooperatives, employees and family members participating in their production;

Citizens serving in the Armed Forces, the National Security Service and the internal affairs bodies and troops, as well as passing the alternative service;

* Citizens receiving education in accordance with the legislation on education, separated from production;

* Citizens working in public associations and religious institutions operating in accordance with the legislation.[6]

Employment relations are formed through the interaction of the content of economic, demographic and social processes. The economic content of employment is expressed in the opportunity for the employee to ensure that can live in a decent manner with own efforts, contribute to the growth of the efficiency of social production. Social content is expressed in the search for and development of the individual's content. The demographic content of employment reflects the age and sexual characteristics of the employed population, its composition and its correlation with others.

Methods of influencing employment can include the following:

- Indirect (economic) methods: fiscal policy of the state (assignovanie and subsidies), monetary policy (regulation of the money supply), fiscal policy (change of tax rates);

Types of impact of the state on employment:

- Passive exposure – social assistance to the unemployed population;

- Active (active) exposure - measures for coordination of supply and demand.

It is important to determine the employment status for the economically active population, including the unemployed. Usually there are five statuses.

1. Hired employees-these are persons who work under a written contract (contract) or an oral agreement concluded with the management of the enterprise on the terms of labor activity, for which they receive the agreed salary at the time of hiring for this activity.

2. Those who work on an individual basis - those who work independently, engage in work that generates income for themselves, use or do not use hired employees only for a short period of time;

3. Employers - the Economic Company of its society and etc. persons who manage, or are delegated by the state for this. The employer can fully or partially entrust his functions to the hired manager, take responsibility for the successful operation of the enterprise himself.

4. Non-paid employees of family enterprises are employees who work without remuneration in a family enterprise belonging to a relative.

5. Persons who do not correspond to the distribution of employment status-those who previously did not engage in labor activity, which brought them income. They are also included in persons who do not correspond to any status of employment.

Employment relations are subject to economic, demographic and social processes. The economic content of employment is expressed in the opportunity for the employee to ensure that can live in a decent manner with own efforts, contribute to the growth of the efficiency of social production. Social content is expressed in the content of the individual in the formation and development. The demographic content of employment reflects the relevance of the age and sex characteristics of the employment population, its composition, etc.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the employment of the population remains the main function of all states and societies. The employment of the population of one of the pledges to ensure public social unrest.

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