

**ISSN (Online) : 2278 - 4853**

# Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

**AJMR**



*Published by :*  
**www.tarj.in**

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. Esha Jain

Impact Factor : SJIF 2022= 8.179  
Frequency : Monthly  
Country : India  
Language : English  
Start Year : 2012

Published by : [www.tarj.in](http://www.tarj.in)

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

E-mail id: [tarjjournals@gmail.com](mailto: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.

| SR. NO | PARTICULAR  | PAGE NO. | DOI NUMBER  |
|--------|---|----------|---|
| 1.     | UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICAL DERADICALIZATION<br>Elyorjon Saminov  | 1-4      | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00057.5">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00057.5</a> |
| 2.     | WAYS TO INCREASE THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF UZBEKISTAN<br>Umankulov Kodirjon Maxamadaminovich,<br>Rasulov Umidjon Jamoliddinovich  | 5-9      | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00058.7">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00058.7</a> |
| 3.     | THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IN THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN<br>Tursunov Alisher Muhammadnazirovich                                   | 10-14    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00059.9">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00059.9</a> |
| 4.     | SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN<br>M. A. Yakubova  | 15-21    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00060.5">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00060.5</a> |
| 5.     | ANALYSIS OF FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENTS<br>Mukhitdinova Kamola Alisherovna  | 22-25    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00061.7">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00061.7</a> |
| 6.     | RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 20S OF THE 20TH CENTURY<br>Kurbanov Bahtiyar Jurabayevich  | 26-32    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00062.9">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00062.9</a> |
| 7.     | IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS<br>Botirjon Mallabaev   | 33-35    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00063.0">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00063.0</a> |
| 8.     | CONTEMPORARY WATER PROBLEMS AND THEIR INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS (HISTORICAL-ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)<br>Bakhtiyor Rejavalievich Khalmuratov                                  | 36-42    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00064.2">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00064.2</a> |
| 9.     | SYMBOLIC SIGNS OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE<br>Jasurbek Mamatov   | 43-46    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00065.4">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00065.4</a> |
| 10.    | USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM FOR VIRAL MARKETING<br>Dr. Harjeet Kaur Virk, Ms. Anupama Sharma   | 47-51    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00068.X">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00068.X</a> |
| 11.    | TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITIES OF UZBEKISTAN<br>Diyorova Nargiza Omonovna   | 52-54    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00066.6">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00066.6</a> |
| 12.    | "IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH MACRO AND GIANT INACTIVE PITUITARY TUMORS"<br>Yulduz Makhkamovna Urmanova,<br>Mirtukhtaeva Malika Bakhtiyarovna | 55-62    | <a href="https://doi.org/10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00067.8">10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00067.8</a> |

|            |  |              |                                       |
|------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>13.</b> | <b>SOCIAL AND ETHICAL RESILIENCE IN WORLD</b><br><i>Nilyufar Shukhratovna Agzamova</i>                                 | <b>63-66</b> | <b>10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00071.X</b> |
| <b>14.</b> | <b>THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM AND THE HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION</b><br><i>Salomova Gulshoda</i> | <b>67-73</b> | <b>10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00070.8</b> |
| <b>15.</b> | <b>COMPOSITION OF “JANE EYRE” AND “WIDE SARGASSO SEA”</b><br><i>Kilicheva M.R</i>                                      | <b>74-79</b> | <b>10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00069.1</b> |

## UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICAL DERADICALIZATION

Elyorjon Saminov\*

\*Academy Researcher,  
International Islam of Uzbekistan,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: e.saminov@brmnnt.uz

DOI: **10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00057.5**

---

### ABSTRACT

*In the article, Singapore, Denmark, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, in order to prevent the factors that lead to extremism and radicalization, to strengthen de-radicalization, to increase the number of people convicted for acts based on radical Islamic ideology, to de-radicalize adherents of radical ideology in socially isolated areas, and to develop social rehabilitation programs. It is scientifically explained on the example of the experience of Arabia.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Security, Threat, Extremism, Radicalization, Terrorism, International Terrorism, Political Radicalism, Deradicalization, Prisoner Deradicalization Programs, Migration, Idea, Ideology, People, State, Society, Threat, Ignorance, Enlightenment.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

In today's information society, the issues of continuous improvement of mechanisms for preventing religious extremism and terrorism, deradicalization and socialization of supporters of destructive ideologies and ideas are not only the responsibility of the state, but also of civil institutions and educational institutions, as well as the entire society.

According to the researchers, radicalism is the last stage leading to extremism and terrorism, and currently threatens the international community, especially Uzbekistan. After all, this is not only a local or regional problem, but it has become a global phenomenon in terms of its emergence and development characteristics, goals, tasks, organizational structure, activities, psychological and social forms.

In such a situation, the situation in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism requires a careful study of the factors and root causes of them, or the extraordinary characteristics of destructive forces that encourage people to commit radical acts. It should be noted here that the results of the study of this problem show that the factors of violent extremism that lead to radicalization and terrorism are similar at the local, national, regional and international levels, and that they sometimes appear unintentionally and sometimes as a result of different external influences in different countries and regions.

In this regard, the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 gives priority to the formation of effective mechanisms for combating extremism and terrorism, the improvement and implementation of preventive mechanisms aimed at preventing the factors that cause them<sup>1</sup>.



After all, the priority strategic direction of the development of the state is to ensure the stable development of the country and the free and prosperous life of its citizens. At this point, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev addressed the issue of radicalism and extremism in his address to the Parliament and said, "We will not allow any kind of radicalization in our society, poisoning the minds of our youth with destructive foreign ideas, using religion for political purposes, ignorance replacing enlightenment." "For this, not only responsible organizations, but all of us should work together to reveal the humanitarian essence of our holy religion, to educate our children in the spirit of national and universal values in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions" is the basis of the solution to this problem<sup>2</sup>.

It is no exaggeration to say that de-radicalization is a practical action aimed at uniting radicalized individuals in the society and preventing their radicalization<sup>3</sup>.

Based on this, when discussing the issue of deradicalization, the causes of radicalization are first studied. The fact that such situations arise mainly under the influence of non-religious circumstances in the social environment has been proven in the studies of Southeast Asian research centers.

For example, A. Bosit, an analyst at the "International Center for the Study of Political Violence and Terrorism" in Singapore, said that the role of extremist "religious figures" in radicalizing young people and recruiting them to militant groups has increased, and the most valuable feelings in the human heart have changed through human psychology and religious views. he hired various extremist groups<sup>4</sup>.

When paying attention to the above issues in the socialization of a person to the society, the main factor is the prevention of cases of the population showing sympathy for radicalism, especially among the youth, due to political, economic and ideological problems.

Because the fact that a person is not influenced by radical ideas does not allow him to be de-radicalized. In these cases, all the responsible organizations should work together to eliminate the problems that may arise, and it will create a basis for further strengthening of the state's peace and tranquility.

Also, issues such as prevention of extremism and terrorism, deterring supporters of destructive ideologies and ideas from radicalization, and socialization are the main tasks not only of the state, but also of civil institutions, educational institutions, and the entire society. This, in turn, creates the need to develop modern methods of preventing the above-mentioned negative events, to create scientifically based technologies for working with radical movements. Informing the general public about the destructive goals of religious currents through mass media, as well as conversations with representatives of radical currents aimed at eliminating the problem, are effective means of implementing targeted measures.

At this point, the creation of relevant national programs, constantly updated, methodologically enriched, and its consistent implementation are of great importance in preventing the negative consequences of the accelerated consciousness industry of the information society. For example, as an example of foreign experience, the Department of Corrections in the Danish state implemented a project to prevent radicalization of prisoners serving a sentence, based on the program called "Deradicalization – Back in track" (Deradicalization – Back in track) aimed at preventing radicals or prisoners of religious extremist movements from radicalization<sup>5</sup>.

Since 2012, within the framework of this project, the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration together with the penitentiary service has developed and tested the "coaching institute" project. The mentoring method is particularly aimed at prisoners who have been accused or convicted of crimes committed because of strong hatred because of their nationality or political views<sup>6</sup>. In 2013, the Secret Service developed and implemented a manual for prison officials with recommendations for identifying extremists among inmates, which also serves as a theoretical basis for deradicalization.

For example, the government of Saudi Arabia has opened a center that receives citizens of dozens of countries suspected of extremism. The center's rehabilitation program is comprehensive and includes psychological support, religious education, as well as reintegration into society and family reunification. Prisoners in Saudi Arabia learn about the Islamic Jihad theory, the rules of exclusion from the Muslim community, and the treatment of non-Muslims in this program.

It was also announced that the government plans to build 7 large centers for the rehabilitation of radicals. After being released from such centers, ex-militants receive help from the government to get an education, find a job, buy a house and a car. The method can be effective, but is extremely expensive and difficult to implement in a country with many extremists<sup>7</sup>.

In Sweden, there are two main directions for identifying persons prone to radicalization.

The first line deals with those who spread radical ideas before being imprisoned, while the second line involves measures to work directly with prisoners who are at risk of being influenced by religious extremism.

The main aspect of identifying dangerous prisoners is the collection of information on all newly admitted prisoners to prisons (analysis of their criminal history and convictions, sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies, etc.). In addition, special educational programs are widely used to determine the level of radicalization of prisoners. The de-radicalization program is called a "flexible security system" and consists of constant monitoring of the behavior of "clients" - inmates - by prison staff. An important part of this work is the careful monitoring of all the prisoners' communication with the outside world: letters, telephone conversations, meetings with visitors, etc. Prison officers in the country are trained in methods of determining the degree of radicalization of prisoners<sup>8</sup>.

The analysis of the practice of foreign countries in this field showed that some of them have sufficient experience in the re-socialization of prisoners serving prison sentences<sup>9</sup>. Foreign penitentiary systems in their activities are based on the requirements that have a direct impact on the international legal documents defining the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as on the rules of treatment of prisoners<sup>10</sup>.

In the implementation of this task, the foreign experience is of special interest, because its analysis allows to determine the promising directions of repelling the radicalization of prisoners in the penitentiary institution. At the same time, when it comes to penitentiary work with supporters of radical Islam among convicts, it should be noted that in foreign practice, great importance is attached to changing their minds that violence is the only way to restore order in the world on the basis of enlightened religious beliefs.

In conclusion, it can be noted that reforming legal norms on the prevention of terrorism and extremism ideology, developing critical thinking skills, increasing trust in those implementing

preventive measures, encouraging open discussions and debates, involving independent public figures and representatives of civil society in events, in this regard it is important to create comfortable and modern conditions for young people to realize their identity and actively participate in political and social life.

## REFERENCES

1. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree “On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”. <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>
2. Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the People of Uzbekistan 20.12.2022. <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/5774>
3. Global Terrorism Index 2023. <https://www.economicsandpeace.org/reports/>
4. Противодействие идеологии терроризма: концепции и адресная профилактика. Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции (г. Уфа, 6 июня 2019 г.)
5. Вопросы профилактики радикализма в молодежной среде. <https://golyanovo.mos.ru/law-enforcement-and-security/countering-extremism/detail/4249778.html>
6. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг “Экстремизмга қарши курашиш тўғрисида” қонуни. <https://lex.uz/docs/3841957>
7. Стратегии Конгресса по борьбе с радикализацией. Предупреждение радикализации и проявлений ненависти на местном уровне // URL: <https://rm.coe.int/1680719e1c>, 20.10.2015.
8. Rehman B.Z. Worry grows as ‘Islamic State’ recruiting focuses on educated youth // URL: [https://www.central.asia-news.com/uz-Cyrl/articles/cnmi\\_ca/features/2019/05/10/feature-01](https://www.central.asia-news.com/uz-Cyrl/articles/cnmi_ca/features/2019/05/10/feature-01),
9. Back on track, preventing radicalization among prison inmates. URL: <http://www.cer-probation.org/backon-track> (дата обращения: 03.03.2017).
10. Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs of Denmark: The challenge of extremism //



## WAYS TO INCREASE THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF UZBEKISTAN

Umarkulov Kodirjon Maxamadaminovich\*; Rasulov Umidjon Jamoliddinovich\*\*

\*Associate Professor,  
PhD,  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, UZBEKISTAN

\*\*Master Degree Student  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: k\_umarkulov@gmail.com

DOI: **10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00058.7**

---

### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes reforms, indicators of foreign trade and existing problems for the effective organization and development of exports in Uzbekistan, developed proposals and recommendations on the development of export potential based on the results obtained.*

*KEYWORDS: Export, Import, Foreign Trade, Trade Balance Deficit.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

One of the most important factors in maintaining stable and high growth rates of the national economy is the consistent increase and full use of the country's export potential, which is closely related to increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers' products in foreign markets. It is also important to strengthen efforts to strengthen and expand the positions of domestic enterprises in foreign markets, to enter new markets.

In this regard, it is necessary to constantly study the issue of economic development based on an assessment of the constant impact of internal and external factors. In particular, it is necessary to outline important strategic goals aimed at increasing the role of the digital economy in order to increase export potential and ensure competitiveness, improve the quality of production and services by supporting domestic producers.

Therefore, it is necessary to identify effective measures aimed at developing foreign trade in Uzbekistan, in particular, expanding exports, and pay serious attention to supporting enterprises operating in this area.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The globalization of economic ties has led to an acceleration of the flow of goods and services between countries, deepening competition and changing the nature of business in international trade. This requires the use of modern business methods in every sector of the economy.

In this regard, a number of effective economic measures have been implemented in Uzbekistan for the effective organization and development of exports. Of particular importance in 2018 was the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4069 "On measures to strengthen assistance and stimulate exports" [2].

In accordance with the resolution, in order to radically increase the volume of exports of goods and services, expand the range of exported products, ensure the foreign trade balance and increase foreign exchange earnings, the following main tasks are defined:

- An increase in the production of highly competitive export products with high added value, a sharp increase in the volume of exports of services (tourism, medical, educational, transport, construction, etc.), as well as the accelerated creation of appropriate infrastructure for their provision;
- Search for partners for the supply of products of own production and conclusion of contracts with organizations and enterprises.

The resolution notes that a national export support system will be created. The Center provides information, analytical and financial support for export activities.

Also, in accordance with the resolution, an Export Promotion Agency will be created under the Ministry of Foreign Trade (since 2019, the Ministry of Finance annually allocates at least 15 million rubles to the agency when forming the parameters of the state budget) and trade missions at the embassies of Uzbekistan abroad;

There is no doubt that such reforms have led to significant positive changes in the industry. From the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 increased almost 7 times compared to 2000 and 1.7 times compared to 2015. Accordingly, it should be noted that Uzbekistan's trade deficit has been growing in recent years. It shows how crucial this problem is in ensuring macroeconomic stability, economic growth and well-being of the country's population not only in the short term, but also in the medium term, and especially in the long term.

**TABLE 1 FOREIGN TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (MILLION US DOLLARS)**

| <b>Indicators</b>                        | <b>2000</b>        | <b>2005</b>        | <b>2010</b>         | <b>2015</b>         | <b>2020</b>     | <b>2021</b>     |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>million US dollars:</b>               | <b>6</b>           | <b>9</b>           | <b>22</b>           | <b>24</b>           | <b>36 256,1</b> | <b>42 170,5</b> |
| <b>Foreign trade turnover</b>            | <b>212,1</b>       | <b>500,1</b>       | <b>199,2</b>        | <b>924,2</b>        | <b>36 256,1</b> | <b>42 170,5</b> |
| export                                   | 3<br>264,7         | 5<br>408,8         | 13<br>023,4         | 12<br>507,6         | 15 102,3        | 16 662,8        |
| import                                   | 2<br>947,4         | 4<br>091,3         | 9 175,8             | 12<br>416,6         | 21 153,8        | 25 507,7        |
| <i>trade balance</i>                     | 317,3              | 1<br>037,0         | 3 847,6             | 91,0                | -6 051,5        | -8 844,9        |
| <b>including:<br/>with CIS countries</b> | <b>2<br/>297,8</b> | <b>3<br/>403,4</b> | <b>9 369,2</b>      | <b>9 548,9</b>      | <b>11 826,4</b> | <b>15 920,4</b> |
| export                                   | 1<br>172,2         | 1<br>722,6         | 5 647,7             | 5 230,3             | 4 106,4         | 5 433,8         |
| import                                   | 1<br>125,6         | 1<br>680,8         | 3 721,5             | 4 318,6             | 7 720,0         | 10 486,6        |
| <i>trade balance</i>                     | 46,6               | 41,8               | 1 926,2             | 911,7               | -3 613,6        | -5 052,8        |
| <b>with other countries</b>              | <b>3<br/>914,3</b> | <b>6<br/>096,7</b> | <b>12<br/>830,0</b> | <b>15<br/>375,3</b> | <b>24 429,6</b> | <b>26 250,1</b> |
| export                                   | 2                  | 3                  | 7 375,7             | 7 277,3             | 10 995,8        | 11 229,0        |

|               |            |            |         |         |          |          |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
|               | 092,5      | 686,2      |         |         |          |          |
| import        | 1<br>821,8 | 2<br>410,5 | 4 545,3 | 8 098,0 | 13 433,8 | 15 021,1 |
| trade balance | 270,7      | 1<br>275,7 | 1 921,4 | -820,7  | -2 437,9 | -3 792,1 |

**Data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

If in 2020 the volume of exports of goods and services to Uzbekistan amounted to \$ 15102.3 million, the volume of imports amounted to \$21153.8 million and a negative foreign trade balance of \$6051.5 million, then in 2021 these figures amounted to \$16662.8 million, \$ 25507.7 million and \$8,844.9 million, respectively. For a country whose gross domestic product (GDP) is \$69.2 billion, it cannot be denied that the deficit in the balance of goods and services in the amount of \$8844.9 million is a much larger amount.

Is it good or bad to have such a negative and constantly growing deficit in the balance of goods and services? It is impossible to give an unambiguous answer to this question without analyzing the main causes of the emergence and growth of the deficit, as well as the sources of covering the balance of goods and services.

The analysis of the balance of payments of Uzbekistan for 2020-2021 shows that the main part of the deficit in the balance of goods and services is covered by remittances of Uzbek migrant workers engaged in work outside the country. In general, in 2021, the positive balance of the current account of the balance of payments under the article "factor income" amounted to \$ 6.6 billion.

If the balance of goods and services of the country had a deficit in this amount, it would not pose a threat to macroeconomic stability and economic growth. It should be noted that this hypothesis is true only if there are no risks that can lead to a decrease in these incomes. However, there are such risks, there are even risks associated with the export of goods. For example, export revenues may decrease as a result of falling world market prices for exported goods or a decrease in the level of income in the importing countries of our goods. It will also reduce the volume of our exports.

However, in 2021, the volume of the deficit of the balance of goods and services in Uzbekistan exceeded the surplus of the balance of factor income.

Theoretically, the current account deficit can be financed by net inflows of foreign direct investment, portfolio investments, international loans and a reduction in gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Of course, if the resulting deficit in the foreign trade balance is associated with a net inflow of foreign direct investment into the economy, this will not lead to an increase in external debt. In addition, foreign direct investment opens the way to modern technologies, management, distribution channels of multinational corporations, provides access to world-famous brands and other similar opportunities.

From this point of view, the foreign trade deficit associated with the inflow of foreign direct investment into the country is not a threat, but a positive factor of macroeconomic stability and economic growth. The only exceptions are cases of monopolization of the domestic market by enterprises with the participation of foreign capital. Although in this case, the inflow of foreign

direct investment creates the impression that they serve to restructure the economy and create new jobs, in general, this can lead to a decrease in the welfare of the population.

Monopolization of the domestic market by enterprises with foreign investments is a direct consequence of the inefficient policy pursued in the country by the decision-making government.

## **CONCLUSION**

Today, in order to develop export potential in the real sector of the economy, we consider it expedient for economic entities to implement the following measures:

- Improving the management of all stages of enterprise supply through the introduction of modern production methods at enterprises operating in the industrial sector;
- Ensuring that the quality of goods meets international standards through the introduction of modern technologies at exporting enterprises and preventing production stoppages, reducing production costs and maximizing profits, introducing innovative management systems aimed at ensuring transparency of financial and economic activities;
- Increasing export potential by effectively establishing interaction with customers (clients) in order to further improve customer service during export operations and increase sales volumes;
- Improvement of foreign trade management through the introduction of a real-time business analysis system, as well as the introduction of an enterprise resource management system in large economic entities with a significant share in the country's export potential.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF - 6079 dated November 5, 2020" on approval of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy and measures for its effective implementation".
2. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 20, 2018 No. pp-4069 "on measures to strengthen export promotion and stimulation" <https://lex.uz/docs/-4116006>
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.09.2022 No. PF-228 " On measures to further expand the export potential of business entities".
4. Umarmulov, Kodirjon Maxamadaminovich. "Development of Uzbekistan's textile industry in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic." Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation 32: 3.
5. Umarmulov, Kodirjon Maxamadaminovich. "The Role of Free Economics in the Development of the National Economy." The American Journal of Applied sciences 3.04 (2021): 145-151.
6. Data of the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz)

## THE ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IN THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Tursunov Alisher Muhammadnazirovich\***

*\*Candidate of Economic Sciences,*

*Temporary Acting Professor,  
Tashkent State Technical University,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN*

*Email id: a\_tursunov@mail.ru*

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00059.9**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article reveals the essence of the intellectual capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The role of intellectual capital in innovation and development is also analyzed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Intellectual Capital, Innovative Development, Innovation, Economy, Market Relations, Society and State.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan's transition to the foundations of market relations was associated with the need to overcome significant disproportions in the development of the economy inherited from the former administrative-command system. The task was largely complicated by the need to establish statehood, to form fundamentally new legislative and legal foundations for the republic, both in the development of social relations and in the formation of a new economic mechanism. Naturally, this could not affect the processes of formation and use of intellectual capital. Under these conditions, the task of formulating general principles, both in theoretical and practical aspects, seems to be quite difficult if we imagine the innovation space, innovation environment and intellectual capital as a closed isolated system.

However, this innovative complex is only a part of the general economic organism of the country, and therefore its development cannot be considered outside the framework of reforming the economy of the state as a whole. In this aspect, the most general principles that determine the development processes in the system of innovative cooperation between education, science and production are fully adequate to the general principles of reforming the economy of the state as a whole. It should be noted that the intellectual (creative) activity of people is the basis for the effective functioning of both individual enterprises and industries, and the national economy as a whole. Knowledge, experience and qualifications of a person as their carrier are recognized as the basis of social development. In developed countries, the share of intellectual capital dominates, accounting for 70-80% of national wealth, and many times exceeds this figure in developing countries.

The state is required to create a management system and develop a strategy for the use of intellectual capital in the system of close cooperation between education, science and production,



that is, a set of organizational, legislative, structural and functional components that ensure the growth of intellectual capital.

Great importance in this matter is given to the modernization of production (Fig. 1). The priority of these issues in the state economic policy is also evidenced by the adoption by the Government in recent years of regulations and programs for the modernization and technical re-equipment of enterprises in all leading sectors of the economy. The process of analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of the use of intellectual capital provides for the assessment of the parameters of achievements in three dimensions:

- Assessment of the final results;
- Assessment of the efficiency of using personal intellectual capital and increasing intellectual capital in general;
- Assessment of the effectiveness of the use of intellectual capital in the system of innovative cooperation between education, science and production.

But this is how any potential is defined, and the inclusion of a wide range of private potentials, including natural, industrial, labor and other resources, essentially eliminates the differences between innovative and economic potential, mixing these concepts.

And if we proceed from the fact that the basis of building up innovative capital, as the growth of the entire economy, is deep qualitative transformations, the liberalization of economic relations, a consistent transition from a centrally distributed, administrative-command system to a market one, then the general principles of the strategy for the formation and development of intellectual capital, as well as the entire economy as a whole is

This document was developed in 2021 under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and was adopted in order to radically increase the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, create conditions for ensuring a comprehensive and accelerated innovative development of the state and society, implement priority areas for modernizing the country and liberalizing all spheres of life, as well as increasing the competitiveness of the national economy by deepening structural reforms, modernizing and diversifying its leading industries. Also, such an important and system-forming document for the further innovative development of the state and economy as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the formation of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted, which, in particular, states that : "... achieving the goals set is impossible without a full transition of Uzbekistan on an innovative development model, which necessitates the creation in the country of an effective system of state support for innovation and stimulation of the practical implementation of innovative ideas, developments and technologies in public administration, priority sectors of the economy and the social sphere"[2]. Also, in his Epistle to Oliy Majlis, the President noted: "Today we are moving to the path of innovative development aimed at fundamentally improving all spheres of life of the state and society... Innovation means the

future. If we start building our great future today, we must do it primarily on the basis of innovative ideas, an innovative approach.”

One of the key strategic tasks that need to be addressed for the country's innovative development includes mechanisms for identifying talented young people at all stages of education, starting from the earliest, a through system for training and advanced training of students, trainee researchers, and effective mechanisms for transferring scientific knowledge. The solution of this problem involves the creation of favorable conditions and incentives for talented young people who are inclined to research work to enter science. It is necessary to support both surviving and emerging new scientific schools that unite researchers of different generations, further integration of academic and university science. The time has come to create a unified university-academic complex in the field of fundamental and exploratory applied research, characterized by high internal mobility between scientific educational organizations, and a wide practice of combining teaching and research activities. This will require the development and implementation of new learning models based on the best world practices, including the creation of PhD programs; involvement of leading foreign scientists in the training of young scientists at research institutes and universities, including their involvement in the management of such programs, as well as involvement of leading foreign universities as partners in the implementation of such programs (for example, within the framework of TEMPUS programs) . At the stage of higher specialized education, the quality of research training should be improved by expanding the number of scientific and educational laboratories and scientific and educational centers, special university programs to attract students and graduate students to practical scientific and innovative activities.

The main tasks of strengthening the intellectual potential should also be: preservation and strengthening of scientific and technical potential; additional efforts to train highly qualified workers capable of producing knowledge, including an increase in the able-bodied population with higher, primarily engineering and technical education. At the same time, it is required to strengthen the integration of production and scientific, experimental and design activities. In this regard, it is proposed to take the following measures: change the approach both to the professional training of specialists in colleges and lyceums, and to special programs for the retraining of the unemployed and the advanced training of those employed in production, based primarily on the needs of the market and have the most applied character; to modernize curricula and principles of education in order to give it more flexibility, increase the role of independent work of students in the learning process (transition from a teaching style where the student is a passive recipient of information, to a more active role of the student (interactive lectures, discussions, group assignments and etc.)); the practice of collecting requests for staffing needs from ministries and departments implemented in the last two years is a positive factor, however, it is necessary to expand the list of organizations from which the need for staffing is requested; The university should be involved in the activities of the real sector, innovation and research activities, in connection with which, it is necessary to change the mechanism for stimulating - R&D by clarifying the legal regulation of relations in the field of rights to innovative property

created in universities at public expense; take measures to integrate science and education in order to ensure a sufficient influx of young people into science. As one of the possible ways to solve this problem, there may be sending 2nd year students of the master's program to the leading scientific organizations of the country to complete master's theses; make wider use of the form of training young specialists through the creation of educational and scientific centers; organize internships for promising candidates of sciences in leading scientific centers of the developed countries of the world; conduct training and retraining of personnel in the field of innovation, ensuring an increase in the innovative activity of organizations and the commercialization of scientific research results.

The modernization of the personnel policy of the research and development sector includes the expansion of existing and the creation of new mechanisms for attracting and retaining young specialists in science and innovative activities, such as career planning, the introduction of a system of individual grants for young scientists, their incentives, the provision of grants, loans and venture financing for implementation of own developments.

At the same time, it is necessary to provide support for the creation of new laboratories led by young scientists. The process of rejuvenation of scientific personnel should be carried out in parallel with the inevitable reduction of inefficiently working scientific workers and departments. In order to increase the responsibility of employees for the results of their work and reduce the proportion of employees who are not actively involved in scientific activities, at the first stage of the implementation of the Innovative Development Program, the regulations and practice of conducting regular certifications with the involvement of external expertise should be revised.

It is necessary to note the special role of the entire academic community in determining the priority tasks of fundamental research. However, in our opinion, the development of fundamental science and ensuring the efficiency of budget spending should be focused on increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. A program should be formulated to modernize the functions, structure and funding mechanisms of the academic sector of science. First of all, it is necessary to find tools for the transition from cost management to results management in the field of fundamental science. Thus, the construction of an innovative society initially involves the creation of its material basis - an innovative environment within which all elements of the innovative space begin to interact with each other.

At the same time, the innovation space is a kind of qualitative substance inherent in the process of forming an innovative society and capable of acquiring quantitative and qualitative characteristics as the interaction between subjects and objects of the innovation environment develops in its diverse types and forms, under the influence of the formation and use of intellectual capital.

At the same time, receiving quantitative and qualitative attributes, it is transformed from a qualitative abstraction into a certain system, subject to the action of its economic laws, which

determine the nature of the formation and functioning of the intellectual capital market, the mechanisms and processes of its management.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. www.stat.uz is the official website of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Granaturov VM Management konkurentosposobnostyupredpriyatiy :uchebn . skill - Odessa: ONAS, 2016. - p. 30-37.
3. Daniluk NV Obesspecheniekonkurentosposobnosti organization sphere uslugna foundation methodovupravleniyaquality : dis. ... sugar.economy date: 08.00.05. - SPb ., 2011. - 153 p.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

**M. A. Yakubova\***

\*Senior Lecturer,  
Tashkent State Technical University,  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
Email id: m\_yakubova@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00060.5**

---

### ABSTRACT

*In Uzbekistan, HPP generation is counted as electricity produced from renewable energy sources (RESs). The energy sector is the most important sector for the economies of countries around the world. This sector also has a significant impact on the stability of the national economy. A large part of the national income of countries is formed in this sector. The investment factor is very important for this sector. In the Uzbekistan's economy, the energy sector is also a factor that has a positive impact on macroeconomic stability. Therefore, increasing the attractiveness of investment in this sector is the most pressing issue today. Therefore, this article analyzes the current state of development of the energy sector in Uzbekistan and the investment factor affecting it.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Energy, Energy Sector, Economic Stability, Renewable Energy, Investment, Investment Attractiveness, Investment Projects, National Income, Public-Private Partnership.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Today, the global economic situation is volatile. The positive impact of traditional industries on the economies of countries is diminishing. As a result of the emergence of new industries and their entry into the economy, the value added of the country's national income from some old industries is declining. In this case, it is necessary to identify the main sectors of the country and use them to stabilize the country's economy. In this context, it is also important to ensure the sustainable development of the sector by increasing the investment attractiveness of such sectors. In the context of Uzbekistan, one of such sectors is the energy sector. This sector plays an important role in the country's economy. A large part of the country's national income is formed in this sector.

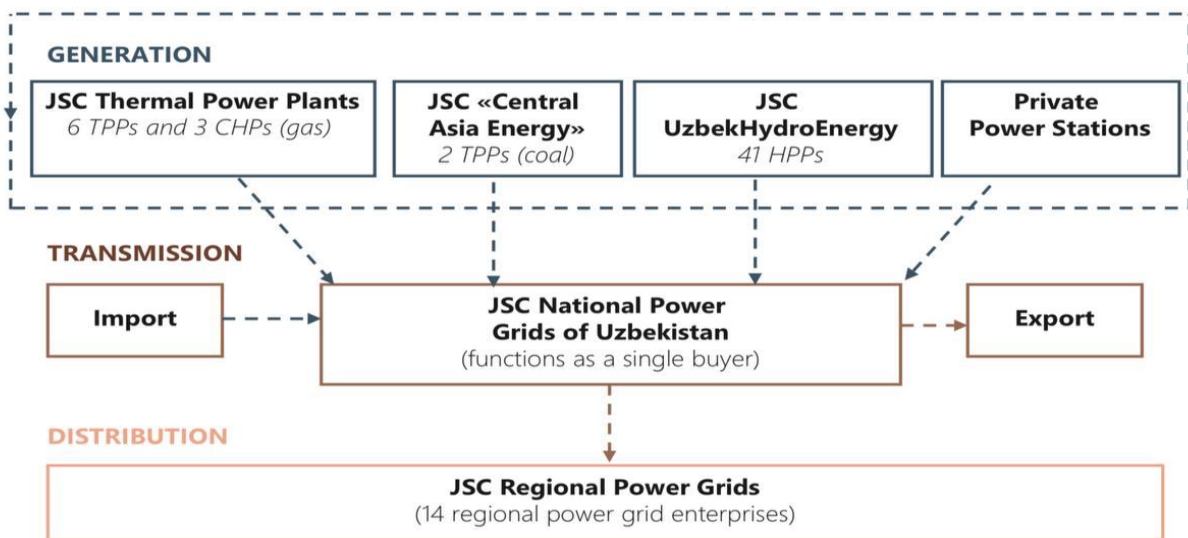
The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the Central Asia region and borders Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan. Uzbekistan is one of two double-landlocked countries in the world, meaning that the residents of the country need to cross at least two national borders in order to reach a coastline. During 2010–2019 Uzbekistan's population grew by 21.1% and was 33.9 mln people as of 01.01.2020. The climate of the country is extremely continental, with clearly defined seasons. Uzbekistan is a resource-rich country with large reserves of natural gas, oil and coal. Natural gas represented 91.3% of primary energy production and 98.2% of the country's energy export in 2019, when Uzbekistan exported 20.1% of its produced natural gas. However, to meet the growing internal demand, Uzbekistan imports oil and gas condensate, coal, petroleum products, and electricity. In 2019 fuel imports were five



times lower than exports. In 2019, the power market of Uzbekistan was unbundled into three parts: generation, transmission, and distribution. As of 01.01.2021, the total installed generation capacity amounted to 15.8 GW, of which 11.4 GW are from gas-fired power plants and CHPs owned by the state company JSC Thermal Power Plants, 2.5 GW – coal-fired thermal power plants (TPPs) under the management of JSC “Central Asia Energy” and 1.9 GW hydropower plants managed by the state company JSC Uzbek Hydro Energy. In 2021, there were 20 new power plant projects at different stages of development, with a total capacity of 7.0 GW and total foreign investments of USD 5.9 bln. As of January 2021, the strategic framework is based on the Green Economy Transition Strategy for 2019–2030 (Strategy) and the Electricity Supply Security Concept in 2020–2030 (Concept). The EBRD and Japan have also assisted the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) with developing the Road Map for the Power Sector Low-carbon Energy Transition (Road Map), but the document has not been officially adopted. The Strategy’s main goal is to achieve long-term sustainable economic development and to meet the country’s goal under the Paris Agreement ratified by Uzbekistan in 2018. The main goal of the Concept is to meet the growing electricity demand (the deficit of which was estimated at the level of 9.4% in 2012–2019, and the annual demand growth until 2030 is expected at the level of 6–7%) and to ensure the balanced development of the power sector. The main purpose of the Road Map is to assist the Government of Uzbekistan in reaching the Paris Agreement goals. This document illustrates Uzbekistan’s technical and economic opportunity to achieve a zero-carbon energy sector by 2050. According to the results of this modelling, the transition of the power sector to net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions requires USD 94 bln by 2050. This is the lowest level of required investments compared to other development scenarios. The legal framework for energy efficiency is represented by the Law on Rational Energy Use adopted in 1997. The Law’s main goal is to create a general legal framework ensuring the conservation of national energy resources and the efficient use of energy and production capabilities. The latest amendments to the Law introduced in 2020 assigned the Ministry of Energy as the main responsible authority in the energy efficiency field. As of 01.01.2021, there were a number of energy efficiency programs and roadmaps in Uzbekistan: the Program of Measures to Further Develop Renewables, Improve Energy Efficiency in the Economy Sectors and the Social Sphere in 2017–2021 sets out an annual average decrease of 8–10% in energy intensity; the Road Map for Further Improving the Energy Efficiency of Economy Sectors and the Social Sphere and Developing Renewables stipulates the implementation of 36 activities, of which 21 are related to energy efficiency; and the Road Map on Improving Energy Efficiency and Achieving Energy Savings in Large Energy-Intensive Enterprises envisages 29 activities aimed at improving energy efficiency in energy-intensive sectors of the economy; Comprehensive Program for Digitalisation of the Power Sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019–2021. The institutional framework for energy efficiency includes multiple stakeholders. The Ministry of Energy has the leading role in the promotion of energy efficiency policies. However, there is a certain level of overlap in the industrial and buildings sector with other state authorities. The legislative framework in the field of renewable energy consists of the Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources adopted in 2019. The Law offers several financial incentives and preferences, including exemption of RES producers from all types of tax during five years starting from the date of their state registration. In addition, according to the Program of Measures on the Further Development of Renewables, Raising Energy Efficiency in the Economy Sectors and the Social Sphere in 2017-2021, all consumers who are installing generation facilities at their premises (prosumers) benefit from guaranteed feed-in tariffs based

on the official electricity prices for commercial consumers (after deducting the cost of transmission and distribution). Apart from the abovementioned, Uzbekistan plans to hold tenders and auctions for the development of RES in 2021–2022 according to the ‘build–own–operate’ model jointly with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and conclude long-term (up to 25 years) power purchase agreements. Before 2019, Uzbekistan’s power system functioned as a vertically integrated state company UzbekEnergo, which was responsible for the operation of the whole power system, including electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply. Following the Decree of the President No. DP-4249 dated 27.03.2019 on the Strategy of Further Development and Reforming of the Electricity Sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan’s power sector was unbundled into three parts in March 2019: generation, transmission and distribution.

**Power market structure**



It is information illustrates that the JSC Uzbek Hydro Energy manages all HPPs, including 30 run-of-river HPPs with a total capacity of 532 MW (4 large ones – 317 MW, and 29 small ones – 215 MW) and ten HPPs with reservoirs with a total capacity of 1.4 GW. The utilisation factor of the country’s hydro performance potential is 27%. There are also block stations and isolated stations – their aggregate capacity was 133 MW, or 0.8% of the country’s total capacity as of 01.01.2021.

The JSC Regional Power Grids is tasked with power distribution and supply to final consumers throughout the whole country. The company comprises 16 enterprises, including 14 regional distribution companies, the Electricity Metering Automation Centre and ENERGO-RES LLC. The Electricity Metering Automation Centre branch deploys an automatic electricity metering system throughout the country and manages the data processing centre. ENERGO-RES LLC functions as a single buyer of goods and materials for 14 regional distribution companies to benefit from economies of scale and expense trimming. Currently, the JSC Regional Power Grids operates grids and substations of the following voltage:

- 35–110 kV – approximately 28.6 thousand km of lines and 1 626 transformers;
- 0.4–10 kV – approximately 224 thousand km of lines and 79 122 transformers.

It should also be noted that 62% of the distribution grids and over 50% of transformers have been in operation for more than 30 years. This is one of the factors contributing to the increased technical distribution losses.

The Strategy's main goal is to achieve long-term sustainable economic development and fulfill Uzbekistan's pledge under the Paris Agreement ratified by Uzbekistan in 2018. Overall, the Strategy sets out nine main goals for 2030, which are summarized as follows:

1. Reducing specific GHG emissions per GDP unit by 10% compared to 2010 levels;
2. Doubling the energy efficiency indicator and reducing the GDP CO<sub>2</sub> intensity;
3. Bringing the RES share to above 25% of total power generation;
4. 100% access to modern, affordable and stable energy supply for all consumers;
5. Increasing the energy efficiency of industrial enterprises by at least 20%;
6. Widening the production and use of motor fuel and motor vehicles with improved energy efficiency and environmental performance and developing electric transport;
7. Improving the efficiency of water use in all economic sectors, deploying drip irrigation technologies on up to 1 mln ha of land, and enhancing the agricultural yield by 20–40%;
8. Achieving a neutral balance of land degradation;
9. Increasing the average agricultural productivity by 20–25%.

As for the first goal above, it should also be mentioned that, in October 2021, Uzbekistan updated its first NDC and increased its commitment to reduce specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP from 10% to 35% by 2030 compared to 2010 (see Section 7). Following the increased ambition of Uzbekistan, the Strategy is currently under revision and is to be extended until 2050.

The Concept's main goal is to meet the growing electricity demand, the deficit of which was estimated at 9.4% in 2012–2019. The Concept expects the following results by 2030:

- Phasing out obsolete power plants and increasing the generation capacity to 29.2 GW;
- Commissioning new wind power plants – 3 GW, solar PV – 5 GW, NPP – 2.4 GW;
- Increasing electricity production almost twofold or to 120.8 TWh;
- Reducing natural gas consumption from 16.5 bcm to 12.1 bcm and increasing coal consumption from 4.1 mlntonnes to 8.5 mlntonnes ;
- Privatising most generation capacities, except for HPPs and Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs);
- Reducing transmission grid losses from 2.72% to 2.35% and distribution grid losses from 12.47% to 6.5% of the input to the grid;
- Reaching the goals of improving environmental conditions and increasing energy efficiency.

It should also be noted that for energy efficiency, the Concept includes quantitative indicators only for the supply side (modernising generation and reducing losses). The document also highlights that the growing demand should be covered taking into account competitive prices and the dynamic development of the power sector. In recent years, consistent work has been carried out on integrated fuel and energy industry development and energy source diversification to meet

the ever-increasing demand for energy resources. At the same time, however, inefficient geological explorations, investment projects and pricing have resulted in energy resource supply deficiencies and have worsened the financial situation of oil and gas enterprises. Thus, with an 8% increase in natural gas production over the last 20 years, production by domestic enterprises fell 29%; confirmed natural gas reserves decreased 4% in 2008-18; and the average replacement rate for natural gas reserves in the past 5 years was about 70%.

Uzbekistan's State Statistics Committee carries out its activities in accordance with the Law on State Statistics of 12 December 2002, Presidential Decree No. PP-3165 of 31 July 2017 on Measures to Improve the Activities of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Presidential Decree on Additional Measures to Ensure Openness and Transparency of the Public Administration, as Well as to Increase the Number of Statistics. The Statistics Committee has become active in international forums in recent years. It shares official national energy statistics with the International Energy Agency and is keen on adopting international methodologies. As a result, Uzbekistan released a pilot energy balance in 2019 following the United Nations Statistics Division's *International Recommendations for Energy Statistics* guidelines. Increasing amounts of energy data are also being published in the energy section of the statistics website in several user-friendly formats.

In 2006, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Rules of Performing Energy Inspections and Analysis of Fuel and Energy Resource Consumers. 54 According to these Rules, energy audits are mandatory in the following cases:

- Designing new and renovated buildings, technologies and equipment.
- Energy consumers with total annual consumption exceeding 2,000 tons of fuel equivalent or 1,000 tons of motor fuel.

In accordance with Decree No. DP-4422 dated 22.08.2019; the MoE is the body responsible for defining the procedure of organising the operation of energy auditors and monitoring the performance of mandatory energy audits. In addition, Decree No. DP-4422 provides for the following:

- Creating new professions and expanding quotas in higher education establishments for the following subjects: 'renewable energy sources', 'energy efficiency' and 'energy audits';
- Introduction of an energy management system in accordance with the international standard (ISO 50001) at all energy-intensive enterprises and organizations with state ownership by 01.01.2023.

According to the MoE, as of 01.01.2021, six higher education establishments had a department and a faculty for energy auditors, and 95 companies were internationally certified according to ISO 50001. This standard was also transposed onto the national standardization system under the number O'zDSt ISO 50001. Thus, Uzbek companies have the choice to carry out certification in accordance with a national or international standard. Given the relatively high cost of international certification, there is also a state support scheme for ISO 50001 certification in Uzbekistan. In particular, the Export Promotion Agency under the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade compensates all costs related to the ISO 50001 international certification of local companies.

To conclude, Uzbekistan with its immense renewable potential can meet the country's all energy demand using only renewable sources of energy. However, hitherto Uzbekistan cannot make use of its potential relying heavily on fossil fuels as a source of energy. This article has shed a light to main barriers that caused Uzbekistan to lag behind from its counterparts in terms of renewable sector developments. Hereafter, recently taken actions to improve the situation and future development plans and perspectives are presented.

Uzbekistan has now realized that there is a need to urgent actions to eliminate the above mentioned barriers that hindering the renewables sector from development. It can be said that first steps are already taken by creating the regulator in the market (Ministry of Energy) and unbundling the energy sector into generation, transmission and distribution. Recent Presidential Decrees and Resolutions about Uzbekistan's future plans on developing renewables sector can serve as a good hint for perspective investors and gives right direction by adding certainty into the market.

The recommendations for further developing the renewables sector and eliminating barriers can be:

- In the first place regulator should establish the legal framework stating all market rules and protecting the rights of independent power producers. This in turn, eliminates all market uncertainties;
- Instead of building large infrastructure projects from the government budget, Public Private Partnership agreements can be used to attract foreign investors;
- To decrease initial cost of the technology, the government should pay more attention to produce technologies within the country, as Uzbekistan owns all necessary components of renewable technologies;
- To make the project further attractive regulator should establish incentive programs for both households (feed-in tariffs, net metering, rebates) and large scale power producers (tax incentives, Renewable Energy Credits);
- To increase the qualification of the specialists in cooperation with international organizations (International Energy Agency, World Bank, Asian Development Bank) can be organized several technical assistance, trainings and master classes from highly skilled specialists.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Presidential Decree;
2. Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects PEEREA, In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
3. Anguelov, N. (2012), Essays on Attractiveness of Multinational Corporations (989) Doctoral Dissertation, Clemson University. All Dissertations. Available from: [https://www.tigerprints.clemson.edu/all\\_dissertations/989](https://www.tigerprints.clemson.edu/all_dissertations/989) .
4. NuriddinAvazov. The impact of e-commerce to develop a digital industry in Uzbekistan. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)<https://tarj.in/> ISSN: 2278-4853 [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343547887\\_The\\_impact\\_of\\_ecommerce\\_to\\_develop\\_a\\_digital\\_industry](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343547887_The_impact_of_ecommerce_to_develop_a_digital_industry).
5. Uzbekenergo JSC. Available from: <http://www.uzbekenergo.uz/en/activities/energy/>



6. Available from: [https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Panel\\_4\\_Renewable\\_Energy\\_Development\\_in\\_Uzbekistan.pdf](https://carnegieendowment.org/files/Panel_4_Renewable_Energy_Development_in_Uzbekistan.pdf).

## ANALYSIS OF FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

**Mukhitdinova Kamola Alisherovna\***

\*Associate Professor,  
PhD,

Tashkent State Technical University,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: k\_mukhitdinova@mail.ru

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00061.7**

---

### ABSTRACT

*In the article Uzbekistan Republic main to capital of investments financing sources and their regions in the section content as well main in capital mastered investments composition about data given. In this field positive processes with together meeting some shortcomings eliminate reach ways statement done.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Investments, Centralized Funding Sources, Direct foreign investments, Investment Growth Rates, Absorbed Investments.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world economy, climate change, and changes in global production and trade chains have influenced multinational corporations to rethink their approaches to international investment strategies. Foreign direct investment flow in 2021 was 1.58 trillion dollars in 2020 is 64% more than last year . The total flow of direct investments in Europe decreased by 80% and amounted to 73 billion US dollars. This indicator \_ Great 57 percent in Britain , 47 percent in France and 34 percent in Germany decreased \_ Europe in the Union directly \_ investments volume to 73 percent decrease , 103 billion US dollar organize did \_ in the USA investments flow again investment done of income decrease to 40 percent decrease , 156 billion US dollar organize did "1. These are the cases the world scale foreign investments attraction reach and of countries investment activity mechanisms efficient use of issues important that requirement is doing Since the independence of our republic , great attention has been paid to attracting investments, especially foreign investments, to the country's economy.

In 2021, 245.0 trillion from the total sources of financing for the development of economic and social spheres in the Republic of Uzbekistan. soum was absorbed. 23.1 billion in dollar equivalent. US dollars. was assimilated and made 105.2 % compared to 2020 . In 2021, 61.9 % **of investments in fixed capital** or 151.5 trillion. 38.1 % or 93.5% from the own funds of enterprises, organizations and residents trillion Soum was financed.

In total investments, the share of fixed capital investments financed from centralized financing sources decreased by 1.6 percentage points compared to the share in 2020 and reached 18.3% or 44.8 trillion. amounted to soum. Accordingly, 200.2 trillion from decentralized financing sources. Soums or 81.7% of total investments were absorbed, which increased by 1.6% compared to the indicator in 2020.

In 2021, investments in fixed capital financed from the own funds of enterprises and organizations - 71,257.3 billion. soums or 29.1% of the total fixed capital investments. It should

---

be noted that, despite the fact that the growth rate has decreased by 3.6% compared to 2020, the main part of the capital investments was financed from the own funds of enterprises and organizations. This is, of course, economic entities, first of all, using their internal resources to expand their activities

Next in years in the Republic wide comfortable investment environment create, foreign investments, in particular, directly – foreign investments attraction and appropriation according to measure – measures done is increasing. As a result directly – foreign investments at the expense of financed 30 149.2 bln. Investments, or in 2020 to the indicator by 1.8% points decreased without in total investments share 12.3 % to equal to investments mastered.

fixed capital investment growth was observed at the expense of unsecured and other foreign investments and loans, which increased by 39.8% compared to last year 2020. The following major investment projects were implemented at the expense of direct and unsecured foreign loans:

1. Construction of a 100 MW solar photoelectric power station in Navoi region on the basis of public-private partnership (test project);
2. Implementation of geological exploration works in the "25th Anniversary of Independence" mine in Surkhandarya region and development of the mine, establishment of a gas-chemical complex based on the product distribution agreement;
3. Expansion of production capacity of Shurtan-gas chemical complex;
4. Program on increasing the volume of production of hydrocarbon raw materials in 2017-2021;
5. Development of "Muruntov" mine (stage V) 1st stage;
6. In 2021-2022 republic highway gas transmission system modernization to do and efficiency increase program.

Straight away foreign investments attraction did without, new technologies current in progress, new kind of goods and services appear being, this goods and services quality more increase, ultimately of the population life quality increase, national in economics competition strengthen for the ground creates.

State budget funds at the expense of main to capital directed investments territorial in the composition the most high indicators one of time in itself three area Karakalpakstan Republic of Samarkand and Syr Darya in the regions note done: This is it in the regions appropriated total 12.7% of investments Republic budget at the expense of done increased. The highest share of investments from the own funds of enterprises and organizations was observed in Jizzakh region, which made up 47.5% of the investments made in this region. Also, 40.2% in Tashkent city and Tashkent region it was 37.1%. In Khorezm region, in the total volume of capital investments, investments made from the population's funds took the largest share - 21.0%. As a result of extensive work on improving the investment environment for foreign investors, the share of foreign investment and loans has increased in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The highest indicators in this direction were observed in Navoi and Bukhara regions. Because these areas are rich in minerals, they attract more attention of foreign investors. As a result, the share of foreign investment and loans in the total volume of capital investments was 60.2 and 60.0%, respectively.

**In conclusion**, investments are considered the driver of economic development, so we need to thoroughly study their types, classification, and implementation procedure. In the next chapters

of our research work, we will consider issues such as types, functions, dynamics and efficiency evaluation of investments.

In our opinion, together with the achievements made in fixed capital investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the shortcomings encountered can be eliminated as a result of the following processes:

- Our government will pay more attention to this area and create a strong legal framework;
- Industry investment attractiveness increase \_
- Achieving more positive results as a result of perfect research of information about sources of financing of fixed capital investments, their composition ;

Study and analyze the foreign experience in this field and apply it taking into account the specific features of the economy of our republic.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Mikhailova E.V. Finansovye Rynki I Ix Formation V Ussr. - Spb.: Spueif, 1991. P.7.
2. Maybe L.I. Logika Ekonomicheskogo Rosta. - M.: Institute Of Economics Ran, 2002. S. 228.
3. Margolin. A.M. Investment. - M.: Rags, 2006. S. 464
4. Mukhitdinova K. A. Stages Of Development Of The Digital Economy //Multidiscipline Proceedings Of Digital Fashion Conference. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 1.
5. Mukhitdinova K. A. Digitalization Is An Opportunity For Management Development //International Journal Of Conference Series On Education And Social Sciences (Online). – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 1.
6. Alisherovna M. K. Investment Climate In Uzbekistan And Influencing On Some Factors //Gwalior Management Academy. – C. 47.
7. Alisherovna M. K. Assessment Of Investment Attractivity Of Industrial Enterprises //Web Of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 02. – C. 860-862.
8. Alisherovna M. K. Attracting Investment To Regions-An Important Factor Of Development //Asian Journal Of Research In Banking And Finance. – 2022. – T. 12. – №. 3. – C. 10-13.
9. Alisherovna M. K. Analysis And Evaluation Of Sources Of Investment In Automotive Transport Enterprises //South Asian Journal Of Marketing & Management Research. – 2020. – T. 10. – №. 4. – C. 74-78.
10. Alisherovna M. K. Formation Of A Database In The Assessment Of Investment Attractiveness Of Auto Transport Enterprises //Central Asian Journal Of Innovations On Tourism Management And Finance. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 6. – C. 62-65.
11. Alisherovna M. K. Tasks Of Implementation Of Investment Policy //Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – T. 11. – №. 9. – C. 848-852.
12. Alisherovna M. K. Car Transport An Approach To The Research Of The Essence Of Investment Activities Of Enterprises //Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 5. – C. 415-418.

- 13.** Alisherovna K. Investment Support For The Activities Of Motor Transport Enterprises And Their Effective Utilization //Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research (Ajmr). – 2019. – Т. 8. – №. 2. – С. 465-471.
- 14.** Mukhitdinova K. A. The Importance Of Sources Of Financing Of Transportation System //Наука 2020. Теория И Практика. – 2020. – С. 23-25.
- 15.** Mukhitdinova K. A. Analysis Of Investment Attractiveness Of The Enterprise //Экономика И Социум. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 73-76.

## RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 20S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

**Kurbanov Bahtiyar Jurabayevich\***

\*Senior Lecturer,  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: baxtiyarkurbanov2014@mail.ru  
**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00062.9**

---

### ABSTRACT

*After the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the restoration of economic relations was also important for the Center. The Soviet government immediately used all its resources to restore the destroyed iron arms and build new lines to take raw materials, fuel and other cargo out of the country. At this point, the economic potential of each region was carefully studied by specially formed groups. In order to attract the local population to the railway transport, they were placed only on specially designated jobs. The article covers the construction of new railway lines. Also, problems and achievements in railway transport are revealed on the basis of historical materials.*

**KEYWORDS:** *October Events, Turkestan Blockade, Railway Transport, Soviet Government, General Cotton Committee, Central Asian Railways, Bukhara Government, People's Commissariat Of Roads, Turkestan-Siberian Railway.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research topic is determined by the role and importance of railway transport in solving important tasks such as developing the economy of Uzbekistan and increasing the export potential. Considering the geographical location of Uzbekistan in the region, railway transport is important in the development of the national economy. It is necessary to develop a single comprehensive strategy in the field of development of the national transport network that meets high international requirements and standards, and to ensure its large-scale integration into international transport communications, taking into account the requirements of the republic's product manufacturers to export their products to the regional and world markets in the future. In this regard, it is important to study the history of railway transport, in particular, the historical experience of the economy of the revival period of the 20s.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY** In the 1950s and 1960s, economists created a number of scientific works on the transport structure of Uzbekistan, as well as the railway network, but they also covered the goals of the Soviet government in the field of railways. In a number of scientific publications dedicated to the history of the development of the transport system and railways in Uzbekistan, created in the later years of the Soviet era, in particular, in the studies of V. Suvorov and J. Kalimbetov, the issue of the role of railway workers and political organizations in the republican industry of the Central Asian republics, in particular in Uzbekistan, was covered. In the articles of R. Aminova, B. Burikhonov, the main attention is focused on such issues as the formation of the working class in the railway network,



the contribution of industry workers to the development of the national economy of the Soviet state, the role of the communist party in the formation of the local working class. A.Z. Togaeva's research is devoted to the history of the construction of the Tashkent-Orenburg railway, its role in the economic life of Turkestan. In this work, the military, political and economic interests of the government of the Russian Empire from the construction of railways in the country, economic and social consequences of the construction of railways are expressed.

**RESULTS** It is known that after the events of October, the private ownership of the means of production was abolished in the country, all the railways were transferred to the hands of the Soviet state. The intervention and civil war of 1918-1920 did not allow to improve the material and technical base of railway transport, to develop cargo and passenger transportation. During these years, the national economy of Turkestan was also in a difficult situation. Delivery of grain, fuel, industrial goods, weapons, oil products to the country was stopped, many enterprises were destroyed. In 1920, the volume of gross product decreased by 12 times compared to 1917, and almost 2 times compared to 1913. The number of working enterprises decreased by 70 percent. Despite the difficult situation in Turkestan during this period, all resources were mobilized to start the railway work[4:5].

The opening of the blockade of Turkestan and the restoration of economic relations between Turkestan and the RSFSR were also important for the Center. The Soviet government immediately did everything to get raw materials, fuel and other goods out of the country. During 1920, 6730 wagons of cotton, more than 1100 wagons of wool, more than 662 thousand pieces of leather, several echelons of oil and gasoline were delivered to the Center from Turkestan. As can be seen from the above data, the export of Turkestan has exceeded the import several times. Thus, the Soviet authorities used Turkestan as a source of cheap raw materials for an industrial center. He did not stop exporting food even from hungry Turkestan. The report of the Central Press also testifies to this. In the January 11, 1920 edition of "Jizn natsionalnostey" newspaper, Kyzil Turkestan writes in a note for Moscow: "These days, 20 wagons of brass were sent from Andijan to Moscow. If the trains move normally, 3,500 wagons of bread can be brought from Andijan" [3:262]. These wagons were brought to the Center from the Ferghana Valley, where whole villages were dying of hunger. Many other types of food were also sent from Turkestan to the metropolis. Only at the beginning of 1920, 20 wagons of island fish, 5 wagons of grape wine, etc. were sent there[3:263].

According to the information provided by the district commissioner Pravdin at the 9th meeting of the Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan, the length of railways in Turkestan is 4618 versts, of which 523 versts have been destroyed [5:90]. Before the restoration of railways and the construction of new lines, the Center conducted studies of the geographical and economic financial possibilities of each region, focusing on its interests, that is, what products can be grown and how much can be transported. To implement these goals, a group of technical engineers in the field of railway transport was recruited from Moscow[8:70].

By this time, a number of problems arose in the field of railway transport. According to the archive documents, in addition to administratively improper organization of management, there were irregularities such as non-regulation of the steam locomotive park in accordance with traffic requirements, lack of control over the use of steam locomotives. Due to the fact that the plan for the repair of steam locomotives and wagons was not implemented, in the distribution of materials, while there was a need for that material in some region, this material was stored with a surplus in another region. Due to the lack of water at the stations and fuel not being brought on

time, the trains stopped at the stations for a long time. The wagons on the roads are in unsatisfactory condition. The best wagons adapted to the climate of the Turkestan roads were taken outside Turkestan, that is, to Russia, and the rest were converted into special trains or accommodation units by various institutions and organizations [9:63].

At the same time, in order to attract the local population to the railways, an order was given on the need to immediately organize a conductor's course in the district and to attract local residents who know the Russian language [9:73]. By translating the instructions and regulations into the Muslim language, it is possible to proceed with the training of the natives for the occupation of signalmen and similar inferior positions, and also to protect the natives from ill-treatment in a proper and courteous manner by the conductor and persons authorized to inspect trains and station staff. It was emphasized that their relationship is strictly controlled [9:74]. As it can be seen from the data, the personnel policy of the existing system in relation to the local population also depended on the specific features of the political system.

In 1921, 1,048,240 pounds of cotton were sent to the Central Cotton Committee (Glavkhlopkom). However, this amount of fiber seemed too little to the Center and they demanded additional cotton shipments from Turkestan. A report analyzed by Klimov, Commissioner of the Worker-Peasant Inspection, shows that in January 1921, 7,000,000 pounds of cotton fiber, 327,000 pounds of linter [received from the cotton seed after passing it through the linter machine] were sent to the Center in January, 1921; used in cotton production. // [https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/dic\\_fwords/50757](https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/dic_fwords/50757), 103000 chakhbuta[Cotton waste] prepared[10:63]. He even decided to build the Ettisuv railway to bring more raw materials from Turkestan to the Centre. At the beginning of 1922, 1,150 wagons (63,470 bales of cotton) were sent from Turkestan to the center in the direction of Krasnovodsk, 1,547 wagons (85,030 bales of cotton) in the direction of Orenburg, totaling 2,724 wagons (148,500 bales of cotton). Only in June of this year, 2,180 wagons of cotton fibers were sent to the Center on the Orenburg and Krasnovodsk routes [2:235]. With the construction of the railway, textile factories were able to transport large quantities of cotton. However, the primary processing of raw materials was carried out on the spot, and as a result, the one-sided development of the country's industry and the fact that the income was several times lower than that of the processors made the situation of farmers difficult.

Central Asian Railways economic service staff has carefully studied the economic situation and potential of the regions where each renewable railway line is located. For example, in 1924, this service economist Polinsky conducted studies of the former Karshi-Kitab railway section. Polinsky had the opportunity to reach the city of Guzor uezd, which are 42-46 versts from the city of Karshi. The road from Guzor to Kitab was under the threat of "printers". He gave the following information about the results of the study. According to him, the inspector had the opportunity to go to the city of Guzor uezd, which is 42-46 versts from the city of Karshi. The road from Guzar to Kitab was under the threat of raiders. Guzor district is located 45 versts from Karshi station. The former Mang'it station got its name from the Ak-Mang'it village or volost of Guzor uezd. A part of this uezd, and precisely the southwestern part, serves the Karshi railway line. The northern part, that is, Samsonovo station, is opposite to the Karshi-Kitab section in economic relations operates in dependence [13:28]. The considered region is located in the Kashkadarya river basin, where the western part of Karshi uezd dries up in the summer months. Wheat and rice are mainly grown in this area. There is no exact information about the amount of harvest. In addition, cotton and local tobacco are grown. In the pre-war period, cotton growing

began to develop rapidly. However, during the revolution, its amount decreased. At the moment, Gostorg is collecting old stocks of cotton from the 1918 harvest that were seized while being exported to Afghanistan. Today, a small amount of cotton seeds collected from the villages are sold in the markets. Timely promotion of cotton cultivation should be considered to bring great results. Unfortunately, there is no cotton committee in this region. Gardening is a favorite activity of local residents. Apples, pears, and pomegranates are found around the book. But there are few parks in this region. However, the vineyards are the pride of the local population, and the grapes are considered the best in Bukhara. Agriculture allows the following products to be transported by rail: 500,000 pounds of wheat, 10,000 pounds of rice, 2,000 pounds of tobacco, and 20,000 pounds of fruits. In addition, infertility is very rare or absent[13:29]. The local population has a need for factory products. In conclusion, it should be said that the population is very interested in the construction of the railway[13:30]. According to the data, before the rehabilitation of railways and the construction of new lines, the possibilities of cotton cultivation were studied and analyzed in each region.

In the years after the Civil War, the main focus was on the restoration of destroyed railroad tracks. During this period, almost 70% of the funds spent on transport were used for the development of railway transport. Devastation caused a very low level of transportation with cargo until the beginning of the 30s of the 20th century. In 1924, two times less cargo was transported than in 1913 [7:7].

New railway lines were also built in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Burj-Jhambul-Frunze railway (since 1926) built in the territory of South Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan connected the city of Frunze with the main railway of the country. The newly built Karshi-Kitab and Namangan-Andijan railways have become very important for the economy of Uzbekistan. Funds were allocated for the strengthening of railway lines, and the restoration of railway transport was also carried out in Uzbekistan [6:28].

According to Yanishevsky, a representative of the former Bukhara government, there is no analysis of Bukhara's economic situation. Regarding financial participation in the construction, the members of the Bukhara government, which are part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, expressed their agreement to provide 25% of the cost of the construction of the line from Samsonovo to Dushanbe [12:9]. According to Dolgopolov, the head of the economic department of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, the issue of restoring and expanding pre-war trade relations with Afghanistan is currently in dispute. The economic importance of the Samsonovo-Termez section should be considered from the point of view of foreign trade between the USSR and Afghanistan. In order not to lose trade relations with Afghanistan for a long time and not to be influenced by Indian trade, it was emphasized that it is necessary to restore the destroyed Samsonovo-Termez section in any case [12:9]. On March 7, 1926, the Samsonovo-Termez line of the Central Asian Railways was put into use according to the order of the Central Asian Road Administration [14:188].

In addition to the negotiations personally conducted by Ulanov-Zinovev, the representative of the Central Asian Railways of the People's Commissariat of Roads in April 1925, on the transfer of the Central Asian Railways Administration to Tashkent, information was also provided about the freight traffic of the Ettisuv line in the direction of Tashkent - Fergana. According to him, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the import of bread from the Center to Central Asia. It is usually between 12 and 16 million poods, of which 8 million poods are scheduled to be delivered to Ferghana growers. The purpose of this was to stop the cultivation of wheat in

this region by using the arable land for cotton. With the transfer of railway lines to Pishpak, the landscape of bread import changed radically. According to the long-term reclamation plan of the Ettisuv region, it can produce up to 35 million pounds of bread products by 1929. Thus, the bread needs of the Central Asian republics will be gradually covered [11:26]. Because no more than 300,000 pounds of raw materials were transported from Ettisuv to the Center. In addition, in the period before the war, livestock products worth up to 760,000 pounds were transported to workshops in Tashkent and Samarkand. Thus, most of the cargo transported from Ettisuv is directed to Tashkent, then to Fergana and Samarkand. All of the above confirms that the Ettisuv line should be connected to Central Asian railways according to its operation. And the Tashkent node should be an internal node that conducts all actions and eases their work. It should not be forgotten that without Tashkent, Tashkent railways will lose their importance [11:26]. As can be seen from the archive documents, the main goal of the Soviet agrarian policy was to increase the productivity of cotton, and the issue related to the reduction of other sectors was turned into the main policy.

From October 1, 1928, the country began to implement the first five-year plan (1928-1932). In 1929-1932, new coal mines such as Kyzylqiya and Kokyongoq were developed, and cotton fields were expanded in the Fergana Valley. In addition, the creation of new cities has greatly changed passenger transportation [1:9].

Construction of new railway sections continued. In the period from 1924 to 1928, the 37-kilometer long Margilon-Kyzilqiya section, 274-kilometer long Karshi-Kitab section, Amudarya-Surkhan, Andijan-Tentaksoy and other sections were built. In addition to the restoration of roads and the construction of new roads, the works of providing railway transport with equipment were also carried out. New tracks and sleepers were laid [4:6].

New railways were built in order to strengthen relations with other economic regions of the country and to use existing natural resources. In 1928, the Kuvasoym-Kyzilqiya and in 1932, Jalalabad-Kokyongog railways were built. These roads made it possible to open and use coal mines. In order to develop cotton cultivation in the Fergana valley, short railway stations such as Asaka-Shahrikhan and Karasuv-Osh were built [5:36].

According to the main indicators of railway passenger transportation, the level before the October coup (1917) in Uzbekistan was reached in 1928[1:21]. In 1930, the commissioning of the Turkestan-Siberian railway helped to increase the transportation of passengers by bulk-straight track and the transportation of cotton from the republic. The expansion of cargo turnover and passenger transportation required the increase of cargo and passenger transportation of Aris - Tashkent, Tashkent - Khovos, Khovos - Kokan - Andijan and other sections. It should be noted that the reconstruction of railway transport in the republic allowed to increase cargo turnover and passenger traffic. However, despite this, railway transport could not fully meet the growing needs of the national economy of the republic in terms of cargo and passenger transportation [4:7].

## **CONCLUSION**

After the October events, private ownership of the means of production was abolished in the country, and all railways were transferred to the Soviet state. Despite the difficult situation in Turkestan during this period, all resources were mobilized to start the railway work. The restoration of economic relations between Turkestan and the RSFSR was also important for the Center. The Soviet government immediately did everything to get raw materials, fuel and other

goods out of the country. Thus, the Soviet authorities used Turkestan as a source of cheap raw materials for an industrial center. Before the restoration of railways and the construction of new lines, the Center carried out studies of the geographical and economic financial possibilities of each region, focusing on its own interests, that is, what products can be grown and how much can be transported. By this time, a number of problems arose in the field of railway transport. According to the archive documents, in addition to administratively improper organization of management, there were irregularities such as non-regulation of the steam locomotive park in accordance with traffic requirements, lack of control over the use of steam locomotives. At the same time, in order to attract the local population to the railways, it is necessary to immediately organize a conductor's course in the district, and for it, local people who know the Russian language an assignment was given on the need to involve the population. In this matter, the positions where local personnel can work have been defined.

By this time, he even decided to build the Ettisuv railway to bring more raw materials from Turkestan to the Center. With the construction of the railway, textile factories were able to transport large quantities of cotton. Economic service personnel of the Central Asian Railways carefully studied the economic situation and potential of the regions where each renewable railway line is located, and then practical work was carried out. At this point, it should be noted that almost 70% of the funds spent on transport were used for the development of railway transport. Work was carried out taking into account the issue of bringing bread from the Center to Central Asia. It is decided that the main part of the imported grain will be delivered to the farmers of Fergana. The purpose of this was to stop the cultivation of wheat in this region by using the arable land for cotton. In addition to the restoration of roads and the construction of new roads, the works of providing railway transport with equipment were also carried out. New tracks and sleepers were laid. However, railway transport could not fully meet the growing needs of the national economy of the republic in terms of cargo and passenger transportation.

## REFERENCES

1. Zahridinov G.Z. Growth of passenger transportation in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Publishing House of the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan, 1969.
2. The policy of plundering the national wealth of Uzbekistan by the ruling regime: historical evidence and lessons (1865-1990 years) /Project leader and editor-in-chief: D.A.Alimova/. - T.: Sharq, 2000.
3. Turkestan and the beginning of the 20th century: History of national independence. - Tashkent: Shark, 2000.
4. Ubaydullaev I., Abrorov Z., Zakhritdinov G. Transport of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan, 1960.
5. Khojaev S. Comprehensive development of transport in Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1975.
6. Khojaev S. Development and importance of transport in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent.: Uzbekistan, 1970.
7. Gulamova L. Development of Uzbekistan's transport. - Tashkent, 1994.
8. Zenzinov N. Uchenyy, constructor, obshchestvennyy deyatel // Railway transport, 1992. – No. 7

## ARCHIVE FUNDS

- 9.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, R-21, list 1, collective volume 171
- 10.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund 41, list 1, case 1033
- 11.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund R-1621, list 2, collective volume 44
- 12.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund 1621, list 2, collective volume 51
- 13.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund 1621, list 2, collective volume 57
- 14.** National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund 1621, list 2, collective volume 93



## IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

**Botirjon Mallabaev\***

\*Associate Professor,  
PhD in History  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, Uzbekistan  
Email id: b\_mallabaev@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00063.0**

---

### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the development trends of the oil and gas industry in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period. The author focused on the fact that the cradle of the first oil industry in the country was the Fergana Valley, and later this industry developed in other regions of the Republic.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Soviet Era, Uzbekistan SSR, Fergana Valley, Oil Industry, Gas Industry, Oil, Gas, Kerosene, Gasoline, Fuel Oil, Production Enterprises.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

It is known from history that industrialized oil extraction began in Uzbekistan in 1885. Oil was extracted from two wells near the village of Chimyan, located in the Fergana Valley. In 1900, serious exploration work began in this area, and in 1904, an oil fountain erupted from a depth of more than 270 meters [1. B. 2].

In 1906, an oil pumping plant was built in Fergana region, it consisted of one double-walled device with periodic operation. Mineral wealth from the oil field was transported by horse-drawn transport. The quality of oil was determined using a thermometer and a hydrometer. The main products obtained as a result of processing were lamp kerosene and heating oil. At that time, unnecessary gasoline was burned in pits outside the factory area. In 1915–1916, gasoline became a useful product only after the introduction of internal combustion engine-powered automobiles in Central Asia. The product was exported to Afghanistan and China by rail and horse-drawn transport. In 1907, the Nobel brothers bought the factory and started its gradual reconstruction. In the same year, a four-inch oil pipeline from the Chimyon field to the factory was put into use, and a reservoir park was built. By 1940, the plant had its own laboratory, the quality of the technological process increased, the annual production capacity reached 176 thousand tons [2. B. 19].

It is known that in 1904, the first oil wells were opened in the Fergana Valley. Extraction of oil from them was so effective (130 tons per day [3. B. 21]. This was a very large indicator for that time), as a result, the question of building a local oil refinery was put aside. In the same year, road engineer A. N. Under the leadership of Kovalevsky, the construction of the first Vannovsky oil extraction (now Altiaryk fuel production) plant in Turkestan began.

By 1906, a two-cube oil facility was put into operation, mainly receiving kerosene and fuel oil. Kerosene was sold to the population in carts and camels for use in Andijan and Kokan cotton ginning factories, oil tankers, as well as for household needs. Fuel oil was used as fuel on the railway. Due to the expansion of this oil facility and the construction of new technological facilities, the efficiency of the plant gradually increased.

On June 26, 1958, the first Electric Treatment Plant was put into operation at the Fergana Oil Refinery. At the beginning of 1959, the first technological oil extraction equipment using atmospheric-vacuum pressure was built and commissioned. In this regard, January 27, 1959 was accepted as the date of commissioning of the Fergana oil refinery [4. B. 19].

In the 50s of the 20th century, the discovery of a large gas-oil field in the city of Gazli, Bukhara (now Navoi) region became the basis for the rapid development of the gas industry in Uzbekistan. The total amount of gas found was 446 billion cubic meters. Gas production increased year by year. For example, in 1960, 0.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas was produced, and by 1970, this indicator reached 32 billion cubic meters [5. B. 291].

The aim of the Union government to increase gas production in Uzbekistan was to take it to the industrial centers of Russia. In 1963, Bukhara-Ural, and in 1967, the longest Central Asia-Central gas pipeline was launched. In 1969, 28 billion cubic meters of natural gas were transported to Russia through these two gas pipelines. When this is calculated at the prices of that time in the world market, for example, the total value of gas condensate transported from Uzbekistan to Russia through the Bukhara-Ural gas pipeline in 1960-1990 was equal to 44 billion dollars [6. B. 3]. However, at that time the local population was deprived of this precious gift of nature and used firewood and coal for household and heating purposes.

In addition, during the Soviet period, in 1972, the Mubarak gas processing plant, one of the largest facilities in the world, was built in Kashkadarya region, and by 1980, a plant was put into operation in Shortan.

The first gas was extracted in 1953 from the Setalantepa field in the Kyzylkum desert. In 1962, after the commissioning of the unique Gazli field, the Bukhara-Ural and Central Asia-Central transcontinental gas pipelines were built.

The history of the development of the gas industry of Uzbekistan begins in the 1950s. The first gas was extracted from the Setalantepa field in 1953.

In 1962, the development of the gas field, which included the laying of the Bukhara-Ural and Central Asia-Central transcontinental main gas pipelines, was started [7. B. 253-256].

In 1973, the production association "Uzbekgazsanoat" was established, and then the joint-stock company "Uztransgaz" began to develop as a separate gas transportation company.

In 1978, the North Sokh underground gas storage station, and the following year, the Gasli underground gas storage facility, which was established at the base of the gas field in Gazli, was put into experimental use.

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the Soviet era, the search for oil and gas fields of Uzbekistan continued to develop. However, these development processes did not benefit the daily life of the local population and the country's economy at all.

**LIST OF USED SOURCES AND REFERENCES:**

1. [www.refereat.uz](http://www.refereat.uz).
2. Тўхтасинова Д., Маҳмудов Н. Фарғона нефтни қайта ишлаш заводи: ривожланиш тарихи ва замонавий тараққиёт // Ўзбекистон иқтисодий ахборотномаси. – 2007. – №11–12. – Б. 19.
3. Тўхтасинова Д., Маҳмудов Н. Фарғона нефтни қайта ишлаш заводи: ривожланиш тарихи.... – Б. 21.
4. Тўхтасинова Д., Маҳмудов Н. Фарғона нефтни қайта ишлаш заводи: ривожланиш тарихи....– Б. 19.
5. Алимова Д., Каримов Р., Оқилов К ва бошқалар. Ўзбекистон тарихи. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2004. – Б. 291.
6. [www.refereat.uz](http://www.refereat.uz).
7. Ҳайдаров И. М. Ўзбекистон газ саноатининг шаклланиши ва ривожланиши тарихига доир (1950–1970 йиллар) / Ўзбекистонда археология ва этнология фанларининг тараққиёти ва истиқболлари. Республика илмий-амалий конференцияси материаллари. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 253–256.
8. Sodirjonov, M. M. "Monitoring the issues of human capital research in ethnosocial processes and social trends." Social policy and social partnership 6 (2021): 6.
9. Sodirjonov M. M. On the coverage of ethnic processes in the information space //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR). – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 6. – С. 165-171.
10. Содирджонов М. М. Мониторинг вопросов исследования человеческого капитала в этносоциальных процессах и социальные тенденции //Социальная политика и социальное партнерство. – 2021. – №. 6. – С. 447-458.
11. Содирджонов М. М. Изучение проблем человеческого капитала в этносоциологических процессах //В поисках социальной истины. – 2021. – С. 59-69.

**CONTEMPORARY WATER PROBLEMS AND THEIR INNOVATIVE  
SOLUTIONS  
(HISTORICAL-ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)**

**Bakhtiyor Rejavalievich Khalmuratov\***

\*Associate Professor,  
Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD),  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: b\_khalmuratov@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00064.2**

---

**ABSTRACT**

*In this article, water shortage, which is one of the most acute and serious problems of the present day, and the crises associated with it, are historically and ethnographically researched. In the article, the author also revealed the root causes of water-related problems in Central Asia, particularly in the Fergana Valley region, and innovative proposals for their solutions.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Water, Water-Related Problems, Central Asia, Republic Of Uzbekistan, World Countries, Ferghana Valley, Salinity, Drinking Water, Water Resources, Tran boundary Rivers.*

---

**INTRODUCTION**

At the beginning of the 21st century, the people of the whole world faced the difficult problem of how to use and manage the limited resources of the planet. It is recognized everywhere that water is a necessary element for the development of the economy and the health of society, and that it plays a decisive role in the preservation of ecology, without words, denials, or objections. However, in spite of increasing attention, water resources are becoming less and less [1. - B. 135.].

According to UNESCO, by 2030, more than 3 billion people will suffer from a lack of water resources. Although the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Declaration calls for "stopping the unreasonable use of water resources" and "promoting the sustainable use of water"... today, almost half of the world's population faces water-related problems, and about 1 billion people currently have access to clean drinking water. and 2.5 billion people do not have enough water for sanitation purposes. 80% of all diseases in the world are caused by lack of drinking water or pollution. Every second in the world, a child dies due to lack of drinking water [2. - B. 136.].

According to research, in the next 20 years, the demand for water in Uzbekistan will increase significantly and the available water resources will decrease sharply, which will increase the current water shortage up to five times. By this time, Uzbekistan is among the red regions in terms of water shortage. What are the likely scenarios of dehydration?

**Regional Aspects Of Water Scarcity.**

Because Central Asia is an arid region far from oceans and seas, water sources are of strategic importance here. The countries of the region are divided in terms of water resources. Countries such as Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are seen as "downstream" countries, while Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are seen as "upstream" countries.

In terms of supply, the countries of the first group are connected to the countries of the second group. In particular, 20% of the total water resources used in Uzbekistan are formed inside the country, and 80% are formed in neighboring Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. These two relatively poor "upstream" countries are interested in generating and exporting more electricity through the construction of hydroelectric power plants and reservoirs, which creates serious problems for agricultural water supply in other countries in the region. This aspect has been the main root of conflict and disagreement between the countries of Central Asia for many years, and the situation that has arisen in the region due to water sources has been used by the big countries as a tool for political influence.

Although the "water diplomacy" carried out by the Uzbek government in recent years has significantly eased the tension in the use of transboundary water resources in the region, until now general rules for the use of water based on international standards have not been developed between the countries of Central Asia.

According to the experts of the World Bank, by 2050 water resources in the Syrdarya basin are expected to decrease by 5% and in the Amudarya basin by 15%. In 2050, the shortage of fresh water in Central Asia could lead to an 11% decrease in GDP.

Due to increasing water scarcity, there is a possibility of problematic situations between upstream countries and downstream countries on the following issues:

1. Increasing desire for unilateral and non-coordinated management of water resources of transboundary rivers.
2. Increasing sentiment towards commercialization of water and treating it as a commodity.
3. As a result of climate change, the desire of the upstream countries to build new large hydroelectric reservoirs in the main transboundary tributaries of Amudarya and Syrdarya to meet domestic energy needs. Currently, 85 percent of Kyrgyzstan's electricity and 91 percent of Tajikistan's electricity are produced by hydroelectric power stations. The reduction of water resources will have a serious impact on increasing electricity shortages in these countries. For comparison, the share of hydropower stations in energy supply is 15% in Uzbekistan and 10% in Kazakhstan.

Based on the above, it is important to reach a new agreement on the issue of transboundary water use that is stable and equally beneficial for the parties, and to quickly resolve the transition to a single strategic approach to the rational use of water.

Due to the natural growth of the population and the increase in water consumption, as a result of climate change, anomalous hot weather is becoming a new norm, the number of snowy days is decreasing, as well as the irrational use of water resources, serious environmental problems and water shortages are occurring in Central Asia.

According to the UN classification, Uzbekistan is included in the ranking of countries with water shortage. According to the latest data published by the World Resource Institute, Uzbekistan ranks 25th among 164 countries in need of water [4]. As you can see, feel and sense, the water

problem in our region, where we make a living, spend our days or live, is getting more complicated over the years. This prevents the development of the economy and the improvement of the standard of living of the population.

If attention is paid to the existing reserves, it can be seen that the future balance of water resources will be affected by the rapid melting of the glaciers that form the main rivers of the region, other aspects of climate change, as well as the increasing needs of the population for water and the development of industry. Experts estimate that a 10-20% reduction in water supply will have serious consequences for the size of irrigated land and employment [3], and may result in a decrease in gross national income. Effective, rational and equitable management of existing water resources to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture, utility and industrial development, environment and other sectors is crucial to guarantee sustainable economic development of the country.

At the same time, the problem of water scarcity, which is becoming more and more serious in the Central Asian region, and the environmental risks such as the destruction of cultivated fields due to salinization, the turning into deserts and deserts due to the increase of environmental risks, the people of the Ferghana Valley need to conserve land and water. -revival and development of historical and national values, such as preserving, honoring, raising the head if necessary, "drinking water from the head", and forming a modern eco-culture on the basis of age-old customs, traditions and national values, is becoming extremely important. In addition, the water problem is becoming more complicated due to the demographic explosion. In particular, you know that the Ferghana Valley is the most densely populated region in Central Asia, where 9.8 million people live. Andijan region alone has a population density 10 times higher than the average national level.

Today, we are talking not about the complete restoration of the ecosystem, but about achieving equality and balance, which will prevent even more deplorable degradation and destruction in the region by common efforts" [5. - B. 139.].

As in other parts of the Central Asian region, one of the most pressing issues in the Ferghana Valley is drinking water. Due to the fact that only about 10% of water resources are produced in our country, Uzbekistan is highly dependent on the amount of water that is formed in neighboring countries and flows into our territory.

Total natural underground water reserves in Uzbekistan are estimated to be 24.35 km<sup>3</sup>. Of this amount, 20.79 km<sup>3</sup> is in the Quaternary layer, 2.92 km<sup>3</sup> is in the Upper Paleocene (in geological history, the Cenozoic Era, which lasted 60-70 million years and lasted 35-40 million years, is divided into the Paleocene, Eocene and Oligocene periods) - in the Quaternary layer and 0,46 km<sup>3</sup> is located in the Upper Cretaceous layer. About 50 percent of the mined underground water falls on the Fergana Valley. Chuchuk erosti water is mainly in the Fergana valley, it is 34.5 percent [6. - B. 104.]. For this reason, in recent years, a special decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted regarding the calculation of fresh water reserves in the valley and their monitoring. According to this decision, in 2017-2022, in order to improve the system of water supply to the population of Fergana Valley, hydrogeological works on re-estimation and increase of underground water reserves in Namangan and Fergana regions, as well as regional hydrogeological work on assessing the real situation of groundwater use and hydrogeological research in the Fergana Valley region the main attention was paid to the implementation of research [7].



So, without taking into account the environmental possibilities, the extensive use of water resources leads to the deterioration of water quality and a difficult situation in providing clean drinking water to the person who is the "Khalifa of Allah on earth". Because Sirdarë, which is the main water basin in the valley, is not used enough to provide drinking water from some other water sources, providing the population with good quality fresh (sweet) drinking water is one of the most serious problems in the region. In addition, freshwater, which is potable water, is a crucial resource in the production of agricultural products in saline infertile lands. This situation is still relevant, especially in Pop city and Mingbulok district of Namangan region. For this reason, it encourages the creation of international legal frameworks for the purpose of mutually beneficial cooperation, to use a new and advanced, effective approach to the management of water management in local conditions, which does not harm the mother nature, does not make it unable to recover, and does not push humanity to the brink of destruction.

Salinity problem. The extensive use of chemicals in cotton cultivation, inefficient irrigation, and inadequate drainage systems have resulted in enormous amounts of polluted and saline water seeping back into the ground. As a result, even more pollutants began to enter fresh water. Currently, about 50% of all irrigated land is classified as saline, and about 5% of this type of land is highly saline [8. - B. 3.].

From the second half of the 20th century, the land reserves of the Fergana Valley have been intensively (spending less labor and money, getting more crops), but extensive (spending a lot, but not achieving much result, wasting money and labor. In this case, "the cost of the ass is expensive"). As a result, the salinity of the lands, which have provided abundant crops for thousands of years and fed people as they say, "If you feed the land, the land will feed you", has increased. According to experts, sodium and magnesium sulfate salts dominate in the composition of ground water in the Fergana valley. Gypsum deposits in parent rocks and soils are common in this area. Gypsum horn and arsic soils make up large areas in the valley [9. - B. 189.].

In the future, we would like to share the collected folk knowledge related to traditional farming culture from Dang'ara of Fergana region, Mingbuloq, Kosonsoy, Chust and Pop districts of Namangan region in the months of May-August 2017-2018, leaving the perfect research on this subject to the discretion of soil experts. In particular, according to Muratali Sheraliev (born in 1948), an elderly farmer living in the village of Damabad, Chust District, Namangan Region, preparations for the next year's farming should be started immediately after the autumn harvest. The thicker and earlier the snow falls after the sowing of autumn crops, it is permissible to be happy knowing that it is "God's blessing to man". You must be aware of the fact that among the farmers of the valley, sayings such as "it snowed - grain rained" and "the land is full - the hand is full" are widespread. That's why the hardworking grandfathers celebrated the first snowfall every year in a special way. When it snowed, they warmly greeted each other as a symbol of gratitude and expressed gratitude to the Creator for bringing each other to these days [10- B. 182.]

In the village of Tumor, Dangara district, Fergana region, there was such a view among the inhabitants of the valley water and the salinity of the land. When Allah bestows His blessing on His servants, He first of all gives it to the people who live on the right side of the valley, that is, in the upper part. Because you yourself know that the upper part of the gorge, that is, the starting places, is a region that is always pure, fresh water and free from salinity, due to the fact that no human foot has reached it, no one has tampered with it. On the other hand, the part of the gorge is close to the seepage waters, and the salinity level of the land is much stronger. This also determines the economic situation and economic traditions of the local population [11].

According to the recorded information from the farmer Egamberdi G'aniev (born in 1939) living in the village of Rovot, Kosonsoy district, Namangan region, tillage began after harvesting the crop and this process continued for a long time. Later, after the arrival of the winter cold, the real peasants washed the land with cold water, said, "The salt on our foreheads has dried up", and washed their poor and diseased land with cold water. A farmer of Mirishkor says that it is necessary to wash the land flooded with salt water for 3 years.

Since it was not possible to grow all types of crops in saline lands, local farmers tried to plant plants grown in saline lands. In particular, the farmers of Mingbuloq district of Namangan region, who turned the once barren land into a desert, also planted rice on the salt-soaked land. It is this plant that is grown on salty soil, and the saltiness of the mother earth was washed away by planting this crop, which cannot be saturated with water, "with its feet always standing in the water, and its head facing the grandfather sun." In addition, special trees have been planted around this land to remove the salt from the land. In particular, according to the views of the valley farmers, the land, where the body and the forehead have been salted by a person against his will, is not allowed to wash off the salt, but the farmer washes it with water, and at the same time, by planting trees suitable for such land, it is cleansed from disease. can be fixed. For example, local farmers have always planted willow, mulberry, fig, and juniper trees around the salt fields. Because these trees grew not only on salty land, but at the same time, they were naturally salty, or some farmers were very afraid of being kicked from the top by hoes. "my ear" while taking away the salt of the salty earth, which they "salted" with chemicals and other means, according to the order [12].

In the Mingbulok district of Namangan region, there are many saline lands, so the farmers worked on the salted lands and washed the saline lands with water, "washed, dipped", local fertilizers were applied to the low-yielding lands, and the ditches were cleaned of silt.

The main risks and threats in the water sector in the medium and long term are the decreasing volume of water resources as a result of climate change, as well as the increasing demand for water due to the growth of the population and the rapid development of the economy.

In the process of mitigating these threats, a number of effective practical works are being carried out in the Fergana Valley, as in other regions of Uzbekistan, in terms of the gradual cancellation of the state order for the cultivation of cotton and wheat, the introduction of market mechanisms into the economy, and, accordingly, the reform of the state regulation of agriculture. This is the first step towards a reasonable and fair solution to existing problems.

Water management organizations, work methods and skills must be adapted to the new challenges of ensuring water and food security. If these tasks are fully fulfilled, changes will occur in the management and distribution of water resources, and their efficiency will increase, and faster adaptation to the current demand will be ensured.

Central Asia is threatened by climate change, primarily by the extremely rapid melting of centuries-old mountain glaciers that form the region's main rivers. During the last 50-60 years, the area of glaciers has decreased by about 30 percent. According to forecasts, the volume of glaciers will decrease by 50% when the temperature increases by 2oC, and by 78% when it warms by 4oC. Melting of the glaciers at such a rate is likely to cause a serious shortage of fresh water. According to estimates, by 2050, the flow in the Syrdarya basin is expected to decrease by 5%.

As you know well, in recent years, water management relations between the countries of the region have improved significantly compared to previous times, and there is a positive trend in solving the problems of water use of transboundary rivers. However, in the future, the construction of new large hydropower facilities and reservoirs in the upper reaches of the huge Syr Darya, as well as the use of them and the existing ones in the energy mode, may cause a number of water supply problems for other countries of the Central Asian region located downstream of the rivers, including Uzbekistan.

One more serious problem that needs to be solved immediately is the problem of cleaning and using the wastewater (collector - drainage and waste water) efficiently. About half of the water used by industrial enterprises is returned as wastewater, which poses serious ecological risks to the environment.

So, in recent years, in connection with the ecological situation in our region, the shortage of water resources, the decrease in the quality of drinking water, the degradation of land, and the sharp decrease in biodiversity have become extremely urgent problems that are waiting for their solution.

In order to preserve this precious resource, it is necessary to use water-saving technologies and develop long-term forecasts. Most importantly, we need to reduce the irrigated areas or switch to the drip irrigation system as soon as possible. Also, through the educational system and environmental education in the family, the population, especially the young generation, who will rule not only themselves, but also the whole world, in the mind of the priceless, incomparable, unique gift - water should be used sparingly and carefully, "the sound of water" It is very important to form and strengthen opinions about the possibility.

#### REFERENCES

1. Саидов А. Х. Жаҳонда сув етишмаслиги билан боғлиқ инқирозлар // Ижтимоий фикр. Инсон ҳуқуқлари. – 2010. – №2. – Б. 135.
2. Саидов А. Х. Жаҳонда сув етишмаслиги билан боғлиқ инқирозлар // Ижтимоий фикр. Инсон ҳуқуқлари. – 2010. – №2. – Б. 136.
3. <https://kun.uz/news/2022/08/09/ozbekistondagi-suv-taqchilligi>.
4. <https://www.wri.org/applications/aqueduct/country-rankings>.
5. Саидов А. Жаҳонда сув етишмаслиги билан боғлиқ инқирозлар...– Б. 139.
6. Атроф-муҳит ҳолатининг шарҳи. Ўзбекистон. Иккинчи шарҳ. Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилоти. – Нью-Йорк ва Женева, 2010. – Б. 104.
7. 2017 – 2022 йилларда ер ости чучук сув захираларидан фойдаланишни кенгайтириш ҳисобига Фарғона водийси аҳолисини ичимлик суви билан таъминлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш. [https://www.norma.uz/uz/qonunchilikda\\_yangi/fargona\\_vodiyidagi\\_chuchuk\\_suv\\_zahiralari\\_qayta\\_baholanadi](https://www.norma.uz/uz/qonunchilikda_yangi/fargona_vodiyidagi_chuchuk_suv_zahiralari_qayta_baholanadi)
8. Атроф-муҳит ҳолатининг шарҳи.....– Б. 3.
9. Аширов А. А. Ўзбек маданиятида сув. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2020. – Б. 189.
10. Аширов А. А. Ўзбек маданиятида сув.... – Б. 182.
11. Дала ёзувлари. Фарғона вилояти Данғара тумани Тумор қишлоғи. 2018 йил.
12. Дала ёзувлари. Фарғона вилояти Данғара ва Наманган вилояти Тўрақўрғон тумани қишлоқлари. 2021–2022 йиллар.

## SYMBOLIC SIGNS OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE

Jasurbek Mamatov\*

\*Teacher,  
Namangan State University,  
Namangan, Uzbekistan  
Email id: j\_mamatov@gmail.com

DOI: **10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00065.4**

---

### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the views of Fergana Valley Uzbeks related to the symbol of the mirror are explained in connection with the imaginations of the peoples of the world.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Central Asia, Ferghana Valley, Uzbeks, Ritual, Shamanism, Magic, Bakhshi, Attribute, Sufism, Mirror Cult, Islam.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Shamanism belief was widespread in Central Asia in ancient times and played an important role in the history and lifestyle of the Turkic peoples (1, 324–330). According to historical sources, shamanism appeared at a certain stage of animistic beliefs. The ancestors of the Turkic people strongly believed in the existence of helping spirits, that is, parikhans, fathers and mothers, as well as in the existence of giants and demons. People imagined that "spirits serve shamans, they perform various tasks", shamans have the power to communicate between people and spirits. Shamans treat and ward off various diseases, find lost people, animals and things, predict the future, be aware of events and processes occurring in different places and times, study natural phenomena, and the deceased after death. believed to have the ability to follow his soul to the afterlife and even fight evil spirits.

Like all ethnic groups in the world, the Uzbek people have their own system of rituals. Most of these rituals are related to a particular religion and religious belief. As in all religious concepts, shamanism has its own set of rituals, none of which is complete without ritual tools. Shamans use a variety of external auxiliary means with the intention of increasing confidence in their spiritual powers, reaching the goal faster and more easily, or maintaining a certain effect in the long term. One such tool is a mirror.

People of the world have different ideas about mirrors. For example, in ancient China, a broken mirror was thought to bring misfortune, while in Europe in the Middle Ages, it was necessary to cover the windows in a mourning house (2, 146). The mirror is often used in witchcraft (in particular, for communication with spirits), and according to the properties attributed to it, it resembles a crystal ball used for divination.

In folklore, it is compared to mirror magic. In the Vikings who lived in the northern part of Europe, the mirror was recognized as the door to the other world, while among the Indians, it was considered a symbol of truth and served as a symbol of the other world (2, 147). Views on the mirror are also present in the Islamic religion, and in Sufism, the world and God are compared to a mirror that reflects each other.

The magical properties of mirrors have been known since ancient times in Asian and European nations. The ritual significance of the mirror is also mentioned in ancient Chinese sources. In the Arabs, the iron moon was regarded as a force against misfortune (3, 101).

Like all ethnic groups in the world, Uzbeks have their own system of rituals. Most of these ceremonies belong to a certain religion and religious belief. Shamanism has its own system of rituals, none of which is complete without ritual tools. Shamans use a variety of external aids in order to increase confidence in their spiritual powers, to reach a goal faster and more conveniently, or to maintain a certain effect for a longer period of time. Ceremonial attributes of the shaman-bakhshi of the Fergana Valley include a whip, a rosary, a spinning wheel, a mobile phone, ash, water, a knife, a mirror, various threads, a person. includes hair, willow branch, etc. The valley shamans-bakhshis conduct the treatment of patients on the basis of the mentioned devices.

Uzbek and Tajik bakhshis also used mirrors in the process of receiving people and treating them. The mirror is an ancient ritual object, which has been valued as a sacred object in many peoples of the world (4, 501; 5, 42-43).

Showing a mirror to the bride and groom at the wedding of the Uzbek people means that their life paths will be as pure as the eyes. According to the informants, the bride and groom should not look at each other crookedly in the mirror, otherwise there is a possibility that their unborn children will have crooked eyes (Field notes. Namangan Kochaboshi village, Uchkurgan district, 2010). After that, the bride and groom looked together at the *koz-gu* (mirror) given by the grooms. This is called a "mirror" trick. We can find a similar ritual in Tajik, Iranian, Indian wedding ceremonies of the Vedic religion (5, 43).

On the night of the wedding, young people look into the mirror together with the intention that the future lives of the bride and groom will be clear, bright and pure. Along with the symbolic properties of the mirror, we can also see elements of enchantment in it. The ritual of the bride and groom looking into the mirror together originates from the ancient primitive people's view that the human soul is reflected in their shadow, in water and in the mirror. Including J. Frazer also recognized in ancient times that the soul could exist in shadows, water, and reflections in mirrors (6, 142).

After the "mirror show", one of the youths holds the hands of the bride and groom and they stand holding hands for a certain time. This *udum* symbolically represented the introduction of the bride and groom. After that, the representatives of the new family turned the black lamp three times in order to rid the house of evil spirits and dressed the bride in a new dress and seated a young child in front of her. At the root of this custom is the act of magic aimed at making young people become *sir-children*. After that, he gave sugar first to the bride and then to the groom. This custom means that the future lives of the bride and groom will be as sweet as sugar. After the bride and groom ate the sugar, a cup of marriage water was brought. They took a sip of the water that was brought to them. As a rule, this water never spills on the ground. Because pouring water on the ground is considered to bring misfortune (7, 144).

The Uzbek people, like the rest of the world, are forbidden to go to large waters alone at night and to look in the mirror at night. Besides, there was a custom in our people to tell the dream to water, regardless of what it was. According to this evidence, mirror gazing had an important magical significance.



Uzbek and Tajik Bakhshis used mirrors extensively during shamanic rituals. The mirror is an ancient ritual object, which has been valued as a sacred object in many peoples of the world (8, 73-74). V. According to Litvinsky, Scythian, ancient Chinese, Russian and German shamans used to tell fortunes by looking at the mirror (9, 101), V. And Dyakonova noted that there is an idea that the moon has fallen from the sky among the Tuva Shomons. Shamans believed that this mirror was the blessing shown to them by the spirits (10, 148).

In the field-ethnographic studies conducted in the Fergana Valley, there were few cases of use of mirrors in treatment and shamanic rituals of the Bakhsh and fortune-tellers of this region. Only Oktamkhan Bakhshi living in the village of Soyshildir, Dangara District, Fergana Province, used the mirror to predict the future of people who came to him (Field Notes. Soyshil, Dangara District, Fergana Province). Dir village, 2009.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the ceremonial tools and items used by Uzbek shomoners are not fundamentally different from the tools of other regional shomoners. Most of the ritual instruments are still in use today. Only under the influence of Islam, there are cases of suppression of some items and introduction of new ones. These changes mean that the original essence of shamanism is disappearing. On the other hand, some traditions associated with Islam are compatible with shamanism, and its roots go back to ancient times. This encourages researchers to do new scientific research.

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Шаниязов К. К этнической истории узбекского народа. – Ташкент: Фан, 1974. – С. 324–330.
2. Мингбоева Д. Тимсоллар тилсими. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 146–147.
3. Литвинский В. А. Зеркало в верованиях древних ферганцев // Советская этнография. – 1964. – №3. – С. 101–109.
4. Харузин В. Этнография. – М., 1908. – Вып. 1. – 675 с.
5. Лобачева Н. П. Свадебный обряд хорезмских узбеков // Краткие содержания Института Этнографии. – М.: Наука, 1960. – С. 42–43.
6. Фрезер Дж. Золотая ветвь. – М.: Наука, 1986. – С. 142.
7. Аширов А. А. Ўзбек халқининг қадимий эътиқод ва маросимлари. – Тошкент: Алишер Навоий номидаги Ўзбекистон Миллий кутубхонаси нашриёти, 2007. – Б. 144.
8. Стратонович Г. Г. Китайские бронзовые зеркала; их типы, орнаментация и использование. “Востоочноазиатский этнографический сборник” // ТИЭ. – М.: Наука, 1961. – Т. LXXIII. – С. 73–74.
9. Литвинский В. А. Зеркало в верованиях древних ферганцев // Советская этнография. – 1964. – №3. – С. 101.
10. Дяконова В. П. Тувинские шаманы и их социальная роль в обществе // ПИОСАС. – Л.: Наука, 1981. – С. 148.



## USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM FOR VIRAL MARKETING

Dr. Harjeet Kaur Virk\*; Ms. Anupama Sharma\*\*

\*Assistant Professor,  
PG Department of Commerce,  
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College,  
Sector 26, Chandigarh, INDIA  
Email id: harjeetvirk04@yahoo.com

\*\*Assistant Professor (Public Administration),  
Department of Political Science and Public Administration,  
Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan, INIDIA  
Email id: anupama.researchwing@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00068.X**

---

### ABSTRACT

*In contemporary society, the growth of information and communication technology has tremendously changed the social life of an individual. It becomes avital part of an individual and society at large. It plays an important role in daily lives of an individual as he/she is totally dependent upon it for their basic survival in modern society. Every person opens social networking sites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat or any another to start their day. These websites offer online friendship connections where anyone may exchange content such as pictures, music, films, events, and other activities. Simply put, the internet is contagious and has given individuals a new social platform. Revolution in social media and network brings an emergence of new life. The main objective of this paper is to highlight the changes existed in market situation with the interventions of information technology and marketing the products through social media for sales as well as to achieve global competitiveness.*

**KEYWORDS:** *communication, interventions, Media Platform, Marketing.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

**“Social Media is about sociology and psychology more than technology”**

Any programme whose primary goal is to spread information using digital methods, computerized systems, or data networks is referred to as social media. During 20<sup>th</sup> century new innovations in technology are mostly deals with to connect as many people with different platforms which simply termed as to enhance interactivity. Social media has grown to be a key element of today’s environment and a significant component of Gennext user’s daily life. These users merely begin their days by visiting social networking sites, which essentially offer a platform for nurturing companies and influencing consumer decisions regarding their purchases. As a result, the social and viral capabilities of the internet have given consumers a new arena. Today Internet is considered as one of the most widely and fastest communication media in India. The development of internet has provided new ways to the users so that they quickly send messages to not only those whom they were familiar, but also provide solutions or alternatives in multiple ways and which ultimately brings change and innovation in communication path.

### **CHANGING TRENDS IN SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDIA**

Due to recent advancements in social media, anyone may now produce what is known as user-generated content (UGC) and share it with others via a variety of channels, including blogs, social networks, YouTube etc. Similar to this, there is currently a paradigm shift with media consumers who have transformed into media creators and they circulate and distribute their content on Internet through social networking sites and with the help of which people connect themselves through comments. Social networking platforms have been proven to gain more popularity in modern societies. With the help this innovation, customers now have a platform to interact and communicate with their networks and technology which ultimately gave an opportunity to voice their opinions rapidly. With the advancement in networking media like Orkut, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat Twitter etc., being able to effectively connect businesses, organizations, marketing and media planners. One of the most important and significant trait of social media is that there is a need to strengthen uniformity and strong faith in social media.

Social networking sites rise to popularity and it brings major turn in socialization process. Now a days, people uses blogs and with time and space there is trend of status updating and twitting becomes common. The majority of young people in India spend the majority of their time online, and as they become more connected, they create new social infrastructure which slowly becomes an integral part of their life. Our youth totally dependent on social media because it is easy to use, timesaver and can connect with the world immediately. It provides them speed, status and style. Now it becomes a part of life, and it's not anything else except need. Youth is enjoying and using new media to exchange information as well as to create and live new social life.

### **IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND VIRAL MARKETING**

In today's world social media plays a significant role in viral marketing. In simple words, Google provides information to the customer with regard to the marketing products and their utility and experiences in an elaborative manner. From the researches it has been found that Google's social endeavor placed second place as for its search and innovative commitments are concerned.

Facebook is also one of the major networking sites that also commands and introduce many innovative steps in a very slow motion but with the passage of time the company gets acceptance very well. In simple words, through Facebook social networking sites people are very much conscious about radical change existed in social media and updated the same as the earliest. It also plays a significant role in introducing marketing strategies among customers and with the result they are able to enhance their profits in marketing sector.

Twitter is also one of the platforms which also introduce new innovation and established a customer-centered strategy for its marketing system. In simple words, it continues to meet both primary and secondary needs of the youngsters who were not part of other social networking sites like Googleor Facebook and able to full fill gratify needs, and generate maximum opportunities to row and adopt newness in their strategies.

### **INDIAN GENNEXT CONSUMERS (ONLINE BUYERS)**

Social media is considered as a new innovation media which really introduce India for frenetic space. In the contemporary society, numerous forward-thinking businesses are developing significant approaches to improve their products or brands in the marketplace and not only this they search smart marketers and found these sites very helpful in searching of good talent, and

create brand recognition, look for new customers, and conduct market research with an online marketing system.

### **OPPORTUNITIES FOR USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO GENERATE VIRAL MARKETING**

For modern marketing communications, a thorough understanding of how Word-Of-Mouth (WOM) networks specifically operate online, as opposed to offline, is very important. Online "brand communities" should comprise a diverse variety of interests that have a direct, yet unobtrusive, connection to the brand in order to foster a feeling of group mind-set and shared interests. For advertisers looking to reach specialised groups on social media, it is essential to make sure that brand activity is pertinent to the social network's core demographic. To help with the process of "co-creation" with online users, conceptual models have been created.

One illustration is the DART model, which consists of the following components: "dialogue" (fostering meaningful dialogue with the consumer), "access" (providing a company's customers with access to one another), "risk return relationship" (offering the online consumer something tangible), and "transparency" (creating a space where valuable information can be shared). Unilever's groundbreaking internet viral campaign, "Dove Campaign for Real Beauty," was the result of genuine consumer conversation. Based on exactly what customers were looking for and/or talking about, Unilever was able to send them the communications that were most pertinent to them.

Before they are implemented, these models should be critically examined to determine whether they are appropriate for the time, place, and proposed products. In addition, any model that encourages consumer co-creation must identify the group of true ardent supporters and develop specialised programmes and tools to enable them to spread their enthusiasm. While there are numerous well-known, even great, examples of social media communications successes, there are also a large number of failed efforts that have been lost in the internet void. "Brand building" is another area of possibility for social marketing, as it links ardent online brand advocates with the business's product development cycle. Research here shifts into marketing when product creators use social media to monitor customer responses to changes to an offer, a pricing, or a feature of a good or service. These brand-managed communities have a real chance of success. (Miller & Lammas, 2010).

### **NEW STRATEGIES FOR VIRAL MARKETING**

One of the popular marketing tactics today is viral marketing. The phrase "viral marketing" simply describes a clever method of spreading brand awareness through word of mouth. It is considered as the best strategy to or a good way to get people talking about your business. A successful campaign of viral marketing is only possible through social media like Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram etc. With the information available on online network the marketers have the knowledge of needs and wants of different level of customers. For the marketing firm it is important to develop effective strategy for viral marketing like:

- Provide attraction to consumers: In order to sell the whole package, the main goal is to draw customers' attention with reduced and complimentary products. Typically, when marketers are unable to close a sale, they continue to provide their customers with complimentary services, which will eventually provide favourable results.
- Provide easy communication system: Make the products accessible and convenient for the customers. Viral marketers could effectively reach their target audience by using this method.

The email addresses of people that sign up for free newsletters can be recorded by viral marketers and utilised for future commercial connections.

- Provision of Incentives: Marketers ought to compensate the netizens for spreading the word. If someone receives a new client as a result of a referral, pay the source.
- Commercialized offers: Marketers frequently provide customers with the goods and advertisements that they desire to see and experience. Marketing research firms can assist businesses in learning what their customers want and expect from them. Create a Buzz marketing strategy that specifically addresses the requirements of Gennext clients.
- Create controversies: In modern society, this is one of the most successful viral strategies. As everyone is aware, people enjoy speculating, and disagreements feed rumours. Therefore, if a company can find a means to spread some decent rumours online, marketing will take care of itself, and Gennext consumers will become aware of the brand.
- Adoption Blog system: A company should create its own blog so they may discuss all the innovative and interesting things taking place in their industry. It is thought to be a successful method for stirring up debate among users. The usage of blogs is a cutting-edge strategy for attracting interested consumers, and when customers participate on a company blog, a community is created. To keep the momentum of the company's viral marketing effort, encourage individuals to participate in the blog by leaving comments and feedback.

## CONCLUSION

As a result, we can draw the conclusion that social media is a fashion and status symbol for Gennext customers. There are numerous companies that frequently employ social media analysts to gather information about what netizens do wrong. As everyone is aware, market conditions are changing quickly as a result of information and technological advancements, as well as the employment of certain marketing strategies. Every company aspires to improve the value of their brand and get a competitive edge by implementing novel viral marketing techniques. Due to ignorance, next-generation customers in India are vulnerable to online fraud and social victimization. With the introduction of Internet technology and the social media revolution, it is essential for Indian businesses to use social networking sites for both brand promotion and sales generation in order to compete globally.

## REFERENCES

1. Barnett, S. (1997). 'New media, old problems. New technology and the political process'. *European Journal of Communication*, 12, 193-218.
2. Bimber, B. (1998). 'The Internet and Political mobilization'. Research note on the 1996 Election Season, *Social Science Computer Review*, 16, 391-401.
3. Castells, M. (2001). *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture*. Volume II.
4. Delfanti, A., & Arvidsson, A. (2019). *Introduction to Digital Media*. Wiley Blackwell.
5. Hassan, R., & Sutherland, T. (2017). *Philosophy of Media: A Short History of Ideas and Innovations from Socrates to Social Media*. New York: Routledge.
6. Miller, R., & Lammas, N. (2010, January). Social Media and its implications for Viral Marketing. *Asia Pacific Public Relations Journal*, 11, 1-9.
7. Taprial, V., & Kanwar, P. (2012). *Understanding Social Media*. Ventus Publishing ApS.

## TEACHING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN UNIVERSITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

**Diyorova Nargiza Omonovna\***

Department of "Uzbek and Russian languages",  
Tashkent Financial Institute,  
UZBEKISTAN

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00066.6**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the relevance of introducing innovative methods in the process of teaching the Russian language to Uzbek philologists-Russianists. The question is raised that the main thing in teaching the Russian language is the functional principle of learning, and the communicative competence of students is put in the center of attention. It is said about the intensive search for new approaches, forms and innovative methods of teaching the Russian language, where the directive learning model is replaced by an interactive model that is more productive and focused on the personality of the student.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Teaching Methods, Education, Innovative, Individualized, Grammar, Communicative Competence.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The tendency to create national educational standards has been typical in recent years for the education systems of many countries of the world. Similar documents in Uzbekistan with such a wide scope are the Constitution and laws, in particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" [1]. The dream and desire of every student, as well as any person studying a foreign language, is the ability to speak correctly and express their thoughts in the language of their interest. Teaching any discipline requires a series of responsibilities and efforts on the part of the teacher and learner.

The duties of the teacher include the choice of a specific methodology and a suitable method of teaching, the selection of tasks for each type of educational activity, teaching aids, taking into account the level of knowledge of the trainees, and much more. Effort, seriousness and responsibility are required from trainees. The difference between teaching foreign languages and other disciplines is that thanks to the language we express our thoughts and feelings. Our thoughts and feelings are not limited to the classroom, in the laboratory, in research; they are always and everywhere with us. This also indicates that one should not only learn foreign languages correctly, but also correctly express one's thoughts in one's native language. "If the development of the native language begins with the free spontaneous use of speech and ends with the consciousness of speech forms and mastery of them, then the development of a foreign language begins with the awareness of the language and arbitrary mastery of it and ends with spontaneous speech" [2, p. 58].

The native language is assimilated simultaneously with the appropriation of social experience. In Uzbek universities, the program of studying the Russian language, like other foreign languages,



includes an in-depth study of grammar, phonetics and the lexical composition of the language, more and more emphasis is placed on teaching the language system and mainly on grammar. As before, the main difficulties are the lack of active oral practice per student in the group, the study of the Russian language should be based on the development of students' speech skills as a result of performing oral exercises, and theoretical study should give way to the development of practical skills. It is necessary to teach students not only the basics of the Russian language, but also teach them to communicate with interest and correctly in another language both within the framework of professional topics and in situations of everyday life.

The teaching of Russian as a foreign language is now carried out in the context of global changes throughout the entire education system - the goals of learning the language, the needs of students, and the conditions for learning have changed; one cannot but admit that there was also a transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones - work with the masses of students was transformed into more individualized work, when students themselves began to determine not only the linguistic, but also the cultural component of the learning process [3, p. 115]. The main goal of teaching a foreign language is not so much teaching the language system (linguistic competence), as mastering communicative competence, i.e. the ability of a person by means of the language being studied to carry out verbal communication in a particular field of activity. The basis of communicative competence is a complex of language knowledge and speech skills and abilities that are formed and acquired in the course of classes [4, p. 154]. The priority is the student's independent work, which involves, first of all, a careful study of additional theoretical materials and educational Internet resources for each topic, self-examination using questions and tests given at the end of the topic, as well as the obligatory completion of practical tasks. As for the remaining 50%, which depend on students, it should be noted that no matter what new innovative method a teacher would choose for a student in order to increase his practical mastery of the language, much depends on him, on his diligence, efforts and quick wits. For the most meaningful and inspiring occupation cannot last more than an hour and a half. At the end of the lesson, the student is left alone with his diligence and imagination behind the doors of the audience and the university. Based on the foregoing, students can be advised to follow the famous saying "Repetition is the mother of learning." The more they repeat the material they have learned, going deeper into it, the better they will be able to remember it. This is due to the emergence of a labor market, competition in Uzbekistan for specialists from domestic and foreign vocational schools in order to bring the level of a graduate of domestic educational institutions to the level of professional viability of a foreign specialist.

The organization of integration classes allows you to develop imagination, teaches you to fantasize, organize intergroup competitions in Russian. The main purpose of the use of such modern types of lessons in the educational process is to achieve a level of activation of the students, leading to a high level of assimilation of educational material. Such technology teaches students to imagine the world in a different way, makes it possible to connect practice with life, not to memorize theoretical positions verbatim, to comprehend the harmony of the individual and society, to achieve diversity of thoughts, non-standard thinking, and also to comprehend the ways of their own self-development.

Thus, higher education specializing in the teaching of foreign languages through the establishment of interstate personnel cooperation in educational institutions will lead to an effective result. There are several different approaches to innovative educational technologies. The effectiveness of classes in teaching the Russian language will be higher if extraordinary and



diverse methods are used in the lessons. Teaching a foreign language using role-playing games, activities, interviews also cause an increased interest in learning the language.

The modern methodology of teaching the Russian language in the universities of Uzbekistan recognizes that the difficulties in mastering words, on the one hand, are associated with the peculiarities of the lexical system of the Russian language itself, and on the other hand, with the specifics of the vocabulary of the students' native language. Since words in the Russian language do not exist in isolation, but in connection with others, students study vocabulary in interconnection, in comparison, which facilitates the process of mastering the material. In the learning process, a large place should be given to the semantics of words, since it is associated with the correct understanding of the word and its use in speech. The living word of the teacher, his direct appeal to students, and the possibility of constant feedback - all this has undeniable advantages. It should always be remembered that no matter what technical means we use, the teacher remains the central figure in the educational process, and he needs to carefully monitor his speech, have good, clear pronunciation, and avoid grammatical and stylistic errors.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Law "On Education" of the Republic of Uzbekistan // harmoniously developed generation is the basis of Uzbekistan's progress. Tashkent: Shark, 1997. 63 p.
2. Vygotsky L.S. Thinking and speech // Selected. psychol. research M., 1956. 517 p.
3. Mitusova O.A. Linguistic component of the model of a modern specialist // Construction-2001: materials of the Intern. Scientific and Practical Conf. Rostov n/D.: RGSU, 2003, pp. 114–118.
4. Schukin N.A. Methods of teaching verbal communication in a foreign language. Moscow: Ikar, 2011, pp. 154–157.

## "IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH MACRO AND GIANT INACTIVE PITUITARY TUMORS"

Yulduz Makhkamovna Urmanova\*; Mirtukhtaeva Malika Bakhtiyarovna\*\*

\*Professor,  
Doctor of Medical Sciences (DSc),  
Department of Endocrinology,  
Pediatric Endocrinology,  
TashPMI, Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: yulduz.urmanova@mail.ru

\*\*Endocrinologist,  
Department of Neuroendocrinology with Pituitary Surgery,  
RSNPMCCE of the Ministry of Health of the Republic,  
Uzbekistan name of acad. Y.H. Turakulov, Employment Contract,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00067.8**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The assessment of the KI-67 and P53 using immunohistochemistry, usually with monoclonal antibodies of MIB1, is mandatory for evaluating proliferation in patients subjected to transnasal adenectomy of the pituitary gland.*

**Goal.** *To study the prognostic significance of invasion and markers of proliferation in patients with macro and giant inactive pituitary tumors.*

#### **Material and Methods**

*In total, 272 patients with macro and giant naga were examined. Of the 272 patients with the naga in the study, 151 patients (men and women) took part in the study)*

*Research methods included: 1) general clinical (study of endocrine, neurological statuses), 2) instrumental (perimetry for all colors, eye bottom, visual acuity, 3) ECG, CT/MRI of the Turkish saddle and adrenal glands, 4) ultrasound of the internal and genitals, etc.), 5) hormonal blood tests (STH, IFR-1, LG, FSG, PRL, TSL, ACTH, prolactin, testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, cortisol and immunohymph hand-chemical studies.*

#### **Results**

*The observed frequency of immunoexpression of proliferation markers was 40%/50% for P53 ( $\geq 3+$ ), 50%/60% for Ki-67 ( $\geq 2+$ ). Tumors with immunoexpression of at least 2 markers with a high proliferation index were observed in 54% cohorts and regarded as proliferative adenomas.*

#### **Conclusion**

*Giant inactive pituitary adenomas of the pituitary gland are often accompanied by invasive growth in the surrounding anatomical structures (more than 80% of cases), which is the main factor that limits the radicality of surgical intervention and increases the number of relapses.*

**KEYWORDS:** NFPA, Giant Pituitary Adenomas.

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

Non-functioning pituitary adenomas (NFPAs) are benign pituitary tumors arising from adenohypophyseal cells, accounting for one third of all pituitary adenomas [1]. The widespread use of computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for a variety of clinical conditions has led to a surge in incidentally diagnosed pituitary lesions, the so-called pituitary incidentalomas.[1]. The clinical presentation of NFPA varies from an incidental finding to life-threatening apoplexy. Non-functioning pituitary adenomas are diagnosed in the absence of clinical and biochemical signs of tumor-related hypersecretion of hormones.[3]. As a general rule, in patients with NFPA, mass effect symptoms are more common than insidious pituitary dysfunction.[4].

The principles of NFPA classification and grading are outlined in the recently published fourth edition of the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of Endocrine Tumors, which established a more accurate and cell line-specific system.[5, 6]. This novel approach is based on the expression of anterior pituitary (adenohypophysis) hormones and pituitary-specific transcription factors. Another change in the latest WHO classification is the elimination of the term "atypical adenoma" and the introduction of "high-risk pituitary adenoma", including tumors with defined histological subtypes, increased cell proliferation as assessed by mitotic rate, Ki-67 labeling index, and signs of invasive growth assessed with using imaging and/or histology

In patients with NFPA higher frequency of various types of neoplasms, the cause of which remains unknown; the hypothesis of genetic and/or epigenetic predisposition is still being studied[7].

While most NFPAs are benign, 45% to 55% are locally invasive and may show aggressive features. Proliferative markers such as Ki-67, mitotic rate, and p53 immunoreactivity are commonly used to assess the potential for aggressive behavior; at the same time, higher SSTR3 expression and low MGMT expression are also associated with more aggressive NFPAs.[8,9]. Non-functioning pituitary carcinomas (NFPCs) are a very rare entity defined as tumors of adenohypophyseal origin with cerebrospinal, meningeal, or distant metastases along with no evidence of hormonal hypersecretion. [10]. Fortunately, it is very rare and accounts for only 0.1 to 0.5% of all pituitary adenomas.[11, 12]. About 38 cases have been registered to date. NFPA.[13].

Ki-67 is the most reliable marker of proliferation, with values ranging from 1.3% to 10% and greater than 10% associated with tumor recurrence and malignancy, respectively, while values greater than 3% are a reliable prognostic marker. Increased p53 immunoreactivity is another marker of proliferation; however, the lack of reliable quantification methods led to its removal from the 2017 WHO classification. Similarly, mitosis rates greater than 2 per 10 high power fields are commonly seen in pituitary carcinoma and are associated with increased recurrence rates [14].

The progression of benign to malignant pituitary tumors is not fully understood and remains largely unknown; however, it is generally accepted that it is due to genetic and epigenetic abnormalities.[15]. Activation of classical oncogenes such as Ras and p53 mutation are common in other types of cancer but rarely seen in pituitary carcinomas[16]. The benign nature of most pituitary tumors, according to Lenders and McCormack, is thought to be the result of oncogene-induced aging with upregulation of cell cycle regulator genes such as p53, p21, and p16. Other factors that may play a role in the malignant transformation of benign NFPA include

chromosomal instability with chromosomal changes including 14q, 5p and 7p.[17].Moreover, increased nuclear expression of the pituitary tumor transformation gene (PTTG) has been associated with tumor aggressiveness. Activation of certain micro RNAs has been shown to play a role in NFPA without evidence of over expression in the primary tumor.

Nonfunctioning pituitary carcinomas cannot be reliably distinguished from benign tumors by any clinical, biochemical, or radiographic features. In a review by Lenders et al., of 38 cases of NFPA observed, 23 were women with a mean age at diagnosis of 48 years. Non-functioning pituitary carcinoma usually develops from aggressive macroadenomas with a median latency of 6.6 years between initial tumor diagnosis and metastasis and initially presents with signs of mass effects; however, 5 cases showed extremely rapid progression, with metastases occurring within 1 month of only the initial presentation. Cerebrospinal metastases were more common than systemic ones, with intracranial metastases being the most common.[17].

All of the above emphasizes the relevance of this direction.

**Target** Explorenprognostic value of invasion and proliferation markers in patients with macro and giant inactive pituitary tumors.

Of 272 patients withNFPA. The study involved prospectively 151 patients (men and women) who received treatment at the Department of Neuroendocrinology of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Endocrinology and applied to the outpatient clinic in the period for 2020-2022. Among them - men - 85 (56.3%), women - 66 (43.7%), who were constantly monitored in dynamics. Average age: A man was 48.12 years, women - 46.15 years. The duration of the disease ranged from 2 months to 5 years. 20 healthy individuals of the corresponding sex and age made up the control group.

According to the size of pituitary adenomas, patients of prospective (151 patients) observation were divided into 2 groups: group 1 - patients with macroscopicNFPA- 55 persons, group 2 - patients with giant NFPA- 96 persons.

Table 1 shows the distribution of patients by sex and age (data from a prospective study).

**TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS BY SEX AND AGE (PROSPECTIVE DATA, N = 151)**

| Age, years   | Number of men, n = 85 |      | Number of women n = 66 |      |
|--------------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
|              | 1 gr                  | 2 gr | 1 gr                   | 2 gr |
| 13 years     | -                     | -    | -                      | -    |
| 16 – 29      | 3                     | 6    | 1                      | 2    |
| 30-44        | 16                    | 19   | 15                     | 13   |
| 45-59        | 18                    | 16   | 16                     | 14   |
| 60-74        | 4                     | 3    | 1                      | 2    |
| 75 and older | -                     | -    | 1                      | 1    |
| Total: n=151 | 41                    | 44   | 34                     | 32   |

Research methods included: 1) general clinical (study of endocrine, neurological status), 2) instrumental (perimetry for all colors, fundus, visual acuity, 3) ECG, CT/MRI of the sella

turcica and adrenal glands, 4) ultrasound of internal and genital organs, etc.), 5) hormonal blood tests (STH, IGF-1, LH, FSH, PRL, TSH, ACTH, prolactin, testosterone, estradiol, progesterone, cortisol (ICLA method). In addition, the postoperative material was subjected to histological diagnostics at the RSNPMC E MZRUz named after Academician Y.Kh.Turakulov (histology room).

The proliferation markers Ki-67 and p53 were obtained by a semi-quantitative method. Results were considered positive for cases where p53  $\geq$  3+ (25 to 50% of cells immunexpressed), Ki-67  $\geq$  2+ (10 to 25% cells immune expressed), and c-erbB2  $\geq$  2+ (more than 10% of cells positive). ) according to local protocols [18, 19].

The obtained data were processed using computer programs Microsoft Excel and STATISTICA\_6. The arithmetic mean (M), standard deviation of the arithmetic mean or error of the mean arithmetic of all n repetitions (m). The significance of differences in the level between groups was assessed by the value of the confidence interval and Student's test (p). Differences were considered statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results of Own Researches and their Discussion** A total of 60 TAGs (transnasal pituitary adenomectomy) were performed (Ph.D. Akbutaev A.M., Prof. Michael Powell from the UK). Repeated operations on the pituitary gland were performed in 5 patients (7.3%). Radiation therapy was received by 5 (7.4%) patients and 1 - chemotherapy (1.5%).

Twenty immunohistochemical studies were analyzed in 10 patients with macro NAH and 10 patients with giant NFPA compared with MRI data of the pituitary gland.

Distribution of patients according to the topographic and anatomical classification of the growth side of the pituitary adenoma Kadashev B.A. (2007) showed that pituitary adenomas with a total growth variant were most often observed - 48 cases (17.6%), which is shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2 DISTRIBUTIONS OF PATIENTS ACCORDING TO TOPOGRAPHIC AND ANATOMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE SIDE OF GROWTH OF PITUITARY ADENOMA (ACCORDING TO KADASHEV B.A., 2007)**

| <b>The nature of tumor growth:</b> |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b><u>1) Endosellar:</u></b>       | <b><u>2) Endoextrasellar:</u></b>   |
| a) microadenoma (endosellar)       | a) endosuprasellar (with compression chiasma) - no  |
| b) macroadenoma                    | b) tumors with invasion of the skull structures:<br>- with supra, parasellar growth -101<br>- with infrasellar growth -113<br>- with parasellar growth - 120<br>- total growth option<br>(infra, latero, ante, retro) -48 |

Depending on the size of the pituitary adenoma detected on CT/MRI, the patients were divided into two groups: Group 1 - macroadenomas (from 20 to 30 mm) - 17 (48.6%), and group 2 patients - giant - (more 30 mm) - 18 (51.4%).

All sections of the MRI images were reviewed. Cavernous sinus invasion was considered in cases where the tumor volume occupied more than 2/3 of the internal carotid artery or grade 3 and 4 tumors according to Knosp et al. [20] and Edal et al. [21] classifications, respectively. Sphenoid sinus invasion was considered when MRI showed erosion of the sellar bone floor and/or tumor invasion of the sphenoid sinus (grade 1 and 2 by Edal et al. [21]). Tumors with significant suprasellar extension (grade 4, Edal et al. [21]) causing obstructive hydrocephalus in close contact with the third ventricle and in close proximity to brain parenchymal tissue were also considered invasive.

Table 3 shows the distribution of patients according to the nature of the formation of the sellar region.

**TABLE 3 DISTRIBUTIONS OF PATIENTS ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE GROWTH OF THE FORMATION OF THE SELLAR AREA**

| Diagnosis of the disease                        | 1 group - patients with macro NFPA - 55 persons, | 2 group - patients with giant NFPA - 96 persons. |
|---|--|--|
| hemorrhage in the stroma                        | 5 (9.09%)  | 12 (12.5%)                                       |
| parasellar invasion                             | 42 (76.4%)                                       | 78 (81.3%)                                       |
| suprasellar growth                              | 34 (61.8%)                                       | 67 (69.8%)                                       |
| infraselar extension                            | 44 (80%)   | 69 (71.9%)                                       |
| expansion of the third ventricle                | 32 (58.2%)                                       | 57 (59.4%)                                       |
| regrowth of residual tumor tissue after surgery | 6 (10.9%)  | 9 (9.3%)   |

Note: NFPA - inactive pituitary adenoma

As can be seen from Table 3, hemorrhage into the pituitary stroma occurred in 5 (9.09%)/12 (12.5%) cases, parasellar invasion in 42 (76.4%)/78 (81.3%) cases, suprasellar growth - in 34 (61.8%) / 67 (69.8%), infraselar expansion - 44 (80%) / 69 (71.9%), expansion of the third ventricle - 32 (58.2%) / 57 (59.4%) observations in groups 1 and 2, respectively. Tumor recurrence after TAG occurred in 15 patients out of 60 (25%).

The maximum mean tumor diameter determined at diagnosis was  $44.7 \pm 13.6$  mm, and macroadenomas >40 mm were present in 68% of patients. A total of 76.4%/81.3% of all tumors had evidence of parasellar invasion (22% unilateral, 62% bilateral). Infraselar invasion was observed in 80%/71.9% of all cases. Suprasellar spread of any degree was observed at a frequency of 62%/69.8% of the cohort. Of these, the third ventricle and/or brain parenchymal tissue (Grade 4 according to Edal et al. [13]) were present in 58.2%/59.4% of all cases (Table 2).

Table 4 shows the immunohistochemical characteristics of the studied groups. The observed frequency of immunoreexpression of proliferation markers was 40%/50% for p53 ( $\geq 3+$ ), 50%/60% for Ki-67 ( $\geq 2+$ ). Tumors with immunoreexpression of at least 2 markers with a high proliferation index were observed in 54% of the cohort and were regarded as proliferative adenomas.

**TABLE 4 IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDIED GROUPS**



| Diagnosis of the disease                  | 1 group - patients with macro NFPA - 10 persons | 2 group - Patients with giant NFPA - 10 persons. |
|---|---|--|
| Zero cell                                 | 8 (80%)   | 8 (80%)  |
| R53                                       |   |  |
| >/3+                                      | 4 (40%)   | 5 (50%)  |
| Ki 67                                     |   |  |
| >/2+                                      | 5 (50%)   | 6 (60%)  |
| <b>Clinicopathological classification</b> |   |  |
| 1A  | 1 (10%)   | 1 (10%)  |
| 1B  | 1 (10%)   | 1 (10%)  |
| 2A  | 3 (30%)   | 2 (20%)  |
| 2B  | 5 (50%)   | 6 (60%)  |

Next, all radiographic evaluations were reviewed, as well as images from the time of diagnosis and throughout the follow-up period. It was observed that over 80% of tumors were considered anatomically invasive by diagnosis. According to the clinicopathological classification, the relationship between anatomical and pathological classes revealed that 4% were non-invasive and non-proliferative tumors (grade 1A) and 2% were non-invasive and proliferative (grade 1B). In addition, 30%/20% of the tumors in the total sample were invasive and non-proliferative (level 2A), and 50%/60% were invasive and proliferative tumors (level 2B). Metastatic tumors were not observed.

A review of immunohistochemical analysis showed that of all cases, 76% were null-cell pituitary adenomas.

Next, we performed a correlation analysis of the relationship between MRI and immunohistochemistry parameters. Maximum tumor diameter was associated with stronger immunostaining for Ki-67 ( $p = 0.009$ ), but no significant association was found for p53 ( $p = 0.062$ ). Parasellar invasion was present in over 80% of cases; however, invasion was not associated with proliferative markers.

Suprasellar traction was observed to some extent in all patients, except for one, so it was not possible to compare groups in terms of the presence or absence of suprasellar traction. Although a statistical analysis was performed to test the effect of immunostaining intensity on proliferation markers in the suprasellar dilation group, no association was found. Extension to the third ventricle was present in 64% of tumors and was associated with p53 immunostaining ( $p = 0.013$ ) but was not associated with Ki-67 immuno expression.

Thus, our results showed that in all patients with giant pituitary adenomas. The absence of parasellar invasion was associated with a higher rate of tumor stability after treatment ( $p = 0.0389$ ; Pearson residual = +3). However, parasellar invasion was not associated with outcomes such as tumor regrowth/recurrence and cure/shrinkage. Infrapellar invasion and suprasellar extension have not been considered good predictors of clinical outcome. However, there was a trend to associate the lack of extension to the third ventricle with a greater likelihood of tumor stability after treatment. Proliferative tumors, but mostly those classified as Grade 2B (invasive proliferative), showed a significant association with tumor regrowth/recurrence ( $p = 0.0127$ ),

**CONCLUSIONS** Giant inactive pituitary adenomas are often accompanied by invasive growth into the surrounding anatomical structures (more than 80% of cases), which is the main factor limiting the radicalness of the surgical intervention and increasing the number of relapses.

**Information about Authors:**

1) Yulduz Makhkamovna Urmanova - Doctor of Medical Sciences (DSc), Professor of the Department of Endocrinology, Pediatric Endocrinology, TashPMI Business address: Tashkent, 100125, st. Mirzo Ulugbek, 56 Tel mob +99890-9040165, email yulduz.urmanova@mail.ru

2) Mirtukhtaeva Malika Bakhtiyarovna -Endocrinologist of the Department of Neuroendocrinology with Pituitary Surgery of the RSNPMCCE of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan name of acad. Y.H. Turakulov, employment contract Business address: Tashkent, 100125, st. Mirzo Ulugbek, 56

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Molitch ME. Diagnosis and treatment of pituitary adenomas: a review. *JAMA*. 2017; 317:516-524.
2. Freda PU, Beckers AM, Katznelson L, et al. Pituitary incidentaloma: an endocrine society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2011; 96:894-904.
3. Greenman Y, Stern N. Non-functioning pituitary adenomas. *Best Prac Res Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2009; 23:625-638.
4. Drange MR, Fram NR, Herman-Bonert V, et al. Pituitary tumor registry: a novel clinical resource. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2000; 85:168-174.
5. Lloyd RV, Osamura YR, Kloppel G, Rosai J. WHO Classification of Tumors of Endocrine Organs. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Press; 2017:78-80
6. Huan W, Molitch M.E. Management of nonfunctioning pituitary adenomas (NFAs): observation. *Pituitary*. 2018;21:162-167
7. Olsson DS, Hammarstrand C, Bryngelsson L, et al. Incidence of malignant tumors in patients with a non-functioning pituitary adenoma. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2017; 24:227-235.
8. Lee M, Lupp A, Mendoza N, et al. SSTR3 is a putative target for the medical treatment of gonadotroph adenomas of the pituitary. *Endocr Relat Cancer*. 2015; 22:111-119.
9. Dai C, Sun B, Liu X, et al. O-6-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase expression is associated with pituitary adenoma tumor recurrence: a systematic meta-analysis. *oncotarget*. 2017; 8:19674-19683.
10. Lenders N, McCormack A. Malignant transformation in non-functioning pituitary adenomas (pituitary carcinoma). *Pituitary*. 2018; 21:217-229.
11. Pernicone PJ, Scheithauer BW, Sebo TJ, et al. Pituitary carcinoma: a clinicopathologic study of 15 cases. *Cancer*. 1997; 79:804-812.
12. Hansen TM, Batra S, Lim M, et al. Invasive adenoma and pituitary carcinoma: a SEER database analysis. *Neurosurgical Rev*. 2014; 37:279-285.

- 13.** Van der Zwan JM, Mallone S, van Dijk B, et al. Carcinoma of endocrine organs: results of the RARECARE project. *Eur J Cancer*. 2012; 48:1923-1931.
- 14.** Lopes MBS. The 2017 World Health Organization classification of tumors of the pituitary gland: a summary. *Acta Neuropathologica*. 2017; 134:521-535.
- 15.** Daly AF, Tichomirowa MA, Beckers A. The epidemiology and genetics of pituitary adenomas. *Best Pract Res Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2009; 23:543-554.
- 16.** Pei L, Melmed S, Scheithauer B, Kovacs K, Prager D. H-ras mutations in human pituitary carcinoma metastases. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 1994; 78:842-846.
- 17.** Rickert CH, Scheithauer BW, Paulus W. Chromosomal aberrations in pituitary carcinoma metastases. *Acta Neuropathol*. 2001;102:117-120
- 18.** Molitch, ME Pituitary incidentalomas//*Endocrmetab clin north am.*- 2013. Vol. 26. - P. 725-740.
- 19.** Nagasaka, T. / Sarcomatous transformation of pituitary adenoma after bromocriptine therapy. // *Hum pathol.* -1998.-Vol. 29, No. 2.-P. 3-190.
- 20.** Lloyd RV, Kovacs K., Young WF, Jr., et al. Pituitary tumours: introduction. In: DeLellis R. 20/A., Lloyd RV, Heitz PU, Eng C., editors. //*Tumours of the Pituitary, Chapter 1. Pathology and Genetics of Tumors of Endocrine Organs*. Lyon, Paris: World Health Organization Classification of Tumors. IARC Press; 2004.pp. 10–13
- 21.** McCormack AI, Wass JAH, Grossman AB Aggressive pituitary tumours: the role of temozolomide and the assessment of MGMT status. // *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*. 2011; 41(10):1133–1148. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2362.2011.02520.x.

## SOCIAL AND ETHICAL RESILIENCE IN WORLD

**Nilyufar Shukhratovna Agzamova\***

\*Associate Professor,  
Department of Ethics and Aesthetics  
Doctor of Philosophy  
Ph D., Lecturer  
Faculty of Social Sciences,  
National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek,  
Almazar District, Student Town, Universitetskaya ,  
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: agzamova.nilyufar@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00071.X**

---

### ABSTRACT

*Changes in the geopolitical world order, economic, social and ethical consequences of the COVID pandemic make it possible to assess the current period of development as an extraordinary instability. Various ideologies and currents emerge. The most controversial manifestation of the post-COVID world is the phenomenon of the anti-vaccine movement. Anti-vaccinationism has become widespread in many countries. The question of whether to be vaccinated or not to be vaccinated has acquired the status of an ethical dilemma. Paradoxically, a situation has arisen where the global overcoming of the pandemic all over the world depends on the individual solution of this dilemma by each citizen.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Personal Autonomy, Antivaxer, Vaccination, COVID-19, Moral Dilemma, Pandemic, Social Skills.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic came on suddenly, but not unexpectedly. As experts write, the crowding and urbanized lifestyle of modern civilization; the speed of the global migration of the Earth's population, - "to the dead spots of concrete all over the planet" [1] - this is the reason for the revelry in the biosphere. As early as 1965, a 229E respiratory infection was discovered. COVID-19 is not the first corona virus to emerge in the early 21st century. Before it, there were outbreaks of avian, swine flu (SARS-CoV, 2002; Ebola, H1N1, 2009; MERS 2015). Finally, COVID-19 - SARS-CoV-2, which emerged at the very end of 2019. The negatively felt viral response of nature to imbalances in the biosphere is natural, and perhaps fair. In the midst of a pandemic, "vax" is used for brevity as the concept of a vaccine; opponents of vax are referred to as "anti-vaxxer" [2]. It was named the main word of 2021. The pandemic has changed the way people live. Social distancing has intensified, taking on the dimensions of a pandemic [3]. The requirement to observe self-isolation, social distance, wear masks, -these restrictive measures (self-isolation, social distancing, masks) caused a mixed reaction from society. The greatest negative reaction of the population was provoked by the mass vaccination against COVID-19 - SARS-CoV-2. Along with sanitary and hygienic measures, mass vaccination

is a necessity of our days. Some countries have shown elements of coercion to mass vaccinations.

In fact, simultaneously with vaccination, an anti-vaccination movement appeared with its own ideology, argumentation. Arguments of anti-vaxxers are not so much scientific in nature as social and ethical. Vaccination is perceived as a social evil, a restriction of free will and individual rights. From a matter of purely rational choice, agreeing or refusing a vaccine has become a difficult moral dilemma. Many myths have been born that present the vaccine as a way of chipping for the purpose of totalitarian control of the population, as a way to reduce the number of socially supported groups (the elderly, people with disabilities, the intrigues of enemies). The economic downturn and political instability increase interest in such stereotypes of public consciousness.

### **Literature review**

In the preparation of this material, relevant documents of the UN, WHO, UNESCO were used. (Corona virus (COVID-19) Vaccinations. Our World in Data; Global Immunization Vision and Strategy, etc). Materials were drawn on the history of medicine, more precisely, the history of overcoming smallpox, poliomyelitis, and Ebola. In particular, the work of Richard Preston is interesting in that it presents not only a chronicle of the emergence and struggle of Ebola, but also an ethical assessment of the “contribution” of mankind” to the emergence and development of epidemics. As for the problem of ethical dilemmas, the approach to the topic of L. Kohlberg, J-P. Sarta, A. McIntyer, E. Dononan, Y. Kubar, A. Razin. It is necessary to mention the work of virologists, to whom the authors addressed, in particular. I. UIIah [4], L Khan[5] and their colleagues, as well as Russian scientists A. Boreyko, E. Kunin, T. Ilyicheva [6], which helped to understand the essence of anti-vaccinationism.

### **Materials and methods**

In the process of research texts of philosophical sources (Avicenna, Thayer De Chardin, M. Foucault, P. Singer, Yu. Kubar [7]) were studied. At the same time, methods of critical and comparative analysis were used. The studies of philosophers and experts were compared through the prism of universal moral values, the provisions of the classical theory of morality and modern bioethics. The author's conclusions were supported by the results of in-depth interviews with anti-vaxxers, analysis of statistics on the topic.

### **Results**

Pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus grew at a rapid pace and high mortality. It soon became apparent that sanitary measures, social distancing, wearing masks and disinfection were not enough. Mankind has overcome smallpox, poliomyelitis, and other infectious diseases in this way. However, the COVID-19 vaccine has met with strong resistance from the population in many states, including European ones, in the Russian Federation, where there are serious scientific schools of virology and successful vaccination experience. Many rumors and myths circulated among the population. A vaccine is a controlled provocation of the growth of antibodies to block the disease-causing effects of a live virus, in case it enters the body. The reasons for the increase in the number of anti-vaxxers from corona virus can be called the following:

- Initial skepticism towards a new step in scientific progress (the history of vaccination testifies to the desperate resistance of the uneducated population)[8];

- Fear of complications after vaccination; widespread rumors and myths;
- Time pressure, an objective lack of time to fully complete the development of a vaccine against COVID-19, the pandemic flared up rapidly;
- The list of diseases for which the vaccine is contraindicated was also not strictly defined.

In our opinion, it is reasonable to name the following as reasons:

- It is a form of protest caused by the deterioration of the quality of life of society (jobs were closed, the economic well-being of the population decreased, the misbehavior of state leaders, for example, B. Jongsan's party during the quarantine period);
- Expression of dissatisfaction with the restriction of customary rights and freedoms, violation of moral standards (compulsion to vaccinate through the threat of losing a job, restriction of movement, social isolation)

Individual attitudes towards vaccination have acquired the status of a Shakespearean dilemma "to be or not to be". In the history of philosophy, there is a widespread moral dilemma about a tram with 10 passengers and one person on the rail [9]. Is it moral if the switchman sacrifices one person to save 10? Covid-19 has turned the situation upside down: one anti-vaxxer can lead to the death of 10 people. Is it acceptable to resort to elements of forced vaccination in order to save the majority? The pandemic is an extraordinary period in the development of the country, it served as an indicator of the moral consciousness of a particular society and a particular citizen, the degree of their readiness for socially significant actions. There is no single universal answer to complex moral questions. One consolation, we can predict a reduction in the number of anti-vaxxers in the near future. Many people have become convinced of the relative safety of coronavirus vaccines. They see firsthand the decline in infection with it after the vaccination campaign began.

### **Empirical data**

30 anti-vaxxers, residents of the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, over 18 years old, 15 women, 15 men, the study was conducted from May to June 2022. As a result of in-depth interviews, the reasons why they became supporters of this movement were highlighted: 11 respondents are afraid of complications; 5 are dissatisfied with the strategy of the state in the vaccination campaign; the moral basis was put forward as a priority by 5 respondents. The rest could not name a priority reason for their refusal to vaccinate.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

We put forward the following conclusions. Some of them:

One of the main reasons for skepticism is medical: fear of complications, mass rumors about serious consequences:

The rejection of vaccination occurs against the background of general dissatisfaction with the socio-economic state of society and significant restrictions

Elementary egoism, immaturity of the social and moral responsibility of the individual

No work was carried out on the spiritual and moral education of the population regarding the need for vaccination.

### **REFERENCES**



1. Richard Preston. Hot Zone: The Terrifying True Story of the Origins of the Ebola Virus. 1999. 352 p.
2. Oxford English Dictionary, OED.
3. Khullar Khruv. How Social Isolation Is Killing us // <https://www.psychologicalscience.org/news/how-social-isolation-is-killing-us.html>.
4. I. Ullah. Myths and conspiracy theories on vaccines and COVID-19: Potential effect on global vaccine refusals. *Vacunas* 2021; 2(22):93-97 // <https://www.elsevier.es/en-revista-vacunas-english-edition--259-estadisticas-S2445146021000315>
5. LKhan. Covid-19 pandemic: mechanistic approaches and gender vulnerabilities <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1319016420302759>
6. lyicheva T.N. Two pandemics of the 21st century: COVID-19 and «swine flu» of 2009. *Medical Immunology (Russia)*. 2020;22(6):1035-1044. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.15789/1563-0625-TPO-2048>
7. Kubar O. I. Ethics of vaccination// [https://www.pasteurorg.ru/files/materials/news/Etika\\_Vakcinacii.pdf](https://www.pasteurorg.ru/files/materials/news/Etika_Vakcinacii.pdf)
8. <https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/history-of-vaccination>
9. Razin A. V. Moral dilemmas // <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/moralnye-dilemmy/viewer>

## THE ROLE OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM AND THE HISTORY OF ITS FORMATION

**Salomova Gulshoda\***

\*Master of Linguistics (Uzbek Language),  
Karshi State University,  
Karshi, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: g\_salomova@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00070.8**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the place of linguistic terms in the lexical system and the history of their formation. Opinions and definitions on the issues of «terminology», «terminosistem» taken from the scientific works of linguists dealing with issues of terminology in world, world and Uzbek linguistics were considered. Based on this, certain conclusions were reached regarding the formation of Uzbek language linguistic terms.*

**KEYWORDS:** *World Linguistics, World Linguistics, Uzbek Linguistics, Term, Term, Istilah, Terminology, Terminosistem, Terminological System, Nomen, Word, Combination Of Words.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

It should be recognized that the issue of terminology has taken a large place among the many current problems that are waiting for their solution in the world and world linguistics. Nowadays, terminology has become one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistic research. On the one hand, the reason for the issue's importance is the increasing number of new concepts as a result of the dynamic development of science, and on the other hand, the process of formation and development of terms, their polyfunctionality, has not been researched enough.

#### The Main Part

Based on the linguistic features of terminology, it can be said that words belonging to the mastery layer make up a very large part of the lexicon, and a word or a combination of words that has a specific tariff in a special field of knowledge, science, industry, art or culture is considered a term.

The semantics of a word represented by a term is interpreted by interpretation in the literature on this topic. Proponents of descriptive linguistics Z. Harris, I.F. Frizys approve the following points about the term: "Utterance is any speech of a person; it can be expressed before or after silence"<sup>1</sup>. Each branch or direction of science serves for the development of a special terminological system in accordance with its nature and methods. Such field terminology contributes to the development of the field as an important part of scientific research. The lexicographer B. N. Golovin suggests that the terms "terminology" and "terminological system" be taken as synonyms meaning "a set of terms connected at the levels of interrelated concepts, lexical-semantic, word formation and grammatical levels" in the fields of professional activity. Other authors, including V.V. Reformatsky, emphasize the need to distinguish between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system", that is, a set of terms spontaneously

gathered under the concept of "terminology", and "terminological system" is a certain specialized part of human knowledge or activity. Offers to understand a set of organized terms that adequately represent the system of concepts describing the field<sup>1</sup>.

In most of the scientific studies devoted to terminology, the units that represent specific concepts of one or another field, have a scientific tariff and mainly perform a nominative function are considered as terms. A.Reformatsky defines the term and concludes that «...terms are words specialized for one or another meaning». <sup>2</sup>A.V.Kalinin calls the words used in certain disciplines and professions «special lexicon» and divides it into two groups:

1. The special lexicon includes, first of all, terms.
2. In addition to terms, professionalisms can also be included in the special lexicon.

The difference between a term and professional lexemes is that a term means a systematic expression of a concept accepted in a particular science, industry, agriculture, technology, art, and other fields. Professional lexicon is a semi-official word for a profession, specialty, often used in everyday language, but without a strict, scientific description of the concept.<sup>3</sup>

In the construction of the current Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by its special place and position. There are two views on the role of terminology in the structure of language vocabulary. On the one hand, terminology is included in the independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, and from the second theory, it is evaluated as a group of linguistic units that differ from the structure of the vocabulary of the literary language and is put on a par with types of speech - dialect, slang, etc. V.P.Danilenko considers terminology as an independent functional type of general literary language, i.e. traditional scientific language (language of science, science or technology).<sup>4</sup> According to H. Hewell, terminology is a set of terms related to a specific science or a set of words used in the field of technology. By recording the meaning of the terms, the concepts they represent are also recorded.<sup>5</sup>

So, there are different definitions of the term in science. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term.

In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is regulated or limited by representatives of this or that scientific school. Unlike general linguistic terms, terms specific to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development, and progress in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms. The theory of marked (marked) and an unmarked (unmarked) unit is considered a new step in the development and improvement of logical division.

Regarding the definition of the term, many opinions have been expressed in the scientific literature. In almost all definitions, it is observed that the term is described in the form of a word/combination expressing a special scientific and technical concept. According to O. Vinokur, the term is always clear and obvious. The language of the system of terms is formed consciously. After all, the term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to its necessity, the existence of a need for it in society.<sup>6</sup>

According to A.S. Gerd, the term is related to a word that means a scientific concept. However, this meaning reflects only the main, important features of scientific understanding. However, the meaning expressed in its definition is broader. It is emphasized that the key to solving the issue of the term is to model the maximally complete structure of this concrete knowledge.<sup>7</sup> According to O.S. Akhmanova, terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined. Along with giving the definition of the term, V. G. Gak also reveals its essence and determines the place of the term in the vocabulary of a language. He denies that the term is considered as a separate type of lexical units in scientific research and puts forward the idea that the term-function is a form of the use of lexical units.

Terminology is considered as a set of special concepts, a set of special concepts united in a system of terms, representing a categorical apparatus specific to different schools, scientific directions and specific ideas.<sup>8</sup> In modern linguistics, different ideas and points of view are visible regarding the emergence of new terms, obstacles in their implementation, principles and methods of creation.

Substantial, functional, derivational, semantic and pragmatic principles of term interpretation are recognized. Representatives of the substantive view emphasize that a term is a special word or a combination of words, which is distinguished by its systematicity, context-free, unambiguity, clarity and emotional neutrality compared to other nominative units. The derivational perspective is closely related to the processes of formation of terms. According to the supporters of this idea, the term is recognized not only as a variant of a simple word, but also as a specially made unit with new specific characteristics. The reasons for the emergence of new terms are evaluated by the need to express new realities.

In the course of the development of various fields of science, some nouns can be transferred to the system of terms, from purely lexical nominative units to logical (logical) information, as an element of information, they can become scientific terms. It is known that the occurrence of polysemy and synonymy phenomena in terminology is not approved. However, in a number of terminological systems, in the process of expressing a certain object or concept, sometimes there are cases of using two or more synonyms (doublets). For example, in some works focused on issues of terminology, the term /atama/ istilah words are used as synonyms. It is known that after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, as a result of some subjective points of view, the use of the term derivative instead of the term became active.

At first glance, it seems that it is better to use the word of its own layer, which corresponds in all respects to the international assimilation. But a comparison of the definition of term acquisition and the scope of term formation shows that it is inappropriate to use both lexemes synonymously. At the time, A.Hojiev seriously considered the wrongness of replacing the word term with the construction of a term, its causes and consequences. Taking this into account, the acquisition of the term is the words and phrases used in science, technical fields or branches, the names (nomenclature, nomen) conditionally assigned to the term, in particular, the geographical object, the name of the place (toponym), and the acquisition of the Arabic term is historical terminology. Researches in the aspect, the use of concepts in the text of historical sources is justified.<sup>9</sup>

Obviously, it is impossible to form a complete description of all existing definitions of the term. Therefore, it is appropriate to limit yourself to the most important ones. In her work, the linguist Sh.A.Sultonova noted the historical evolution of the concept of "term" as follows:

- «a word that is the name of a strictly defined concept»;
- «a word, concept indicating a strictly defined philosophical, scientific, technical, etc.»;
- «a word or combination expressing concepts such as some special science, technology, art, social life»;
- «a special (scientific, technical, etc.) vocabulary or combination created (adopted or acquired) to correctly express specific concepts and signs of objects»;
- «artificially invented or specially cultivated word taken from natural language».
- «a word or a combination is a specific name of a special concept for any field of science, technology, production, social political life, culture, etc.».<sup>10</sup>

There are some objectionable points in the above definitions. First, it is important to note that the Latin word terminus is not an ethnonym of the term, as it is derived from the Greek word for "end, limit". Second, the qualification "special" is not very accurate, since terms are usually classified as belonging to general, specific interdisciplinary, field terms, and other groups.

Proponents of the substantive approach believe that a term is a special word or combination of words that differs from other nominative units by its clarity, structure, and independence of context. Nevertheless, most terms have these characteristics. Most linguists consider this approach to opposite terms «rejected by modern science».

The formation of linguistic terms also goes back to long periods. In some sources, it is recognized that linguistic (grammatical) terms can be accepted as a category of educational vocabulary<sup>11</sup>. Based on this, the researcher comes to the conclusion that the first examples of Uzbek (Turkish) educational vocabulary are called dictionary-grammars and the development of Uzbek educational vocabulary is periodized as follows:

- 1) X-XIV centuries. Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic bilingual dictionaries-grammars created on the basis of the traditions of Arabic lexicography and served for the Arabic language of the Turkic-speaking population and the Arabs to learn the Turkish language;
- 2) XV-XVII centuries. Artistic, scientific and educational works written in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages, in particular Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian bilingual dictionaries-grammars based on the works of AlisherNavoi;
- 3) XIX-XX centuries. Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian bilingual and literary language dictionaries created during the former Shura era;
- 4) From the beginning of the 21-st century until now. New generation educational dictionaries created in the years of independence<sup>12</sup>.

Based on the researcher's conclusions, the formation of linguistic terminology mainly dates back to the 10th-14th centuries. For example, one of our oldest written sources is the work «Devonulug'a-t-Turk» by Mahmud Koshgari, and this work is recognized as the first grammar of Turkic languages. It is known that this work contains information about dozens of linguistic terms that were in use during the time of the scientist. For example, the scientist "... in the work

fully reveals the sound system of the Turkish language, its unique features. In such places, the scientist uses the terminology available in Arabic linguistics. When using them, the author refers to the phonetic signs of the Turkish language.<sup>13</sup>

In general, we can see that the following linguistic terms are used in the Divan: Turkish, Khakhaniya language (written literary language), Turkish letter, isba' (used to express the thick a sound), istat (for the thin, front row a vowel), imala (to soften, absorb), noun, artificial noun, root noun, madd (sign of lengthening), dshn (sign of softening), quality, infinitive, root infinitive, artificial infinitives and the names of twenty Turkic peoples and ethnic languages are mentioned. In general, it can be observed that about fifty linguistic terms are given in the work.

When talking about the formation of Uzbek terminology, it is worth noting that the researches of terminologist H. Dadaboev are also important. The scholar's study guide "Uzbek Terminology" contains important points about the stages of formation of terminology. For example, the scientist recommends studying it chronologically as follows: terminology of the ancient Turkic language (VII-X centuries); terminology of the old Turkic language (XI-XIV centuries); terminology of old Uzbek literary language (XV-XX centuries); terminology of the Uzbek language during the Shura period; terminology of the independence period.<sup>14</sup> We think that it is the most correct way to work directly on the scientific literature, taking the above definitions as a basis for periodization of linguistic terminology.

As noted by H. Dadaboev, the work of Mahmud Koshgari mentioned above, the period of the Karakhanids is very valuable as a scientific source that analyzes the characteristics of the old Turkish language<sup>15</sup>.

It has already been recognized in Turkology that the grammatical (philological) treatises written in Arabic of the 14th century played a significant role in the formation and settlement of Uzbek linguistics. Kitabul-Idrok li-lisanul-atrok by Abu Hayyan (died 1344), a discussion on the grammar of the Turkic languages, composed in 1245 by Khalil bin Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Konyawi in the Mamluk period (1250-1517) «KitobimajmuaitarjimoTurkivaAjamivaMughali», author unknown «Kitobi at-tuhfatuz-zakiyatu fi-l-lug'atitTurkiya», «Kitobbul'gat al-mushtaq fi-l-lug'atTurkva-l-Qifchak» by JamaliddinTurki. In works like «Al-qavoninu-l kulliya li-zabtil-lug'atit-Turkiya» published in Cairo at the beginning of the 14th century, the vocabulary of the Turkish language, in particular, the terminology system, is expressed to a certain extent. We will suffice to note that the Turkic language lexicon, such as the system of terminology mentioned in the works of this period, are divided into the following thematic groups presented in «KitobiMajmuaiTarjimonTurkivaAjamivaMughali»: personal names - such as Alaqus, Aqtay, Altuntas, Bayqars, Sonqur; Astronyms (cosmonyms): geographical names: Sam, Egypt; pet names: horse, ox, mule, donkey, stallion; names of wild animals: lion, hyena, wolf, fox; names of military equipment: ya (bow), kiris (bowstring), shield, soqmar, medical terms: yig/ig (disease, disease), agri (pain), fever; musical terms: duduk (musical instrument), tomru (drum), yaqlik (rubob) are examples.

Since the 70s of the 20th century, Uzbek terminology has developed on the basis of terms borrowed from Western European languages through the Russian language. During the rule of the former Soviets, the terminology of the Uzbek language, including the terminology of linguistics, expanded due to new concepts and a large number of borrowed terms expressing them. It is distinguished by the excessive amount of borrowed terms than pure Uzbek terms.



During the period of independence, terminology rose to a new stage of development. As a result of reforms in social and political life, in the field of science and technology, new technical tools began to enter our lives. Any innovation that entered our life was undoubtedly reflected in the lexicon and terminology of the language. It is good to note that a certain part of the new terms was created through the internal capabilities of our language. If this was not possible in the language, the term itself was adopted. Linguists A.Madvaliev and N.Mahkamov write the following about this: "In the next period, new types and models of compound words appeared in our language, and these are mainly compound terms expressing new concepts. Compound terms, like compound words, are born from our own words, from other language materials, and from the mutual combination of both sources. Compound terms created on the basis of materials of the Uzbek language are mainly the product of acceptance of ready-made common words into terminological systems as scientific terms or nomen.<sup>16</sup>

### **CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded from the above comments that the formation of linguistic terms as a system includes several principle and gradual stages. It is important to accept the term existing or acquired in the language as a component of the system, to determine its paradigmatic, oppositional and hierarchical relationship with other terms, to define its semantic, morphological, phonetic form and boundaries within the system corresponding to the term.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Gerd A.S. Another definition of the term // Linguistic aspects of terminology. - Voronezh: Voronezh Publishing House. un-ta, 1980. - P.3-9.
2. Dadaboev H. Uzbek terminology. Tashkent: Youth Publishing House, 2019. Study guide. – P.13.
3. Danilenko V.P. Linguistic aspect of standardization of terminology Text / V.P. Danilenko, I.N. Volkova, L.A. Morozova, N.V. Novikova. - M., Nauka, 1993. P.127.
4. Danilenko V.P. Lexico-semantic and grammatical features of word-terms Text/V.P. Danilenko//Studies in Russian terminology. - M., Nauka, 1971. - P.7-67.
5. Kalinin A.V. Vocabulary of the Russian language. – M., 1971. – P.141.
6. Koshgari, Mahmoud. Devonu dictionary-t-turk. - T., creative publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam. 2017. -P. 6.
7. Lotte D.S. Fundamentals of the construction of scientific and technical terminology / / Questions of theory and methodology. - M., 1961. –p.29.
8. Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. - M., 1970. - P.127-138.
9. Madvaliev A., Mahkamov N. International term elements and term creativity. / Journal of Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 2021, No. 2. – P.14.
10. Moiseev A.I. On the linguistic nature of the term Text/A.I. Moiseev// Linguistic problems of scientific and technical terminology. - M., 1970. - P.127-138.
11. Pospelov N.S. Correlation between grammatical categories and parts of the world in modern Russian Text / N.S. Pospelov // Questions of the grammatical structure. - M., 1955. - P.74-91.

- 12.** Reformaty A.A. Introduction to linguistics Text. / A.A. Reformaty. -M.: Enlightenment, 1967. - 542 p.
- 13.** Sulonova Sh. A. Linguistic basics of creating an electronic dictionary of grammatical terms (based on materials in Uzbek and English). Doctor of Philosophy diss. - Tashkent, 2022.
- 14.** Khodjaeva D. Lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms (as an example of materials of explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages). Philol. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) diss. - Tashkent, 2018. - P.145.

## COMPOSITION OF “JANE EYRE” AND “WIDE SARGASSO SEA”

Kilicheva M.R\*

\*Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences,  
(PhD),  
Department of English Literature,  
Bukhara State University,  
Bukhara, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: m.kilicheva@mail.ru

DOI: **10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00069.1**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the composition of two novels “Jane Eyre” and “Wide Sargasso Sea” and analyzes some features of intertextuality.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Composition, Character, Novel, Setting, Climax, Conflict, Intertextuality, Relationship, Genre, Author, Symbol.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

The mad wife in the attic of Charlotte Brontë's «Jane Eyre» is one of fiction's most well-known characters, and «Wide Sargasso Sea» delves into her background. Rhys completely overhauls this famous book and tells the tale of the character who was voiceless in Brontë's work. Rhys gives us a damning history of colonization in the Caribbean as she dissects Jane Eyre.

### Research Methods

Bertha from Jane Eyre's prequel story is Antoinette Mason. Rhys has written a history for Rochester's infamous Creole wife that makes an effort to demean the insane woman. Rhys' statements help us to comprehend what might have led Bertha to her current situation. We feel sorry for Rochester, Bertha's husband, whose father and brother mistreated him in Jane Eyre. The unidentified husband of Antoinette in «Wide Sargasso Sea», who later takes on the identity of the man from Jane Eyre, is a traitor whose readiness to assume the worst about his wife is a contributing factor in her madness. A chilly animosity develops between them as a result of Antoinette's (Bertha's) perplexity, inability to persuade him otherwise, and Rochester's self-pity. Then, the slim, lovely Antoinette turns into the fat, wicked Bertha.

However, this rare literary re-creation genre, in which the majority of readers have read the work before, can stand on its own. A lady who is culturally hybrid struggles to live a coherent life in a society that rejects her on both ends of the spectrum. It is a critique of capitalism and colonialism at a time when the predatory white Creole society was on the decline. The conclusion is left unfinished so that the reader can assign Antoinette a different fate than Bertha.

### Results and Discussion

The setting is the Sargasso Sea, a sizable, ill-defined region in the center of the North Atlantic, northeast of the West Indies that varies in size and extends from the Bahamas to the Azores. It is situated north of the North Atlantic tropics in a region of very calm water sandwiched between two powerful currents that circulate the North Atlantic Ocean in a clockwise pattern. This

topography is where the name «Wide Sargasso Sea» comes from. There is more to it than that, though. The floating seaweed known as “sargassum” is tangled and the Sargasso Sea is known for its eerie quiet. The Atlantic's churning currents are all around it. In this section of the ocean, numerous ships have capsized or gone missing.

The setting of a novel the Caribbean's beautiful, tropical natural backdrop gives way to England's desolate "Great House" in «Wide Sargasso Sea». The initial part of the book is set in Jamaica on the plantation Coulibri, which is close to the country's former capital, Spanish Town. The honeymoon home in Dominica, Granbois, is the setting for Part 2. Finally, Part Three is situated in an English attic that is chilly and dark.

Antoinette and her husband alternately play the role of the protagonist. Because we see the story from Antoinette's perspective in Parts One and Three, she is the protagonist. She is sensitive, lonely, and culturally estranged, and Christophine is the only person she can turn to for help. The narrator of Part Two is Antoinette's husband, and we are shown his struggle in all but one part. Though he finds his wife and her island home unsettling, Antoinette's beauty draws him in and he wants to bond with her. Again, depending on who is narrating the narrative, Antoinette or her husband is the adversary. Antoinette longs for the man to adore her. He accuses her of being insane and distances himself emotionally from her. His disagreement is with Antoinette's bizarre, foreign, and unsettling behavior.

The novel's climax doesn't happen until the very last page. When Antoinette realizes her purpose and escapes from her cage in the attic to set the English house on fire, the issues between her and her husband are settled. She's ready to put the dream she just stated into action.

We understand that Antoinette has predetermined her own fate because she is a fictional recreation of Bertha, the «Jane Eyre» character. However, as a stand-alone piece, «Wide Sargasso Sea» offers Antoinette's deed as a potential salvation. She is trying to get away from her captor and possibly the sanity he has imposed. The reader is instead left with a "to be continued" feeling of Antoinette's destiny rather than being given a description of the book's fiery, suicidal plunge. The book closes with Antoinette deciding to take action and her spirit being revived. The outcome is left up in the air.

There are two main motifs that keep coming up. The first is how dependency becomes a form of enslavement. Race relations and gender relations are excellent examples of this. The second illustrates how the clash of cultures between European and African-Caribbean cultures led to the values conflict between colonials and West Indians and how money can corrupt these values.

The social stratification brought on by racial identification is a minor issue. This goes beyond black and white and includes geography and parental origin.

«Wide Sargasso Sea» is written in a trisect format, with Antoinette narrating Parts One and Three and her husband narrating Part Two. The linear autobiographical «Jane Eyre» on which the characters are based is very different from this change in narrative voice and the forward and backward travels through time and space. In the Parts that Antoinette is narrating, Rhys employs the fragmentation device and switches between the present and past tenses, giving Antoinette's figure a disembodied appearance. The narration of Antoinette's husband is given in the past tense and is given by an unnamed character to give his account authority and believability.

The reader gains understanding of the cultural and psychological distinctions between the two characters thanks to the change in narrative voice. The husband delivers us information in a deliberate, knowledgeable tone.

The novel is written in the first person narration. Depending on which character is narrating, the point of view varies. The posture changes as we alternately visit Antoinette's and her husband's perspectives, depending on which character is speaking. The man gives us the English imperialist account of what happened, which is obviously not Rhys' favoured version. Although his account of what occurred is convincing, the reader questions whether he is being totally honest, even with himself. Despite being a part of the event, the narrator seems to assume that it is all beneath him. The perspective of the West Indians informs Antoinette's account. Her sentences arouse empathy and amply demonstrate the inequalities and inequities of the experience of the post-emancipation period in the Caribbean.

«Wide Sargasso Sea», the principal work of Victorian literature, features a complex plot with a large cast of characters. Rhys divided the novel's overall storyline into three sections. Unlike Bertha Mason in Charlotte Bronte's book, who doesn't tell her own story, Antoinette tells her own tale in part one of The «Wide Sargasso Sea». Jane Eyre, the narrator, tells the story for the woman based on information she receives from others and her own observations at Thornfield Hall. By giving Bertha her own voice, Jane Rhys brings about a significant change. Despite the fact that their stories are being told by distinct characters, both of these characters still interact with one another. It demonstrates unequivocally how heavily Charlotte Bronte and other Victorian novelists affected Rhys. Readers can get to know Antoinette better through her first-person narration, sharing her thoughts and feelings as they travel with her from Jamaica to her confinement in Rochester's home. To restore the equilibrium, Antoinette is given the opportunity to express her own perspective. She recalls her life experiences from birth to adulthood, including the weddings that Mr. Mason arranged for her to Mr. Rochester. The same kind of portrayal is created by Charlotte Bronte in her book Jane Eyre.

She permits Jane's character to develop from a young child to an adult. Jane Rhys depicts the blending of a young child's perception and an elderly narrator's memories through stream of consciousness. For instance, in Part I, Section 7, Antoinette recalls sensing an extremely foreboding atmosphere at Coulibri and entering her brother's room. She considers Mr. Mason's plans to treat the young kid as she watches him drift off to sleep. Certainly, «Jane Eyre» contains indications of stream of consciousness. For instance, consider how Jane delves into her thoughts and wonders why her aunt treats her unfairly before asking herself my hypothetical questions.

Jane Rhys grants Rochester his own voice in the second chapter. This implies that readers will be given a variety of viewpoints on his events and relationships, as opposed to the consistent consistency made possible by a single narrative voice. Jane Rhys makes sure that readers have a better grasp of Rochester by having him narrate the story in the first person. Jane Rhys selects a different character to tell the story in part three. Grace has received it first, followed by Antoinette. The mother of Antoinette, Annette, does not have a first-person narrator. Her persona must be created by the reader based on Antoinette's memories of her mother. The intricate plot and structure allow for a variety of characters to tell the story from various points of view.

Character of Antoinette Antoinette is based on Charlotte Bronte's novel Jane Eyre. Bronte's "Bertha" is given a life history that starts with her being a young, lonely girl in Jamaica and ends with her becoming the raving madman in the attic. Antoinette has a soft and sensual side. Her

life and her character are reflected in Part One's evocative depictions of nature. She experiences the comfort and exotic beauty of nature. She identifies so strongly with the sounds and sights of her surroundings that when Rochester removes her, she disintegrates. We witness Antoinette's spirit being destroyed when Rochester stamps on the frangipani wreath and again when he crushes an orchid. She is by herself as a child. She is a "white cockroach"—a social outcast in both her family and society. She doesn't look for or discover happiness. She seeks sanctuary, at best, in a convent. She attempts to leave her arranged marriage instinctively because she senses problems. She worries that the bliss she has found with Rochester will be lost when she unwinds at Granbois and thinks she can love him. She finds herself without a place to call her own once more when Antoinette's past and her family's history turn Rochester against her. She asks Christophine for assistance, but we see Antoinette transform into "Bertha" as obeah magic does not operate on white people. Antoinette finally finds her spirit and experiences a moment of defiance.

To the husband of Antoinette Rhys refuses to give a name despite the fact that he narrates the most of the book. As a result of reading Jane Eyre, we are familiar with his name—Rochester—but in Rhys' book; he is only known for his relationship with Antoinette. He marries Antoinette and serves as her storyteller and the mastermind of her psychological fall. Antoinette finds comfort in the tropical setting, but her husband feels uneasy. He finds the aromas and colors overpowering. He views the West Indian environment as unfriendly because it challenges his English conceptions of civilization and reason. Additionally, he considers Antoinette's promise of love to be excessive and "too much". Similar to how he rejected Antoinette, he also rejected the sensual landscape.

He gives her the new name "Bertha" in an effort to separate her from her exotic half and reunite her with her English side, further stressing her already muddled sense of cultural identity. He exercises his last authority and privilege by rejecting his Creole wife and all West Indian traditions when he sleeps with a servant named Amelie, a conduct that colonial generations before him had allowed. He is later blamed for his activities by Christophine. He moves back to England while reclaiming his own identity and deleting Antoinette's.

The Rochester in «Wide Sargasso Sea» is a greedy, cold, and manipulative figure, in contrast to the sympathetic character of Jane Eyre, a man who was passed over by his father in favor of a brother. He was conceived by Rhys as the unidentified man who shreds Antoinette into the madwoman, "Bertha".

## **CONCLUSION**

Wide Sargasso Sea by Rhys is a novel of intertextuality that bears resemblance to Jane Eyre in every way. The aforementioned discussions and citations make it abundantly clear that the structure of the novel Wide Sargasso Sea is identical to that of Jane Eyre.

## **REFERENCES:**

1. Brontë, Charlotte. Jane Eyre (1847). Toronto And New York: Nelson. All References Belong To This Edition
2. Rhys, Jean. Wide Sargasso Sea (1966). Longman: Publishing For the Caribbean, 2006. All References Belong To This Edition
3. Kristevaj. The British Empire Sunshine to Sunset. Pearson Longman: 2007.



4. G. Müller, Wolfgang. “The Intertextual Status of Jean Rhys’s Wide Sargasso Sea: Dependence on a Victorian Classic and Independence as a Post-Colonial Novel”. In *Breath Of Fresh Eyre: Intertextual And Intermedial reworkings Of Jane Eyre*
5. Swietlik, Malgorata. “‘Wide Sargasso Sea’ By Jean Rhys as A Postcolonial Response To ‘Jane Eyre’ By Charlotte Bronte”. Seminar Paper: Grin, [Http://Www.Grin.Com/En/Ebook/170690/Wide-Sargasso-Sea-By-Jean-Rhys-As-A-Postcolonial-Response-To-Jane-Eyre](http://www.grin.com/en/ebook/170690/wide-sargasso-sea-by-jean-rhys-as-a-postcolonial-response-to-jane-eyre).
6. Thrope, Michael. “The Other Side”: Wide Sargasso Sea and Jane Eyre. [Ariel.Ucalgary.Ca/Ariel/Index.Php/Ariel/Article/Viewfile/1136/1110](http://ariel.uclgary.ca/ariel/index.php/ariel/article/viewfile/1136/1110).
7. Kilicheva, M. 2022. Принципы Духовного Анализа В Художественном Результате Одиночества В Английской Поэзии. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu.Uz)*. 8, 8 (Фев. 2022).
8. Kilicheva, M. R. (2021). Poetics of Works On Loneliness In American And Uzbek Literature. *Scientific reports of Bukhara state university*, 5(56), 56-64.
9. Kilicheva, M. R. (2021). Artistic-Psychological Description and Classification Of Loneliness In Literature. *Academicia: An international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(10), 997-1001.
10. Kilicheva, M. R. (2023). Interpretation of Dreams In “Jane Eyre” And “«Wide Sargasso Sea»” *Scientific Reports Of Bukhara State University*, 4, 239-242.
11. Safarova, Z. (2021). The Theme of Orphanhood In The Poetry Of Uzbek And English Literature. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu.Uz)*, 3(3). Извлечено От [Http://Journal.Buxdu.Uz/Index.Php/Journals\\_Buxdu/Article/View/1587](http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1587)
12. Rakhimovna, R. D. (2023). Psychology in Literature. *Open access repository*, 4(03), 275-278.
13. Kurbonovanodirarozikovna, & Anvarovaumidabegimja'farovna. (2023). The Analysis Of "Boat Stealing" Extract From "The Prelude" By William Wordsworth. *Innovatedevelopmentineducationalactivities*, 2(9), 356–360. [Https://Doi.Org/10.5281/Zenodo.7939577](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7939577)
14. Ganiyeva, O. K. ., & Rajabova, Z. T. . (2023). The Analysis Of Loneliness Theme In Of Mice And Men. *Miastoprzyszłości*, 31, 157–159. Retrieved From [Http://Miastoprzyszlosci.Com.Pl/Index.Php/Mp/Article/View/1002](http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/1002)
15. Melsovna, K. F. (2021). Cosmopolitanism through Intertextual Devices in the Postmodern Biographical Novel. *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(11), 156-161.

- 16.** Odinaeva, N. (2021). Литературная Критика, Литературные Процессы, Национальные Ценности И Духовность В Литературе. Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu.Uz), 5(5). Извлечено От [https://Journal.Buxdu.Uz/Index.Php/Journals\\_Buxdu/Article/View/2409](https://Journal.Buxdu.Uz/Index.Php/Journals_Buxdu/Article/View/2409)
- 17.** Dilafruz khodjaeva, & Gulchehrahoshimovamashrafqizi. (2022). The Characteristics Of Rhetorical Questions In The Uzbek Language. Eurasian journal of learning and academic teaching, 9, 49–51.
- 18.** Khamdamova, Sitora B. "Harmony of Tradition and Novelty in English Poetry." Current Research Journal of Philological Sciences (2767-3758) 3.05 (2022): 69-72.

## Editorial Board

---

**Dr. SS Narta**

Professor  
Department of Commerce,  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
Summerhill, Shimla – 171005,  
H.P., India.

**Dr. Mamta Mokta**

Professor  
Department of Public Administration,  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
Shimla, India.

**Prof. Shyam Lal Kaushal**

School of Management Studies  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
Shimla, India.

**Dr. Durgesh Nandini**

Associate Professor  
Department of Public Administration,  
IGNOU, Delhi, India.

**Dr B. Mohan**

Associate Professor in English  
S.V. College of Engineering and Technology  
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, India.

**Dr. Dalbir Singh**

Assistant Professor  
Haryana School of Business,  
G.J.U.S & T, Hisar,  
Haryana, India.

**Dr. Sonia Sharma Uppal**

P.G. Department of Commerce and Management  
Arya College, Ludhiana,  
India.

**Nadeera Jayathunga**

Senior Lecturer  
Department of Social Sciences  
Sabaragamuwa University, Belihuloya  
Sri Lanka

**Mrs. Sabina Dinesh Kumar**

Assistant Lecturer  
Faculty of Management Studies & Comm.  
University of Jaffna,  
Sri Lanka

**Jumana M. Elhafiz**

Assistant Professor  
Department of Biochemistry,  
Shendi University, Ministry of Health,  
Sudan

**Dr. Sunil Kumar**

Assistant Professor,  
Punjab School of Economics,  
Guru Nanak Dev University,  
Amritsar, Punjab, India

**Dr. Ebele P. ifionu**

Faculty, Department of Finance and Banking  
University of Port Harcourt, Nigeira

## Review Process

---

Each research paper/article submitted to the journal is subject to the following reviewing process:

1. Each research paper/article will be initially evaluated by the editor to check the quality of the research article for the journal. The editor may make use of iThenticate/Viper software to examine the originality of research articles received.
2. The articles passed through screening at this level will be forwarded to two referees for blind peer review.
3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.
4. The review process may take one/two months.
5. In case of acceptance of the article, journal reserves the right of making amendments in the final draft of the research paper to suit the journal's standard and requirement.

## Categories

- Business Management
- Social Science and Humanities
- Education
- Information Technology
- Scientific Fields



## Published by

### Trans Asian Research Journals

SCO 34, 1st Floor, HUDA Market,  
Near Red Cross, Jagadhri - 135 003 (Haryana) INDIA  
Website : [www.tarj.in](http://www.tarj.in)

Our other publications :

Trans Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research (TAJMMR)  
ISSN (online) : 2279-0667