

AJMR

ISSN (Online) : 2278 - 4853

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research



Published by :
www.tarj.in

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. Esha Jain

Impact Factor : SJIF 2020 = 6.882

Frequency : Monthly

Country : India

Language : English

Start Year : 2012

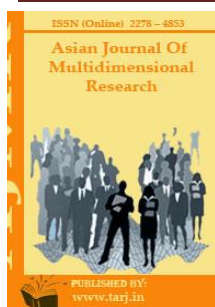
Published by : www.tarj.in

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

E-mail id: tarjjournals@gmail.com

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

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**DOI - 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00251.7****SERUM CREATININE IN NORMAL SUDANESE ATHLETES AND SOLDIERS****Nagah A. A. Mohamed*; Jumana M. ELhafiz**; Faroug B.M.Ahmed*****

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SUDAN**ABSTRACT**

Plasma levels of creatinine are related to the relative muscles mass, the rate of creatine turnover and the renal function .It has been accepted for years that the plasma level of creatinine is relatively UN affected by the diet. However, some reports have indicated that the protein content of the diet may be indeed affect the plasma level of creatinine if it affects the individuals muscles mass. This a primary study to detect the normal range of serum creatinine in normal Sudanese athletes and soldiers. This study showed the mean of creatinine concentration (1.097 ± 0.311 , 1.12 ± 0.17 mg/dl) for soldiers and athletes respectively. There was no difference in creatinine concentration either between differences gender male: female (1.1 ± 0.16 : 1.1 ± 0.12), or between different occupations soldiers: athletes (1.07 ± 0.11 : 1.12 ± 0.17). But there was significant difference in creatinine concentration among the different age group of study subject. Serum creatinine is not much different depending on the gender or the individual occupation weather they were soldiers or athletes, but it is influenced by age progress.

KEYWORDS: Occupations, Enzymatic, Eliminating**INTRODUCTION**

Creatinine is formed in the muscles from creatine phosphate by irreversible, non enzymatic dehydration and loss of phosphate. The 24-hours urinary excretion of creatinine is proportionate

to muscle mass produced is related to muscles mass (Murray, *et al.*, 2007). Each day, 1-2% of muscle creatine is converted to creatinine. Men tend to have higher levels of creatinine than women because, in general, they have a greater mass of skeletal muscle. Increased dietary intake of creatine or eating a lot of meat can increase daily creatinine excretion (Taylor, 1989).

Kidneys are responsible for eliminating creatinine from the body when you urinate. When creatinine levels increase, your kidney function may be impaired (Roth, 2012). Determination of (creatinine clearance), from measurement of creatinine concentration in both a 24 hour urine collection and a serum specimen, provides a clinically useful estimate of GFR. Excretion rates of creatinine (quantity in urine/day) do not change in renal disease (Clark, 2000).

Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) can be accurately calculated using serum creatinine concentration and some or all of the following variables: sex, age, weight, and race, as suggested by the American diabetes association without a 24-hour urine collection (Gross, *et al.*, 2005).

Factors which alter the creatinine level are old age, renal diseases (glomerulonephritis, renal failure and urinary obstruction) and medicines such as amphotericin and captopril. Where, as factors reducing serum creatinine are low muscle mass, malnutrition and medicines as thiazide and vancomycin (Vasudevan, 2011).

Muscle mass gain can affect creatinine kinetics, leading to underestimation of the urinary biomarker-to-creatinine ratio (Tonomura, *et al.*, 2013). In liver metabolism, the interpretation of serum aminotransferases concentration in athletes should consider the release of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) from muscle and of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) mainly from the liver. Muscle metabolism parameters such as creatine kinase (CK) are typically increased after exercise (Banfi, *et al.*, 2012).

Serum creatinine concentration in athletes is related to body mass index. Prediction of glomerular filtration rate in athletes by means of creatinine-based equations is questionable because of discrepancies among formulae, owing to the particular anthropometric characteristics of athletes (high body mass index) (Fabbro, 2009). Certain changes occur in the function of various organs when exercise repeats over a period of time. Age and heredity also play a role. The primary effect occurs in the skeletal muscles (Banfi, *et al.*, 2009).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Subject:

Hundred (49 soldiers:51 athletes) normal individuals from Khartoum state invited to take a role in this study (75 male: 25female) their age was between 14-44 years.

Method:

Creatinine is estimated by Jaffe's reaction where creatinine gives an orange color with alkaline picrate (Vasudevan, 2011). Test kit based on specific enzymatic reaction was done and the color was measured by colorimeter (Jenway) at 490 nm.

Blood samples

Five ml of blood samples were collected in lithium heparin. Then Serum separated by centrifuging blood for 10 minutes at 3000RPM. Then, decanted into 5ml plain plastic tube, labeled with date, name, time of collection, identification number of the volunteer participating in this study and stored frozen at -4°C for biochemical analysis.

The tests were conducted in clinical chemistry laboratory, Faculty of medical laboratory sciences, Sudan University of science and technology. Quality assurance was conducted in Mohamed Mokhtar private Clinic and some samples were duplicated.

Normal serum creatinine

Adult male (0.7 – 1.4 mg/dl) - GFR (95 -115 ml/mt)

Adult female (0.6 – 1.3 mg/dl) - GFR (85 – 110 ml/mt)

Children (0.5 – 1.2 mg/dl)

Results

This study showed that the mean of creatinine concentration was (1.097±0.311 mg/dl). There was no difference in creatinine concentration either between differences gender male: female (1.1±0.16: 1.1±0.12), or between different occupations soldiers: athletes (1.07±0.11: 1.12±0.17). But there was significant difference in creatinine concentration among the different age groups of study subject.

Creatinine in (mg/dl) sex (Table 1)

Gender	Mean ± SD	Chi test value	Significance
Male	1.1 ± 0.16	0.669	Not significant
Female	1.1± 0.12		

Creatinine mg/dl in solders and athletes (Table 2)

Occupation	Mean ±SD	Chi test	Significance
Soldiers	1.07±0.11	0.772	Not significant
Athletes	1.12±0.17		

Creatinine concentration in different age group of study participants (Table 3)

Age years	14 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	Chi test
Creatinine (mg/dl)	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.027

Creatinine level against working hours (Table 4)

Working hours per week	≤ 20	21- 40	41- 60	61 - 80	81- 100	Anova value
Creatinine mg/dl	1.16	1.01	1.12	1.13	0.8	0.18

DISCUSSION

Muscles mass increase as result of training as more protein synthesized and less protein breakdown occur. Due to increase skeletal muscles mass in athletes women creatinine concentration was the same in female as male.

No significant differences found between the athletes and soldiers despite their hard physical activity. This finding in the same line as those reported finding by Banfi *et al* (2012) who reported Physical exercise induces adaptations in metabolism considered beneficial for health.

Athletic performance is linked to adaptations, training, and correct nutrition in individuals with genetic traits that can facilitate such adaptations. Intense and continuous exercise, training, and competitions, however, can induce changes in the serum concentrations of numerous laboratory parameters. On the other hand it disagreed with Tonomura, *et al* (2013) who said Both plasma creatinine and excretion of urinary creatinine showed increases with muscle mass gain in rats, in which the alterations of urinary biomarker-to-creatinine (UBCR) were lowered. Muscle mass gain can affect creatinine kinetics, leading to underestimation of UBCR.

The study showed that the age had a clear effect on the rate of serum creatinine where the study showed a significant difference between the studied groups ($p < 0,05$). This was attributed to the age progress which causes cells destruction, then lead to increasing of serum creatinine and this is identical with Vasudevan (2011).

CONCLUSION

Serum creatinine is not much different depending on the gender or the individual occupation weather they were soldiers or athletes, but it is influenced by age progress.

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**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00248.7****THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES
IN TEACHING TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION****Kholikov Kamoliddin Abdiganiyevich*; Sapaev Ibrokhim Bayramdurdiyevich****

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the modern pedagogical technologies in teaching process of technical sciences. In other words, pedagogical technology is the innovative form of teaching, methods and tools help to improving the condition in educational process. To create a new pedagogical technology is very challenging and time-taking. One of the important parts of improving teaching is to practice and work hardly. Article analyses the impact of modern pedagogical technologies on teaching technical sciences to get result in higher education.

KEYWORDS: Case Study, Simulation, Discussion, Deliberations.

INTRODUCTION

Based on my previous research and comparing many new reviewed papers written by different researchers, it has become clear that education of technical sciences, especially in higher education is still in crisis in many parts of the world. In this context, modern problems related to the introduction of educational technologies will be identified.

The use of advanced pedagogical technologies with modern information technologies creates enormous opportunities for society. Nowadays, reforming and improving the continuous education system of country, which it has been on the path of independent development, it has led to a level of state policy that promotes the introduction of advanced pedagogical and information technologies, increasing the effectiveness of education.

Pedagogical technologies are used to teach in every sphere in all education of country. Pedagogical technologies - intelligent design of ways to achieve optimal pedagogical functions in the given or existing environment.

METHODOLOGY

Simulation. Students perform a particular activity in circumstances as close to the conditions of the real situation as possible. It is hard to adequately teach some parts of physics without experiments, or without the use of computers, multimedia and its applications. This is especially true for introductory courses, where motivating the students is very important. Sometimes we do not have dangerous materials or equipment available in the laboratories or classrooms; in these cases we should use the pre-recorded video files or simulation programs. A computer simulation is a model of real-life or a hypothetical situation on a computer. By changing variables in the simulation, predictions may be made about the behavior of the system. Computer simulation programs offer a unique opportunity for students to see and work with systems and substances that they would rarely, if ever, be able to actually practice with in reality. The use of simulations has many advantages. Using simulations dangerous experiments can be reconstructed, and running the simulation physics phenomena can easily be explained.

Discussion. Discussions occur when a group assembles to communicate with one another through speaking and listening about a topic or event of mutual interest. To illustrate, a group of learners convenes to discuss what it has learned. This is an educational method for solving controversial issues and specifying the contradictions. It consists of exchange of information for reconstructing the issue, clearing up the alternatives, their evaluation and consent on the final version. It requires a general understanding of the meaning of the basic terms used on the subject.

Deliberations. A technique very close to discussion. This is a method of dialogue through which teacher and students exchange information, share feelings, experience, thoughts and ideas, clear up points of view, formulate hypotheses, give certain opinions for evaluation and outline solutions. It is one of the main methods for team work, a basic step to the solution of each problem.

Brain attack (brainstorming, joint generation of ideas). This method gives the opportunity for numerous suggestions for solving a certain problem to be given in a short period of time. It is used to stimulate the creative activity of students. The teacher clearly and briefly lays the problem that needs to be solved and does that in a way that attracts the attention of students. They freely express ideas and opinions. The suggestions made get evaluated through discussion and eventually the most appropriate ones are selected in order to perform the motor task. In order to generate creative ideas, learners are asked to withhold judgment or criticism and produce a very large number of ways to do something, such as resolve a problem. For example, learners may be asked to think of as many they can for eliminating world hunger. Once a large number of ideas have been generated, they are subjected to inspection regarding their feasibility.

Inquiry. It is connected to a specific problem that needs to be solved. The inquiry drags into a joint discussion, into decrease of difference in opinion, into compromise thesis formulation. Inquiry learning is used when students are encouraged to derive their own understanding or meaning for something. For example, students are asked to find out what insulation acts as the best barrier for cold or hot environments. Experiments that are not teacher demonstrations are part of inquiry learning.

On-line instruction and learning. A self-directed and automated approach that utilizes hypermedia (internet browsers, etc.) for communication that generally provides independence from the architectural constraints of classrooms.

Presentation and lecture. Students listen to a person who talks about a topic. To illustrate, the teacher, or a guest speaker, tells the class all about the invention of the transistor.

CONCLUSION

Students of the 21st century need digital skills to leave the universities with an adequate knowledge. This is necessary for finding and keeping a good job. Therefore combining traditional methods with active learning and the use of videos during the lectures will more and more increase their attention in the digital world. Nowadays all top jobs require digital skills, the understanding how the digital world works around us or how to manage basic processes from home, or how to be in competition with others at international level. All these activities based on ICT increased students' academic knowledge and their core competencies.

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Published by: *TRANS* Asian Research Journals**AJMR:****Asian Journal of
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(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00249.9****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMBOLICALLY FIGURATIVE
INTERPRETATION AND PSYCHOLOGY****Botirova Shakhlo Isamiddinovna***

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ABSTRACT

In this article, in the novel "Rebellion and obedience" by Ulugbek Hamdam, the author analyzes the artistic psychological description of a person on the path of development in the center of an integral complex metaphorical system of being. The novel "Rebellion and obedience" is based on the method of metaphorization of reality. In it, a person experiences vertigo about who he is and what powerful being he possesses. The reason for this is a riot. After much agony, he obeys. Allegedly thus proves its existence. Finds answers to certain riddles.

KEYWORD: *Novel, Life, Person, Character, Image, Artistic Psychology, Metaphorical System.*

INTRODUCTION

In the centuries since the emergence of the genre of the novel in Uzbek literature, our writers have written many novels, most of which have won the love of readers. Despite the fact that created for years of independence the Uzbek novels can be counted with fingers, their description about the relationship between man and society, people's attitudes and discrepancy between them has originality in its philosophical and artistic expression. As "... to think in this world, about the anxieties and experiences of the people is the ultimate test of humanity. Man, far from the worries of the people, can't be considered a man."

In a scientific system, each genre is unique in its stylistic characteristics. It is well known that symbolically figurative interpretation is among the leading elements created in the recent genres of the novel, particularly in epic, with a large amount of possibilities and themes. In fact, it is obvious that in the past, in the period up to the literature of djadids in poetic works (in this case more in the lyrics) was strengthened the tradition of perception of emotional experience, the meaning of life and philosophical and spiritual views in the way of natural creatures. A striking example of this are the fables of Gulhany, lyrics of Turdi Faragy, Sufi Allahyar. In the early

twentieth century, in a period of literary evolution, when lyrical works were popular, there was seen special approach in the works of such famous writers as Kadiri and Chulpan. In particular, the literary traditions formed at that time have acquired a special significance in the period of independence. "The volume of literary and scientific interpretations and analyses in our country is expanding; interest in transitional and leading principles of world literature has increased" (By B. Karim). What is said in this statement can't be false. Now the literary form (the novel) is embodied in all the complex symbols and allegories, through which it became popular to describe spiritual existence of human society, the nature of humanity. Thus, it became obvious that the artistic interpretation of the hot breath of real life in the characters is also an art. The author in the novel "Mutiny and obedience" describes the mood of that time and the human spirit, the real life and symbolically figurative interpretation - in a syncretic (mixed) form. He was able to describe that the root of the problem of time leads to the rebellion and obedience, the time of Adam and Eve, and the roots of this time based on nature, diversity, and the fate of various characters. According to one of seriously working in the genre of the novel, our scientists, Islamjan Yakubov, "The novel began to embody a sort of condensed view of the world. He could master diversity of content, branching plot, compositional diversity, the use of artistic means and techniques specific to world's epic experience, aspiration for perfection of form". By the way, this idea of the scientist can also be found in the novel "Mutiny and obedience". From this point of view in the novels of W. Hamdam we can clearly notice the unusual form of "compositional diversity". Therefore, in the novel leading role is played by such characters as seeking to understanding himself, his nature and weaknesses and thinking about human problems Tabib, experiencing loneliness, suffering from this Aunt Larissa, devoted his life to the work, who didn't spare himself Tursunboi, seeking wealth and pleasure Makhkam, enjoying beauty and later turned her own life to ashes, but decided to fix all the things Diana. The author describes their fate, the future, their place in life in realistic view and approaches each of them with special love.

A young scientist, Manzura Pirnazarova, said: "In our literature, in my opinion, the extent of the artistic and philosophical insights in the novel" Mutiny and obedience "is not as extensive as in the case of the work "The Balance". However, the author chose a peculiar shaped-stylistic way. Surahs and verses of the Qur'an, stories with a divine-religious meaning he described separately, i.e. parallel to time and space of the novel. However, they combine a special harmony in the disclosure of the artistic purposes of the novel". Indeed, to the words of the scientist we can add that included in it a divine-religious introductory words play an important role in the composition of the work, they help to understand the spiritual world of the character, the real cause of the uprising and then of obedience, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden garden and also to understand the history and the experience of suffering in the process of moving to spiritual and psychosocial equilibrium. Because artistic goal of the writer and the mood of the time occur in harmony with such an artistic introductory. Thus, we notice the author, when strengths and weaknesses of humanity are expressed from different angles. For example, the fact that Akbar was sentenced to three years of imprisonment and sent to the colony because of one slap, and then on the advice of his mentor Camille will travel to distant countries, get rid of committed to lifelong sins through rebellion, asks for forgiveness from God and finally submitting to him, has been realistically described, as well as the sophistication of the history of the novel and serious philosophical idea make it clear that the author deeply understood the man's knowledge in this matter.

It is noteworthy that criticism of the novel of the writer of "Rebellion and obedience" cannot be ignored! We can meet practically identical opinions in the interpretations and research of S. Sadiq, Odouli, Kh. Karimov. At some point, "elements of reflections of the novel are not so abundant as in the novel "The Balance". The language and style of expression of a work are unique, but the characters are not well solved" (our statement - S. Botirova). By the way, the ideas of literary critic B. Karim about the new poetry created a basis for serious discussions about above mentioned critical opinions. The scientist says: "When a literary work worthy of poetic studies, literary scholars can turn to him again and again. In this case, if interpreter's concept of life, language, art, poetic and artistic patterns are above the level of the work of art, a kind of scientific discovery arises in the interpretation... to understand and to explain the exceptional and original works of art and literature, the scholar must approach the inner world of the artist-writer." Indeed, this approach of a scientist is an important factor in the disclosure of the novel, poetics and the spiritual world of our time, careful study of the beauty of the work. Thus, we considered it proper to concentrate on the applied psychological novel patterns, that is, the ideal of the author in revealing the character.

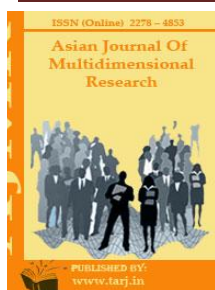
In the second novel by W. Hamdam "Rebellion and obedience" he is unusual for novelty - the fullness of the image, concise detail and ability to assimilate the divine and the religious subtitles of the development characteristic of the artistic process for the creation of artistic integrity. The novel begins with the unexpected situation. So, in the Preface to the work, the symbol of night and the first day of creation there is a link to the following life of a hero and his fate. The internal structure of the genre, sequence of events, artistic intent and scope of the writer logically justified by the fact that he is aggravated that humanity goes to self – destruction - to Revolt . In the process of reading and analysis you notice that in the novel, the psychological appearance of the person seems extreme. Since the work is consistently linked together in three sections, eighty-eight chapters in each Chapter the author briefly stops on the phenomenon, and the same compass should be aware of the universe, to understand the contradictions of time, seriously to consider the past and the future.

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Published by: *TRANS* Asian Research Journals**AJMR:****Asian Journal of
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Research**

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**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00250.5****HARMONIC TRANSLATIONS OF RUBAIYAT OF PAHLAVAN
MAHMOOD****Aidakhon Merganovna Bumatova***

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ABSTRACT

Translating classical lyrical texts of the Muslim East into Western languages is a very complex task. The translators usually point out two main obstacles in this process. The first hurdle is the problem of poetic meter. Originally formed in Arabic poetry, aruz later became the main system of classical poetry in Persian and ancient Turkic. Its main feature is that short, long and very long syllables are grouped according to a certain order. Later all the genres of classic Muslim oriental poetry started being composed in this meter. The second is the affiliation of Oriental and western lyric genre requirements to different poles. Therefore, evaluating a translation in terms of adequacy or equivalence does not allow for an objective assessment. The new category that we are introducing in terms of the assessment of the translations of a poetic text would be "harmonic translation".

KEYWORDS: *Harmony, Harmonic, Poetics, Poetry Translation, Rubai, Form, Meaning, Poetic Embroidery, Pragmatic Meaning, Classical Oriental Poetry;*

INTRODUCTION

Both oriental philosophy and literature have been making great contributions to the development of world civilization for centuries. While the innovations and inventions made in the fields of science by the great representatives of the Muslim East formed the basis of many modern sciences, the classics created in the field of literature served the development of human society by promoting universal values and ideals of human perfection. From the second half of the twentieth century, interest in culture and literature of Muslim East in Europe increased dramatically. Modernism, and especially postmodernism, has become a leading trend in Western literature, and for the older generation of intellectuals, the romanticism inherent in Oriental literature has become a source of attractive spiritual pleasure and enjoyment. A lion's share of

the acquisition with the pearls of the oriental thought is owned by the translations of the masterpieces of Eastern literature made throughout history.

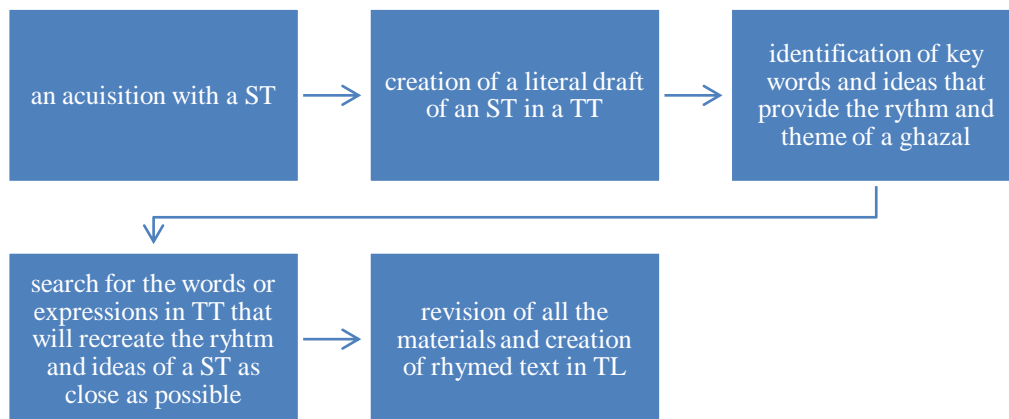
It is crucial to point out that due to the conditions of pioneering rendering processes made by western orientalist, most of the translations of rubaiyat and oriental ghazals lack not only the perfection but also the common sense and the taste of the oriental thought. Nevertheless, the whole translation process of the classical oriental poetic genres is constantly evolving creating new routes and methods for a devoted translator. Most of the time, we got used to assessing a translated text using the categories of equivalency and adequacy. While these two categories contribute a lot of good to the perfection of the translation process and the final product as a ready rendering, they unfortunately are not able to fully correspond to the requirements and characteristics of poetic translation. Thus, a new category of “harmonic translation” is suggested to ease the struggles of a translator in their honored labor of acquisition the different literatures and enriching the intercultural communications.

The article will focus on the analysis of the poetic translations of the rubaiyat by Pahlavan Mahmood rendered by Azam Abidov. A word must be said on this occasion that all the following translations are indirect and have been done from Uzbek translations of the great poet performed by Ergash Ochilov. This does not by any means belittle the poetic potential of the translated pieces as Persian-Uzbek translations chosen to be observed for this article are rendered with a high accuracy into the Uzbek language in the first place.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main focus of the paper is concentrated on the translation process of the same several rubais rendered into English. The research explores various translated text formally, semantically and poetically in order to get the glimpses of the commonalities and differences.

To provide the scientific value of the article the methods of comparative, descriptive and analytical analyses are used in order to discuss the harmony of the translations and the original texts structure, language and meanings. We suggest the following scheme of tackling with the translation of classic oriental poetry into English:



Translation in general and a poetic translation in particular is a creative process. Different types of transformation such as – omissions, addition, exclusion, generalization, concretization, a transposition or permutation, a replacement or substitution, compensation, metonymic translation (translating a cause by its effect or vice versa), grammatical form changes and antonymic translation are of widely use in this creative process. As a rule, any kind of the abovementioned

transformations come to existence because of the differences in phonetic-phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical, semantic, phraseological and pragmatic levels and registers (high formal, formal, neutral, informal and vulgar) of SL and TL. A good translation will depend on the harmony that translator creates between the form and meaning of a ST and TT.

MAIN PART

The translation of the genres of classic Oriental Muslim poetry into the European languages has a long history. In his time, Goethe developed a great love for Persian literature through the translation of Hafiz's poems, which he loved to read and was deeply moved by. Famous figures of Persian literature, such as Omar Khayyam, Hafiz Shirazi, Saadi Shirazi, Jalaliddin Rumi became the favorite poets of thousands of Europeans.

"Poetry, which is the poetic structure of artistic speech, also influences the principles of poetic translation. Poetic speech differs from other types of speech in that it has a rhythm based on a certain dimension, musical sound, and emotional richness"¹. All of the high demands placed on literary translation are to be required for the translation of poetry as well; in addition, the translator will often have to perform the translation while retaining the meter and rhyme. The translator must, in a sense, become an author who recreates the original style, language, tones, and rhythm, while remaining faithful to his language. Of course, it is difficult to recreate all the elements of form and meaning. In this regard, the following cases are observed in the translation process:

1. Part of the text will not be reproduced or included in the translation.
2. A part of the text is recreated not in its own form, but in a form that has undergone various transformations.
3. A SL unsuccessful is not in the text of the new elements.

A translator working with a text that has its own literary place and value in the original language must establish a formal, semantic and poetic harmony between the two texts, create a unity of form and meaning that creates artistic integrity in the translation, i.e. convey to the reader the subtleties of the author's creative thoughts, ideas and images.

Poetry is a set of interrelated and interacting elements such as rhythm, tone, tonic construction, stylistic, semantic, figurative, emotional content, and vocabulary. The form of the poetic work serves as the basis for creating its rhythm.

In the tonic meters that form the basis of English poetry, the accented and unaccented syllables alternate in the verse. The length of the syllables in the verse plays an important role in the meter of aruz, which is the basis of classical poetry in Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages. The tonic system is divided into pure tonic, articulated and syllabic-tonic types, and the desired meter is divided into several subgroups. An important feature of poetic speech is the orderly repetition of the rhythmic units that make it up, i.e., stanzas and verses. Classical poetry is based on the concept of the meter (or measurement) - it is based on the relationship between the nature and quantity of the columns, regardless of the desired rhythmic changes. The meter divides the speech into clearly defined pauses and proportional segments - lines or stanzas.

Usually, the poem is written in the same meter from beginning to end. In poetry, the nature of rhymes is just as important as its meter. Regardless of their meter, poems with different rhymes have different styles, because in poetry, stylistics is based on musical or phonetic content. In

addition, the presence of ideas, syntactic inaccuracies, which do not fit into the scope of one verse and are transferred to the next verse, is also a unique element of poetry². They help to define the melodic movement of a poem, convey the author's point of view, and define semantic emphasis. Variable meters and rhymes that are repeated at the same pace throughout the entire poetic text form a stanza.

A stanza is a collection of verses that are distinguished by the conditional completeness of the content, which consists of pieces of poetry that are poetically complete, rhythmically complete, and combined with a rhyming order. The number of verses varies depending on the number of verses (distich -masnavi, triplet -musallas, quatrain - murabba', quintuple – muhammas;...)³. Stanzas are bound by meter and composition: in most cases, the stanza has rhythm, tone, and syntactic completeness, and creates stronger pauses than pauses between individual lines within the stanza, and often forms a separate micro-theme.

In a poetic play, the verses serve as an important constituent element that connects the form of expression and the artistic whole meaning. Turning the busy structure as close as possible to the original means ensuring consistency between the author and the translator's texts, not copying the original busy structure. Even when the original and translated texts use the same paragraph system, another problem arises for the translator. Often, the length and pronunciation of words used in a language are inconsistent. Obviously, poetic translation requires the preservation of all the elements in the lyrical passage. Another distinctive feature of poetic translation is that its rhythm and meter form the stylistic basis of the original text. The meter structure, style of the poem is made from a symbiosis of its meaning, tone and form. Therefore, the translator must first convey the connection between rhythm and tone, not meter and its units.

Many scholars who have studied poetic translation from a theoretical point of view have pointed out that the specificity of poetic translation is primarily related to the structural features of the poetic text. When translating a lyrical work, the debate over which of its formal, semantic, and poetic components should be recreated remains relevant. Translation theorists have developed a number of rules that must be followed when performing poetic translation.

We shall consider the issue of achieving harmony in the rubai translations on the example of Pahlavan Mahmood's rubai translated into English. They were translated by A. Obidov using E. Ochilov's translations from Persian into Uzbek. Although these translations were carried out through another language, we found it necessary to study and analyze the form, content, and poetic language used in them. The analysis showed that in all the translations made by A. Obidov, great attention was paid to the preservation of the rhyming and poetic form.

Below is an analysis of some of these translations:

با خوش پسری دلبری را که شاید
گفتم سخت شکسته چون میآید
گفتا که برین تنگدھانی که مراست
گر نشکنمش چگونه بیرون آید؟⁴

The rubai refers to the small mouth and not talkative nature of the beloved, which is widespread image in Oriental literature. While small mouth of the beloved is a symbol of her beauty on the one hand, on the other hand the poet gives a logical reason for her lack of interest in the

conversation. The poet wants to talk to her, to listen to her words; however, as usual the beloved does not feel like the same. A poetic excuse is invented to explain the reason for such a behavior according to the tradition of classical poetry, where the beloved cannot be guilty in anything. Therefore, we end up with the conclusion about the beloved which says: "her words are short because her mouth is small".

The following differences can be observed in the original and Uzbek translation: in the first verse, the word "yosh dilbar" (young beauty) is replaced by the word "idol", in the second verse, the word "suhanat" (words) is replaced by the word "voice", and the question in the last verse becomes emotional. Although the number of syllables and the order of rhyme are the same, the rhythms are different.

Translation:

Translated by Azam Obidov

I said to my beloved: "Hey, coquette, why

Does your voice from mouth slowly fly?"

"Because my mouth's tiny – every word

Being sliced goes out" was her reply⁵.

The closeness of E. Ochilov's translation to the original Persian text ensured the ultimate closeness of A. Obidov's text to the original. Changes to the text in Uzbek are fully preserved in English; The Persian image of "young beauty" is becoming "sanamki misoli ghuncha" in Uzbek and "coquette" in English. The rhyming order is restored, but there is a change in the number of syllables. The main reason for this is the difference in the length of words in Uzbek and English. In general, it can be said that poetic harmony is preserved in this translation.

The next rubai is also written in the form of a dialogue, in which it can be seen that the poetic units used by the poet have been translated in accordance with the translation:

دلدار مرا گفت چرا غمگینی

غمگین کدام دلبر شیرینی

برجستم و آینه به دستش دادم

گفتم که در آینه که را می بینی⁷

This rubai also describes the question and answer between the poet and his beloved, A. Obidov translates this verse as follows:

My sweetheart asked: "Why are you so sad and weary?

Did you fall in love with any fairy?"

I gave her a looking glass and replied:

The one in the mirror made me dreary⁸

Although the form of the first byte is somewhat preserved in the translated text, the last two bytes and the rhyming order in general have been re-created in accordance with the original.

In the next rubai, as a result of the indirect departure from the text, we can witness an example of the approach to the original text:

حاجي که ز کعبه و منا برگشته
 ماریست که رفته، ازدها برگشته
 ز ینهار فریب حرمشرا مخورید
 کین خانه خراب از خدا برگشته⁹

This rubai, recited by Pahlavan Mahmood to the hypocrites, who do not go beyond engaging in immoral activities, creates a very beautiful composition both from the rhythmic and poetic point of view. There are 11 syllables in Persian and 12 syllables in Uzbek, and they are generalized with the word "hajj" in Uzbek instead "Kaaba and Mina" of the original. However, the original rhyming form, the metaphors of "snake" and "dragon" are fully preserved. We can also see that the combination of the original - "hune harob", i.e. wretched - is translated into Uzbek as "does not fear of God".

Translated by Azam Obidov

*That pilgrim came back from Mekka and Mino,
 Don't feel a man returned from Caaba, no, no.
 Say: a snake turned into dragon in pilgrimage,
 Say: a homeless changed his faith and credo¹⁰.*

In the first two verses of the translation, the original text, the number of syllables, is recreated completely. Even the first verse is translated very close to Persian. Although the image of "pilgrim" is not used directly in the translation, the use of the words "Mecca, Mina and the Ka'bah" is very important in restoring the very idea of Hajj. The rhyming system is also preserved. In Obidov's translation we can see the phrase "homelessness", but the last two bytes differ in meaning from the original and its Uzbek translation.

The following example also shows the use of religious realias. Written as a lament for the injustices of the time, this rubai is based on parables:

امروز بهای هیزم و عود یکیست
 در مرتبه خلیل نمرود یکیست
 بر گوش کسانیکه ذ دولت مستند
 آواز خر و نغمه ی داود یکیست¹¹

The main poetic decoration of this rubai is the combined use of pairs that are completely opposite in quality. Some cheap wood and a precious tree called "ud" ("Agarwood"); prophet Abraham, a friend of God, and King Nero, who considered himself a God; a very ugly and unpleasant "donkey's voice," and the melodic chanting of prophet David, whose singing would enchant the whole nature.

Translated by Azam Obidov

On this day the price of a log and wood is the same,

The rank of Haleel and Namrood is the same.

Who is proud and drunken of his own wealth,

Voice of donkey and Daoud is the same¹².

Although the antitheses “ootin-ud” and “ovoz-navo” have not been restored in the translation, it can be said that the general content of the work has been recreated. This novelty, which the translator used to preserve the rhyme, made the meaning of the verse somewhat obscure.

In general, all the translations of A. Obidov pay great attention to the reconstruction of rhythm and rhyme. In particular, the following translation of the rubai can be cited as an example of a proper translation.

باقوت پیل مور میا ید بود

با ملک دو کوب اور میا ید بود

این طرفه نگر که عیبی هر آدمی

میاید دید و کور میا ید بود¹³

Translation:

If you've an elephant's strength, be like an ant,

Be like a naked man if you've the two world's grant.

When you see some people's mistakes in your life

Blind yourself about them, as blind, you act¹⁴.

Or in the following example, the same situation is observed:

باخوانده مرو تو بر سر خوان کسی

بیقدر شوی اگر جوری نان کسی

یکپرچه نان قاق یک کاشه آب

بهتر ز هزار بره بریان کسی¹⁵

Condemning the fact that a person becomes a defendant in front of another person, this rubai also teaches that it is possible to maintain prestige by controlling one's urges and needs. This rubai, written in the spirit of exhortation, was first translated by E. Ochilov from Persian into Uzbek, and then by A. Obidov from this Uzbek translation into English, using the method of generalization.

I tell you, never go to a person's house,

Don't take to eat his food to your mouth.

Your own dry bread and water is better

Than the requiring gratitude of stranger's roast¹⁶.

In the right rubai, in both translations, the original "barra kebab" is simply "kebab" and "a bowl of water" is "water." In the second verse, the transformation of "bread" into "food" helps to give

it a clearer meaning in English. In English translation, it would be more stylistically correct to use the word "stale" instead of "dry" for bread .

As we can see, the most important thing in achieving poetic harmony in the translation of lyrical texts belonging to the rubai genres is to correctly understand the text of the original. An analytical study of the language of the rubai, which has hitherto been translated into English, and the study of how the arts typical of Oriental literature in English have been copied by earlier translators is the next stage in achieving poetic harmony.

CONCLUSION

Certain changes made to this or that part of the poetic text also ultimately affect the complete meaning of the original. Poetry is based on the laws of poetry, in which formal elements such as rhythm, weight, system of rhymes form a formal shell that retains its inner meanings conveyed through images. In poetic translation, the proper transmission of both formal-semantic and poetic features of the text can be achieved as a result of the translator's in-depth study of the grammatical rules of the original and translated language, the rules of literature, the poet's individual writing style. Among the main conditions for the creation of a harmonious translation are a good knowledge of the general features, poetic systems and principles of the two languages, the ability to feel the rhythm. The translation of a masterpiece must become the property of world literature as well as the original.

A translator working with a text that has its own literary place and value in the original language must decide on a formal, semantic and poetic harmony between the two texts, creating a unity of form and meaning that creates artistic integrity in the translation, i.e. conveying to the reader the subtleties of the author's creative thought.

According to the research that has been carried out in the frameworks of this article we have come to the following conclusions about the general requirements of the poetic rendering and maintaining the harmonic translation in the form-sense and poetic devices:

When interpreting or applying the principle of paraphrase in the translation of poetic genres of the orient, in order to prevent the verse from becoming longer or heavier than the original, it is possible to omit compounds and words that do not serve to change the original meaning of the verse.

In order to achieve coherence in the translation of lyrical texts into English, it is necessary to be as aware of the linguistic and extralinguistic information as possible to help the translator to understand them correctly, to study the poetic traditions of the poet's time and, if possible, translator should cooperate with the specialist on classical literature.

The main purpose of creating a harmonious translation of a poetic text is not to translate arooz with arooz metre, but to create a form, meaning and poetic unity that is understandable to the reader of the translated language. Until now, it has been seldom achieved in practice, while in theory it has been emphasized that Oriental lyrical genres need to be translated with an equivalent translation. This is due to the differences between the poetic systems. In the hope of preserving the formal or spiritual features of the poem, its forcible transformation leads to the creation of an obscure and artificial translation in the end.

The category of harmony should be one of the main criteria in determining the quality of poetic translation. Any appearance of lyrical genres will always be limited in terms of size and form,

depending on the nature of the genre. The original text, created on the basis of the rules of the original language, can be translated in accordance with the linguistic rules of the target language.

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Published by: **TRANS** Asian Research Journals**AJMR:****Asian Journal of
Multidimensional
Research**

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00247.5****A REVIEW ON THE MACRO ECONOMIC LINKAGES AND
IMPLICATIONS OF THE BLACK ECONOMY IN INDIA****Aneesh K. A***

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ABSTRACT

The black economy is once again a headline in the news and discussions following the announcement of demonetization of the large-denomination currency notes in India in November 2016. The notion that demonetization can tackle the black economy is a result of the incorrect understanding that the black economy is all cash. The black economy is the single biggest problem confronting India since 1970s. In India, it was estimated to be 62 percent of GDP for 2012-13. If it is assumed to be the same in 2017-18, the black economy amounts to Rs.103.99 lakh crore. Hence it cannot be ignored. In 1955-56, it was estimated by Prof. Kaldor to be 4-5 percent of GDP. Its growth has been rapid and it is intertwined with the white economy and results in growing inefficiencies. The black economy is one of the biggest reasons for the failure of state policies- the result of which is that society is unable to achieve its goals. It impacts all the micro-and-macro variables- inflation is higher and the trade deficit larger, the savings rate rises while the investment rate falls; employment is lower than potentially possible, and the rate of growth below the potential and ultimately sets back development. There is a paucity of white economy data, because of the existence of a substantial black economy in India. Its non-inclusion in analysis results in a partial understanding of the economy and often incorrect policy pronouncements. The need to incorporate the black economy is not simply an empirical matter, but a theoretical necessity. This paper in general tries to give some conceptual and theoretical understanding of the concept of the black economy in India. The empirical section of the paper explains the significance of the black economy as a variable to be included in the analysis to get a better understanding of the economy.

KEYWORDS: *Black Economy, Black Income, Macro-Economic Linkages, National Income Identity (NII), Missing Variables, White Economy*

1. INTRODUCTION

The growth of black income generation in India during the 1970s and the '80s had significant links to the macro-economic problems of the time (Kumar, 1991a:681). Therefore, the inclusion of black economy was crucial in the analyses of the economy, but it was discussed neither theoretically nor empirically by the economists, academia and the policy makers in India. The size of the black economy determines its socio-economic impact, with countries with large black economies facing larger impacts. Thus, figuring out how large is the black economy is crucial for analysis. One aspect of a weak data base in India is the presence of a significant black economy (Kumar, 1999a: 681). This makes variables unobservable or only partly observable. Consequently, while a theory should be tested with the complete data set, often, it has not been possible. If the black economy was insignificant, error due to its existence would be small and analysis could be treated as a first approximation. However, most estimates suggest that since the 1980s, the size of the black economy might be about 20 per cent of the GDP. Kumar (1999a) argues neither the NEP nor the analysis of previously failed policies takes into account the presence of a black economy in India which bases the shift in policies on incomplete analysis.

The black economy is once again a headline in the news and discussions following the announcement of demonetization of the large-denomination currency notes in India in November 2016. The notion that demonetization can tackle the black economy is a result of the incorrect understanding that the black economy is all cash (Kumar 1999b, 2017a, 2017b, Reddy 2017). The black economy is the single biggest problem confronting India since the 1970s. In India, it was estimated to be 62 percent of GDP for 2012-13 (Kumar 2015, 2017a). If it is assumed to be the same in 2017-18, the black economy amounts to Rs.103.99 lakh crore. Hence it cannot be ignored. In 1955-56, it was estimated by Prof. Kaldor to be 4-5 percent of GDP (Kumar 1999b, 2017a). Its growth has been rapid and it is intertwined with the white economy and results in growing inefficiencies. The black economy is one of the biggest reasons for the failure of state policies- the result of which is that society is unable to achieve its goals. It impacts all the micro-and-macro variables- inflation is higher and the trade deficit larger, the savings rate rises while the investment rate falls; employment is lower than potentially possible, and the rate of growth below the potential and ultimately sets back development (Kumar 2017a). There is a paucity of white economy data, because of the existence of a substantial black economy in India. Its non-inclusion in analysis results in a partial understanding of the economy and often incorrect policy pronouncements. The need to incorporate the black economy is not simply an empirical matter, but a theoretical necessity (Kumar 1999a, 1999b).

This paper in general tries to give some conceptual and theoretical understanding of the concept of the black economy in India. The empirical section of the paper explains the significance of the black economy as a variable to be included in the analysis to get a better understanding of the economy.

2. The Idea of Black Economy in India

All definitions of black economy fail to comprehend its grounds and are often less meaningful (Kumar 2017: 17). It thrives in virtually all the sectors of the economy and a complete listing is impossible and is a worldwide phenomenon - to a greater or lesser extent.

Various names are used almost synonymously to refer to the black economy: parallel economy, black money, black incomes, unaccounted economy, illegal economy and irregular economy. These terms, having originated in the West and there they refer to different aspects of the economy, are often confusing or inappropriate in the Indian economy context (Kumar 2017: 18). In its actual functioning the black economy may differ from country to country, but its theoretical underpinnings are similar across the developing countries (Kumar 2017b: 51). In the Indian economy, often white and black incomes are generated simultaneously in the legal activities. The two parts of the economy are intertwined and not parallel in India. Similarly, prostitution, gambling, smuggling, etc., are illegal activities. Incomes from these activities are not declared for tax purposes and hence constitute the black economy and called the illegal economy in the Western context. In India, illegal incomes are earned from legal activities also. Hence, the term illegal economy would not be synonymous with the black economy in the Indian context.

In the developed world, most people are employed in the regular or the organized sector of the economy and have a taxable income. There exists an irregular economy in which people do a second job in their spare time but do not report these additional incomes in their tax returns. Hence, from amongst the legal activities, the irregular or the informal sector is the major source of black income generation in the developed world. While in the Indian economy, major workforce (93%) is employed in the unorganized sector with incomes below the taxable limit; reporting them would not generate tax. Hence, incomes in the irregular economy would not all be black in India and labelling the black economy with this term would be inappropriate (Kumar 2017: 19)

To call the black economy unaccounted is also misleading. In western economies, as information is better organized, accounting of the national income associated with legal economy is almost complete and accurate. In the Indian economy, information is sparsely available even for the legal activities. Incomplete accounting of national income in India is not only because of black economy but also because data is incomplete. One cannot then take the part of the economy which is missed out in the national income accounts (unaccounted) as black economy.

Kumar (1988) first gave a definition of the black economy in the Indian context and used it to measure the size of the black economy in Kumar (1999b). According to Kumar (2017b), black money is only one aspect of the black wealth and only one component of the black economy, the other being black income generation. It is the cash in the black economy that is held for carrying out transactions and also held as a store of wealth. This component is a tiny part of the overall black wealth (accumulated over time) or the black incomes generated (every year). The black economy, on the other hand, refers to all the activities in an economy in which black incomes are generated (Kumar 2017b).

The economy generates two types of incomes – factor incomes and transfer incomes. Only the former is counted in the national accounts, but it is the latter which is a major part of illegal incomes like bribery and the sale of real estate. It is often misunderstood that real is the biggest generator of Indian black economy, when it is only a ground for the circulation of black incomes. The income generation happens elsewhere and is circulated via transactions in real estate, which establishes why only factor incomes should be considered when measuring the size of the black economy. Additionally, often factor incomes are counted multiple times to account for the different taxes evaded (as in Gupta, 1992); it should be avoided. Also, it is understood that black incomes in developing countries are property incomes and not wage incomes (Kumar, 1999).

Due to the reasons mentioned above, black income in India, in Kumar (1999), is defined as factor incomes – property incomes, unreported to direct tax authorities. The sum of all the incomes generated through illegal activities constitutes black incomes.

India's foreign trade has been a part of the process of black income generation and its flight abroad via capital flight. Through incorrect invoicing of trade, black incomes are generated and transferred out of the country. As trade restrictions have declined, black incomes generation has increased. Globally, numerous tax havens have sprung up which aid this process of capital flight and its 'round trip' to the country. Thus, the expansion of trade has eased black incomes as they can be laundered into white income without much difficulty.

3. Measuring the Black Economy

No foolproof way of estimation is available. The reason is that the black economy exists in the shadows and no one reports their black incomes. Since the shadowy black economy is integrated with the white economy it leaves traces in the white economy. These traces are used to estimate the size of the black economy. Several methods (referred to as traces methods) have been developed for doing so (Kumar 1999b; Reddy 2017) and four of them are: (1) The Input-Output Method; (2) The Survey Method; (3) The Monetarist Method and (4) The Fiscal Approach Method.

There are several attempts by various economists to measure the size of the black economy in India. The size of the black economy is usually reported as a percentage of the reported GDP at market prices (see Table 1). The size of the black economy is given relative to that of the white economy - as a percent of the declared GDP. In 1955-56, it was estimated by Prof. Kaldor to be 4-5 percent of GDP (Kumar 1999b, 2017). Acharya and Associates (1985) estimated the size of the black economy to be 20 percent of the white economy for 1980-81. The NIPFP Report (1985), estimated the size of the black economy (not counting smuggling and illegal activities) to be 20 percent of the white economy for 1980-81. Gupta (1992) pointing to errors in this estimate corrected it to 42 percent of GDP for 1980-81 and 51 percent for 1987-88. The 'monetarist' estimate yielded a figure of 47 percent for 1978-79.

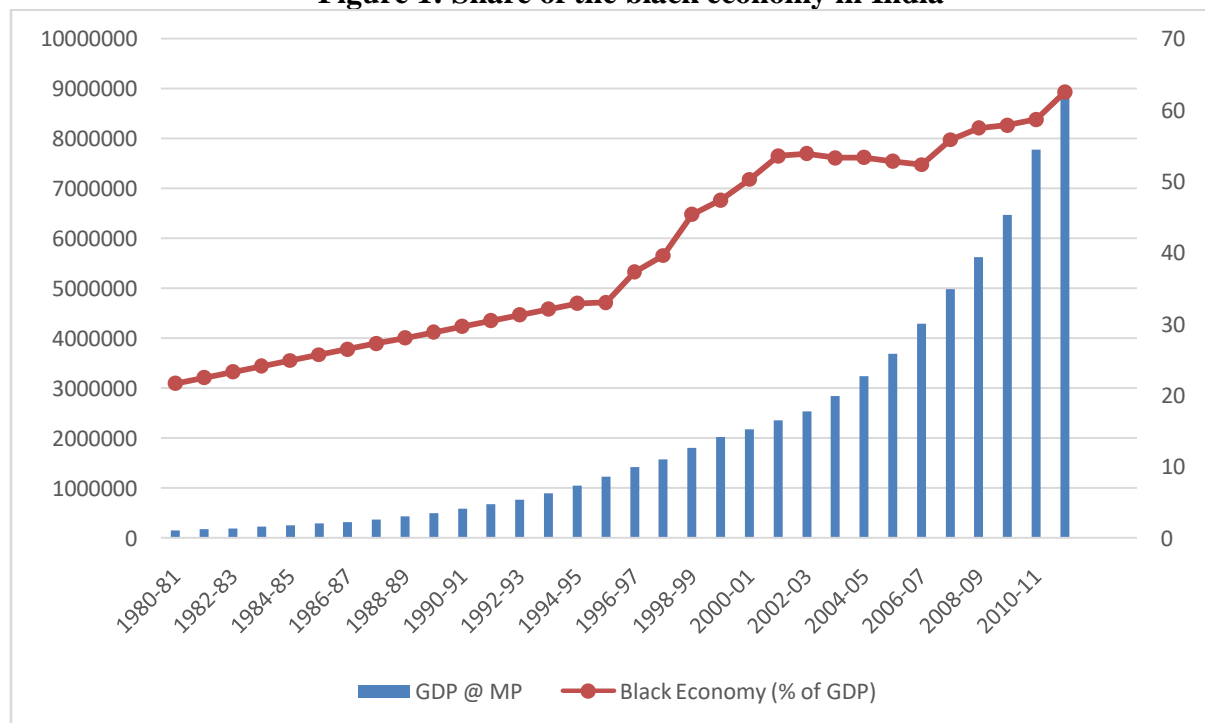
TABLE 1: THE BLACK ECONOMY SHARE IN INDIA

Year	GNPmp (in Rs. Billion)	GDPmp (in Rs. Billion)	Black Economy Share (% of GDP)	Black GDP (in Rs. Billion)
1980-81	1453.96	1450.86	21.6962	314.78
1981-92	1704.63	1704.53	22.4964	383.46
1982-83	1900.11	1906.57	23.2966	444.17
1983-84	2210.96	2220.49	24.0968	535.07
1984-85	2473.77	2487.99	24.897	619.43
1985-86	2792.77	2807.10	25.6972	721.35
1986-87	3122.84	3140.87	26.4974	832.25
1987-88	3544.03	3570.01	27.2976	974.53
1988-89	4191.63	4235.93	28.0978	1190.20
1989-90	4810.11	4866.48	28.898	1406.32
1990-91	5609.57	5683.66	29.6982	1687.94
1991-92	6434.82	6533.60	30.4984	1992.64
1992-93	7395.51	7509.66	31.2986	2350.42
1993-94	8523.65	8642.20	32.0988	2774.04

1994-95	10009.07	10137.59	32.899	3335.17
1995-96	11761.10	11893.80	33.03335	3928.92
1996-97	13631.59	13760.71	37.29972	5132.71
1997-98	15114.70	15245.26	39.61902	6040.02
1998-99	17336.76	17484.79	45.37432	7933.60
1999-00	19462.54	19615.41	47.40728	9299.13
2000-01	20887.37	21111.27	50.29925	10618.81
2001-02	22642.91	22841.27	53.56345	12234.57
2002-03	24425.24	24591.15	53.90705	13256.36
2003-04	27344.65	27550.01	53.33438	14693.63
2004-05	31212.92	31435.09	53.36301	16774.71
2005-06	35550.18	35809.34	52.81898	18914.13
2006-07	41310.51	41639.65	52.36085	21802.87
2007-08	48145.78	48352.72	55.85411	27006.98
2008-09	54258.42	54586.71	57.48621	31379.83
2009-10	62427.39	62806.27	57.88708	36356.72
2010-11	74665.82	75471.49	58.66018	44271.71
2011-12	86595.05	87363.29	62.55431	54649.50

Source: (Basic data) Handbook of Statistics of the Indian Economy, various issues

Figure 1: Share of the black economy in India



Source: (Basic data) RBI Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, various issues; Kumar (2017)

Kumar and Sen (1993) estimated a figure of 30 percent for 1990-91. Kumar (1999b) estimated the size of 40 percent for 1995. It was estimated to be 62 percent of GDP for 2012-13 (Kumar 2015, 2017). If it is assumed to be the same in 2017-18, the black economy amounts to

Rs.103.99lakh crore. Then the actual economy instead of being Rs.167.73 lakh crore would be Rs.271.72 lakh crore. Hence, it cannot be ignored.

4. Macro-Economic Linkages

Kalecki (1971) presents the national income identity in a different form by avoiding some of the shortcomings of the Keynesian identity. He assumed two classes in society: capitalists and workers. Capitalists are those earning property incomes and others are treated as wage earners. Kalecki has shown that the post-tax profit can be written as,

$$(P - T_p) = \text{Budget deficit} + (\text{Export-Import}) + \text{Investment} + \text{Capitalist's Consumptions} - \text{Workers Savings} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where P = Gross Profit

T_p = Tax on Profit

Kumar (1988) with some modifications used the Kaleckian identity for analyzing the fiscal policy regime in India. He modified the Kaleckian framework in the case of an actual economy having various layers of government.

As Kumar (1988) states if borrowings by the government is out of the profits of the private sector, Kalecki's National Income Identity (equation 1) can be rewritten as follows:

$$(P_p - T_p) + I + G_p - B = BD + CAB + I_p + C_c \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where, I = Interest Payments by the Government

B = Borrowings by the Government from the Private Sector

P_p = Profit of the Private Sector

G_p = Surplus of the Public Sector

I_p = Investment by the Private Sector

C_c = Capitalist Consumption

BD = Budget Deficit

CAB = Current Account Balance

From equation (2) we get,

$$P_p - T_p + I = (BD + B) + I_p + C_c + CAB \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

(BD + B) may be called the wider definition of budget deficit including market borrowing and other forms of borrowing. It is also termed as the fiscal deficit (FD) of the country.

Primary deficit is defined as the fiscal deficit netted with the interest transfers (ie. PD = FD – I). If we consider primary deficit in the right-hand side of the equation (3), some transfers come common to both sides of the equation and will be cancelled out without making any change in the level of gross profits.

$$(P_p - T_p) = [(BD + B) - I] + I_p + C_c + CAB \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

The rest of the transfers which affect the level of gross profits should be excluded from the deficit. Similarly, as mentioned earlier, all layers of the government should be taken into consideration. Then the equation (4) can be written as follows:

$$(P_p - T_p) = MPD + I_p + C_C + CAB \quad \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

Where, MPD is the Modified Primary Deficit, which considers all layers of the governments and netted rest of the transfers entering both sides of the equation (4). Kumar (1988) recommends the above identity to analyze the effectiveness of the fiscal policy.

Kumar (1999a and 1999b) strongly argues that besides all the above deficiencies, there is paucity of white economy data because of the presence of a significantly large Indian black economy. Its exclusion from the analyses has perpetuated an incomplete figure of the Indian economy with negative influences on policy pronouncements. The need to incorporate the black economy is not just an empirical matter, but also a theoretical necessity.

Kumar (1999b) analyses the national income identity with a black economy component and identifies a black economy part along with a white economy part in all the variables in the equation (3) except for T_p , B and I.

4.1 Undeclared Profits

Gross profits consist of the white and the black profits. White profits are the ones declared for tax purposes and T_p are the taxes paid out of them. No taxes are paid out of black gross profits since they are undeclared. These are generated in several ways - first, by inflating cost in the books of accounts through showing higher expenditures, second, gross revenue is understated in the accounts through under-invoicing sales, by misdeclaring the price or output or both. Third, there are illegal activities where the entire output is black; for instance, in the case of smuggling, drugs, gambling, etc. From these black activities a part of the profits accrues outside India.

With these considerations in mind, P_p needs to be separated into two parts: white private gross profits P_{wp} and black private gross profit P_{bp} . Since the share of the black economy has been rising and the black incomes constitute gross profits, the share of gross black profits in GDP must be rising. A part of these gross black profits accrues outside the economy and represent a leakage of savings from the national economy.

4.2 Direct and Indirect Tax evasion

Tax evasion results in higher profits to capitalists. The economic implication of tax evasion is dependent on two factors- undeclared profits and the government's deficit. The post-tax income of tax evaders rises and the government's budget deficit increases by this amount. Thus, while the government is forced to pump purchasing power into the economy through the increased deficit since the tax evaders do not immediately generate demand from their additional incomes, overall demand falls and the gross profits decrease by the amount of tax evasion. The decline in gross profits is due to a reduction in production. Hence, if nothing else changes, an increase in direct tax evasion will cause production to fall.

If in the face of tax evasion (direct or indirect), indirect taxes are raised to keep the budget deficit unchanged, demand remains unchanged and so will gross profits and output. However, since indirect taxes are prime costs in production, prices will rise. Clearly, the economy faces stagflation. Hence, an increase in tax evasion is stagflationary even if accompanied by a rising fiscal deficit or a rising share of indirect taxes to prevent the budget deficit from rising.

4.3 Capitalist Consumption and Black Incomes

Consumption intensity out of black incomes is larger than out of the white incomes and also more import intensive. However, the consumption propensity out of black would be much

smaller than that of saying the wage earners. The savings propensity out of black incomes is also smaller than that of the property earners as a class because, as there are transfer activities associated with them. The transfers result in some incomes being redistributed to those with smaller incomes. However, most of the transfers are also highly concentrated so would have large savings propensity. In other words, an increase in the share of black incomes would cause the savings propensity to rise in spite of an increase in capitalist consumption (Kumar 1995).

The goods consumed using black incomes do not necessarily originate in the black economy. Similarly, white incomes may be used to purchase goods or services produced in the black economy. Hence no useful purpose is served in writing the black and white components separately.

4.4. Borrowings and Deficit

If government expenditures increase or remain unchanged in spite of the loss of revenue due to tax evasion, the fiscal deficit rises and creates additional markets. This causes the white profits to rise due to an increase in output. However, if in the effort to rise B , interest rate rises, total interest payments (I) rise in subsequent periods. All else remaining unchanged, the budget deficit will tend to rise by the amount of I and raise the fiscal deficit. But I is a recycling of incomes from the budget to the capitalists without a change in the output. Thus, the fiscal deficit rises without having an effect on output and creates a spectre of a debt trap. This eventually forces a cutback in the rate of growth of the expenditures to keep the fiscal deficit in check and it affects growth.

4.5 Black Investments

Private investment I_p needs to be split into a black and a white component, I_{pb} and I_{pw} respectively. The black components are not necessarily come out of black incomes and the white not necessarily out of white incomes only. For instance, savings from black incomes go into bank and post office accounts which channel them into white investments. While I_{pw} is reasonably well known and presented in the NAS, the other term needs to be modelled. I_{pb} may be classified into seven broad categories: (1) under-invoiced inventories (including cash holdings) (2) over-invoiced and under-invoiced plant and equipment (3) informal sector activities, including trade, films, production, etc. (4) illegal holding of precious metals, gems and jewellery (5) flight of capital for investments abroad (6) transfer activities (like, secondary share market and real estate) and buying of influence (bribes for illegal work) (7) illegal activities (like, smuggling, drugs, prostitution and crime).

Flows into real estate, secondary share market, etc, where assets simply change hands, constitute transfers and do not result in production. They result in large transactions but little value addition (brokerage) and cause the transactions velocity of money to rise but the income velocity hardly changes. The multiplier associated with these activities is indeed small.

The only part of what is understood as black investments constitutes real investments in the national economy. It is this component which raises the level of output through the associated multiplier. The total investment in the true economy is then larger both because the size of the economy is larger and also because of the higher savings propensity out of black incomes. However, it is smaller than what it could be because of the transfer activities, illegal activities and the leakage of savings from the national economy.

4.6 Budget Deficit and Public Sector

The impact of the black economy on the budget deficits are both because expenditures are inflated and revenues are less. Its effect on the budget is that instead of showing a primary fiscal surplus there is a deficit. To keep the fiscal deficit in check, the government has often cut back budgetary support to the public sector and also forced it to borrow in the market (outside the budget). This device while lowering the government's fiscal deficit does not reduce the deficit of the public sector taken as a whole. The costs to the public sector rise due to higher interest charges. Consequently, either administered prices have to be raised to cover higher costs or the public sector surpluses decline and the fiscal deficit rises.

In brief, the fiscal deficit rises in response to the growing share of black economy because of (a) the lower buoyancy of taxes (b) illegal transfers from the public sector (c) increased burden of interest payments and (d) increased expenditures on subsidies, law and order, etc. Since most of them have no impact on output, the role of fiscal deficit in increasing demand and hence raising the level of output declines with the growing share of the black economy.

4.7 Black Economy and the External Sector

There are four kinds of effects on the national economy due to the black transactions in the external sector. First, the implication for reserves and money supply. Remittances which do not flow into the country through official channels imply that foreign exchange does not accrue to the RBI and corresponding funds are not released in the economy. Secondly, for national savings. Not only is the flow of savings of Indians abroad reduced but savings in the national economy either leak out through this route or are lowered through increased consumption. Thirdly, for the current account. Exports are larger by the extent of under-invoicing while imports are larger by the extent of smuggling and under-invoicing but smaller by the extent of over-invoicing. Finally, private holdings of assets abroad or gold held in the country do not help the official reserves or the BOP situation. Given the above, in equation (3), the true (X-M) term needs to be separated into its black and white components with the latter reflecting the official data and the former the remaining part.

After incorporating the black economy components in all such variables, the national income identity, as given in equation (3) above, can be modified as follows:

$$(P_{pw} - T_p) + P_{pb} + I = [Budget Deficit + B] + I_{pw} + I_{pb} + C_c + (X - M)w + (X - M)b \quad \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

The possible long-term macro consequences of the growing black economy are disastrous. The marked growth in the share of the services sector in the economy and in which the proportion of black incomes is the highest. The share of surplus as a proportion of the output (property income) of this sector must be larger than for the material goods sectors.

Consequently, with a rising share of services in GDP, the share of surplus in the national income would increase. The services sector lends itself to black income generation since (a) valuation of activity is difficult and (b) it has a large component of the unorganized sector in it. Often black incomes are to be generated in other sectors, producers do so through the services sector, say through trade, storage or finance.

The demand for services grows not only because of the growth of the volume of material production but also due to the increasing concentration and specialization in production. Thus, as

concentration and specialization in production take place, even at a given level of output, not only more services, like trade, transport, etc., may be required but also proportionately more services may be purchased from outside the manufacturing set-up. The nature of activities diversifies and more and more ways of generating and investing black incomes open up. In a sense, there is hysteresis. The past is incorporated into the economy and facilitates the further operation and expansion of the black economy.

The implication is that all else remaining the same, at a given level of output, the size of the black economy would increase, and, therefore, the share of surplus in the economy and the share of services would rise. All the three would together set up a spiral of mutual growth. The changes in technology, preferences and the monetization of services increase its pace. Similarly, the share of the services sector would not only increase with time but also be an increasing function of the surplus because of the proportionately larger demand for services from this component. There is a substantial demand for services from black incomes. If such a dynamic continues for any length of time, the entire economy would be black, all incomes would be property incomes and only services would be produced. Clearly, this would result in a crisis of deep proportions.

5. Macro-economic Implications of the Black Economy

The principal consequences of the existence of a significant black economy are found to be the loss of control over policy and its failure, the unplanned internationalization of the economy and the growing illegality (Pyle, 1989; Kumar, 1999).

5.1 Policy Failure

The black economy results in policy failure and poor governance. Macro- and microeconomic policies fail because of the large size of the black economy (Kumar, 1999). Rajiv Gandhi in 1988 had said that when the government sends out Re 1, only 15 paise reaches the ground. The entire loss is not due to the black economy but also due to administrative costs and failures. If this is the case, targets for health and education are not achieved, law and order deteriorate, people are harassed, and justice is delayed. People live in uncivilised conditions since civic amenities are not available or are of a poor standard. So, 'expenditures do not lead to outcomes'.

Due to corruption, the environment is adversely impacted and pollution levels are higher than they need be. Forests and green areas are encroached on, leading to a loss of green cover. In the cities, not only is the number of vehicles rising but they are also poorly maintained. All kinds of production units spew out pollutants into the air and water. In the rural areas, there is massive burning of stalk after harvest to clear the fields for the next crop. Most people flout environmental pollution laws, building bye-laws and zoning laws, and this results in high levels of pollution at a low level of per capita consumption.

Poverty is aggravated as a result of this environmental pollution, and policy failure results in poor sanitation and health facilities. This has led to a higher level of health expenditure for the poor, who are the worst affected by the increased pollution of air and water. So, even when their income rise, they end up having less for their daily requirements and remain poor. They are also trapped in poverty across generations because their children do not have access to proper education and nutrition. This stunts their growth and they lack the skills to move up the income ladder.

Not only there more poverty, inequality has also increased. The white economy has been showing a skewed pattern of growth, with the rich getting richer much faster while the incomes of the poor lag way behind. But the real reason for inequality in India is the black economy, which is concentrated in the hands of the few who make up around 3 per cent of the population. The inequality, therefore, is much higher than what the official data suggest, and poverty is rising rather than declining, in spite of the growth in the economy (Kumar, 2017: 72)

5.2 Crisis and Fiscal Policy

The growing share of the black economy, the property incomes and the tertiary sector in the total economy are interlinked. As the share of these three variables in GDP increases, there would be a time when the economy would be producing only services in the black economy and all incomes would be property incomes. This is unrealistic and long before an economy reaches such a situation, there would be a breakdown. In other words, if the black economy grows unchecked, the total economy would head for a crisis.

Fiscal policy can play a role in preventing such a crisis from building up. Say by taxing the surplus in private hands so as to reduce its quantum. This would slow down the opening of newer channels of generation of black incomes and reduce the coupling between the two and thereby help decelerate the growth of the black economy. But this would not eliminate the black economy as long as a positive coupling remains. The tax can only be on declared property incomes but with the growth in the black economy, less and less would be declared, so that, over time, the tax base would narrow and a fiscal crisis would ensue. The black economy share would continue to grow even if more slowly, in spite of the couplings being weakened by policy. In India, the black economy has become a special reason for the rapid growth of the services sector. The link works through the growth of the surplus (Kumar 1999: 177).

5.3 Relative Stagnation

The implication of a rising share of the black economy is that the share of surplus expands and the private sector's capacity to invest goes up. Simultaneously, the government finding it difficult to raise tax revenue is forced to resort to borrowing to finance its expenditures. The growing surplus in private hands is the obvious source for such borrowing but this comes at a price. The private sector extracts concessions to lend to the government, further aggravating income distribution.

The growing trinity of the black economy, property incomes and tertiary sector is consistent with stagnation or low growth in the economy as a whole. Since it causes the share of wages to fall, it leads to a tendency for deficiency of demand for mass consumption goods and persistence of excess capacity in sectors producing these goods. A low overall growth in the materials producing sectors is also likely due to the shift of demand in favour of the services sector.

Demand for luxury goods rises due to the growing share of the surplus and of the services sector. However, this saturates quickly so that in the net, consumption demand stagnates and results in a low overall growth in the economy.

A number of analysts have suggested that deficiency of demand is the cause of the relatively slow growth in the Indian economy. They have based their arguments on a worsening income distribution. However, critics have countered that evidence for a more skewed income distribution in India has not been clear-cut. The debate has remained inconclusive since the arguments were based only on the revealed picture of the economy. If the black economy was

taken into account, concentration of incomes and growing disparity in the factor income shares follows. This is the missing link in the debate on why the rate of growth in the Indian economy has been low.

5.4 Prices and Terms of Trade

The rising level of services required to distribute material goods would imply that the difference in the price that the producer receives and the consumer has to pay increases. This ought to show itself in a consistently faster rise in the Consumer Price Index as compared to the Wholesale Price Index. However, the collection of the Consumer Price Index data in India is unreliable and the black premia on goods are not reflected in it. In spite of these shortcomings, this phenomenon is now visible.

The trinity has implications for the terms of trade between industry and agriculture. In the case of agriculture, a regional concentration of production of the marketed surplus has taken place. This has meant an increase in trade, transport and other services required for final sale leading to an increase in the gap between the price paid by the consumer and that received by the producer. The agitation by the rural farm lobbies reflects this concern. The middlemen are accused of earning large margins and of preventing the farmers from getting the full gains from their produce.

For industry, concentration in production has proceeded faster than in agriculture. The relative weight of the organised sector in the total has increased. In the case of the stagnant industries and the growing consumer durable industries, the fight over market shares has taken the form not of price-cutting but of increased expenditures to protect and enlarge the market shares through advertising and other such services.

5.5 Inefficiency and Slow Growth

Inefficiencies are a result of a particular aspect of the black economy, characterised as 'digging holes and filling them' (Kumar, 1999). This is 'activity without productivity'. Capital is wastefully utilised. It does not yield the output it should yield. Production does not rise, even though work is done.

Due to the inefficiencies associated with the black economy, the productivity of the economy declines and lowers the rate of growth of the economy. This is the paradox of the black economy. While the black economy is additional to the economy so that the total economy is larger than the white economy, it lowers the potential rate of growth of the economy as a whole. Thus, if there was no black economy, the rate of growth of the economy would have been higher.

In Kumar (2005) showed that the Indian economy has been on an average losing 5 per cent in its rate of growth since the mid-1970s when the black economy became significant. If 5 per cent is added to the economy's rate of growth since then, today the Indian economy would be eight times larger and roughly the size of the US economy. The per capita income would have been eight times higher too. And instead of being one of the poorest countries in the world, India would be a middle-income country (Kumar 2017: 70).

5.6 Shortage of Resources for Development

By definition, black incomes escape the tax net. Neither direct or indirect taxes are paid on them. If the current black economy of 62 per cent of GDP (Kumar 2016) could be brought into the tax net, then an additional 24 per cent of GDP could be collected as taxes. The current tax/GDP ratio

is about 16 per cent. This is one of the lowest in the world. If the black economy had been brought into the tax net, India's tax/GDP ratio would have stood at about 40 per cent, among the highest in the world. The twin problem for our budgets in this: first there are inadequate resources to spend, and second, whatever is spent does not give the result it should because a large part of the expenditure is misappropriated.

The nation should spend at least 6 per cent of its GDP on public education, but it usually spends only around 3.5 per cent to 4 per cent of GDP on its annually. Public schools, colleges and universities are in bad shape. This has led to the rise of the private sector in education, which has resulted in high levels of malpractice in this field, aggravating the problem instead of solving it. Public health should get at least 3 per cent of GDP but barely gets 1 per cent. Public hospitals are mostly on the verge of breakdown. The poor are left at the mercy of the private sector, which by and large is highly rapacious and corrupt. Roads, ports, railways, power and other physical infrastructure are also of poor quality and wholly inadequate. Urban areas are mostly unplanned and have poor infrastructure, with a few exceptions like New Delhi. They are like vast slums which lack water, sanitation and public transport.

The Union budgets year after year face a debt crisis as a result of the black economy. Due to shortage of resource and rising demands for development, the budgets have had to depend on borrowings. This has led to a rising burden of interest payments. In fact, it is the largest single item in our budgets. So the government borrows with one hand and gives it back with the other.

This has resulted in the problem of high fiscal deficits in our budgets. If the black economy could be tapped, then the deficit would turn into a surplus and the interest burden would be negligible, freeing vast resources for development. The implication is that the nation has the resources, but they cannot be properly mobilised for its development because of the presence of a large black economy.

6. Empirical Results

As we already discussed, the black economy affects all the macroeconomic variables in the economy. The incorporation of the black economy in the analysis shall give better results than if it is excluded. After including the black economy variable in the model, equation (4) will change in the following form:

$$\Delta Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \Delta Cc + \beta_2 \Delta PGDCF + \beta_3 \Delta CAB + \beta_4 \Delta \text{Deficit} + \beta_5 \text{Black Economy} \dots \dots \dots (7)$$

Various deficit measures- official and consistent series are used in the above model also to find which deficit measure fits best in the framework of national income identity modified by Kumar (1988) after incorporating the black economy.

If we consider Adj. R^2 in each model as an indicator of explanatory power, the results point to the same conclusion (see Table 2). It shows an improvement when we added more layers of government and the black economy into the analysis. The model with a consistent modified primary deficit in a black economy framework shows better Adj. R^2 than the combined models of FD and PD without including the black economy variable. The results are consistent with the theoretical arguments in Kumar (1988) and Kumar (1999a, 1999b).

TABLE 2: CHANGE IN ADJ. R² IN MODELS OF NATIONAL INCOME

Layers of Public Sector Considered	OFD	OPD	OMPD	NFD	NPD	NMPD
Centre	.9007	.8878	.8759	.9010	.8883	.8772
Centre + States/UTs	.9007	.8912	.8786	.9051	.8940	.8818
Centre + States/UTs+ CPSEs	.9055	.8964	-	.9104	.8998	-
Centre with Black Economy	.9733	.9735	.9717	.9738	.9739	.9723
Centre + States/UTs with Black Economy	.9739	.9742	.9725	.9710	.9712	.9702
Centre + States + CPSEs with Black Economy	.9745	.9757	-	.9721	.9731	-

Note: OFD is the official fiscal deficit, OPD is the official primary deficit, NFD and NPD are new consistent series of fiscal and primary deficits constructed by the author.

Source: Estimates from Stata13

The inclusion of the black economy variable with various layers of government shows an improvement in the Adj. R² of the models. The Adj. R² of the model with consistent PD with various layers of government and the black economy variable is .9731 which is much higher than the Adj. R² of the model with consistent FD only.

7. CONCLUSION

So far, all the empirical works which have been done by the Indian economists have large errors (see Rakshit 2005; Rangarajan and Srivastava 2005; Rangarajan 2009), because of not counting the black economy in the analysis. In the present study, the role of the black economy has turned out to be highly significant in explaining the change in the dependent variables. The exclusion of black economy in the analysis leads to incomplete results and therefore false policy propositions. If the black economy could have tapped, then the deficit would turn into a surplus and the interest burden would be negligible, freeing vast resources for development. The implication is that the nation has the resources, but they cannot be properly mobilized for its development because of the presence of a large black economy. It is argued that NEP has not been able to check the growing black economy as the pro market thinkers hoped for. Instead, as restraint on businesses has decreased, the black economy has grown further since 1991.

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Published by: *TRANS* Asian Research Journals**AJMR:****Asian Journal of
Multidimensional
Research**

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**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00252.9****FORMATION OF SOCIAL AND CREATIVE PROFESSIONAL
COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS****Parmanov Sobir Adilovich****Senior Teacher,
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UZBEKISTAN**ABSTRACT**

Modern training by higher education institutions is considered in this article as part of the modernization of education and the emergence of innovative development technologies. The methodological basis of the research is based on the positions of systematic, personality-oriented, competence-based and creative approaches. From our point of view, professional training should include the formation of social and creative professional competence, which is multidisciplinary in nature. It consists in step-by-step formation of social, creative and innovative components as necessary components of the bachelor's activity.

KEYWORDS: *Professional Competence, Component, Innovation, Creativity, Professional Creativity, Pedagogical Monitoring.*

INTRODUCTION

In the XXI century, due to the discovery of more and more new "knowledge", the acceleration of technology development and knowledge of the nature of many phenomena, the emergence of numerous information flows and the introduction of innovations in various spheres of life, the education system has faced new challenges. Universities need to prepare bachelors who can quickly and effectively solve emerging problems, both in their professional activities and in their personal sphere. In this regard, the main goal of the national higher school is to train professionals with a high level of creative initiative, competence, mobility and competitiveness, who are able to carry out innovative activities and have a set of necessary social skills.

At the present stage of development, the main drivers of progress and innovation are creativity and creativity, and together with personal effectiveness, they provide a high level of professional activity and competitiveness of bachelors in the labor market. Thus, the preparation of bachelors in the Humanities in this aspect is the most relevant. In accordance with the above, we will define the main goal of our research: innovative design of social and creative professional

competence of bachelors in the Humanities. The object of the research is the professional training of bachelors in the Humanities in the context of modernization of education.

Accordingly, the subject is the development of professional and creative abilities of bachelors in the framework of University training. Tasks:

- determine the methodological basis of the study;
- study and describe existing approaches to professional creativity;
- develop a structure of social and creative professional competence;
- determine the methods and means of its formation;
- reveal the main categories of professional and creative training;
- give a conclusion and recommendations on the study.

In the works of scientists and thinkers, creativity is considered in two aspects: personal, assuming that a person has certain abilities, motives, knowledge and skills, as well as in the form of a certain process of creating a unique new one. Both the creative principle in a person and the creative personality itself are a mystery, a transcendent - transcendent problem for psychology, which can only be described in many ways, but not solved.

A creatively gifted person is a synthesis of paradoxical properties with inherent duality [1]. Philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, gives the following definition: "Creativity is a process of human activity that creates qualitatively new material and spiritual values." To get into the problem of creativity, let's take as an example the statements of famous writers and philosophers: "Creativity...is a whole, organic property of human nature... It is a necessary part of the human spirit... It is inseparable from man and forms a whole with him" (Fyodor Dostoevsky). "Creativity means: to bring something new into existence, to give way to the unknown so that it can penetrate the known, to give the sky a way to the earth."

Considering creativity as a process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the state of inspiration, or "illumination", which is always preceded by the preliminary work of thought. According to the report of A. Poincare (1908) and the description of G. Wallace (1926), the process of scientific creativity is represented by a peculiar algorithm, where the 4th stages of creative thinking are distinguished:

1. Preparation - formulation and statement of the problem, an attempt to solve it for some time;
2. Incubation is a temporary distraction from a task, i.e. a period during which a person is distracted from an unsolved task;
3. Insight - the sudden appearance of an intuitive solution that manifests itself in a random situation, appearing in the mind as a key to the solution;
4. Verification - testing, verification of the solution and its development, implementation of the idea. Let's consider several points of view of scientists on creativity in professional activity.

These approaches are not complete enough and do not take into account all the requirements and aspects of training modern bachelors in the Humanities. We propose to increase the level of their training due to the formation of socially creative professional competence, development of personal effectiveness, as readiness to solve emerging professional and life problems, which are the Foundation for the development of individual creativity, allowing innovation in the

professional field. Social and creative professional competence is multidisciplinary in nature, it can be attributed to the content of professional competence of a modern bachelor in various fields of training. It should be emphasized that each person has a hidden potential, which is manifested to the extent of his development, awareness, understanding of his true nature, and at the same time, each person has their own individual talents and their own ways of development. To form a more detailed view of it, let's look at the following structure:

1. Social component. The main goal of forming this component is to increase the personal effectiveness of bachelors by achieving maximum results, while maintaining harmony in all areas of life. It also includes successful interaction with the surrounding reality, physical, emotional and intellectual development, career building, constructive relationships in society, and personal management. All this forms a system of personal development, which is the basis for the formation of creative potential, the release of additional energy resources, emotional freedom, and the removal of negative factors. The main advantage is the emotional comfort of the individual, which contributes to the formation of competence in General. In this aspect, we need to create certain attitudes for bachelors, defining their focus on personal development. As the ancient Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu said: "Be attentive to your thoughts, they are the beginning of actions." Based on this, we will define the basic formula for the development of this component: "Thinking is the Foundation of all life results. First the thinking, then the actions, then the skills, and then the results." From the point of view of a creative campaign, the social component is, first of all, the sphere of individual creativity, management of thinking, which determines the effectiveness of bachelors, both in professional activities and in everyday life. Thus, we can clarify the main goal of forming this component - the development of thinking of bachelors, aimed at creative professional and personal development. Based on the above, the main tasks of forming this component are: development of activity, responsibility, self-confidence, independence in solving problems, choosing ways and means of continuous professional and personal development, planning their actions (setting goals, tasks, solving them), stimulating students' creativity by creating harmony in life and experiencing situations of success. In the process of forming this component, innovative teaching methods are used:

- Training training consisting of a system of exercises aimed at preparing bachelors to perform professional activities at the highest possible level;
- Active learning - active teaching methods that increase students' interest, independence, and creative activity in practical activities;
- developing training as an active and active way of learning, the main provisions of which are systematic, variable, problematic, conscious motivation, individualization, a high level of difficulty and a fast pace of progress.

2. Creative component. In our opinion, an integral part of this component is the availability of creative abilities, the development of which is the most urgent problem for students in the framework of modernization today. As part of the design of the component, we will consider the scientific facts: abilities are a kind of individual psychological characteristics of a person that allow him to master and improve in practical activities, ensuring ease of assimilation and success in its implementation. In this process, his abilities are updated, manifested and developed.

As levels of development of creative abilities define:

- Giftedness, expressed in the presence of a set of versatile abilities that determines the success of a person in a particular field of activity, distinguishing him from other persons;
- Talent, characterizes a high level of creativity in human activity, and is defined as a set of abilities that allows you to get a new, original and socially significant product of activity;
- Genius allows you to implement fundamentally new things in a particular field of activity, and is the highest degree of talent development. A number of factors that influence the formation of appropriate abilities are identified:
- The presence of appropriate inclinations, predispositions;
- Need-motivational features of the individual, the desire and desire of a person to engage in a particular business;
- Social circumstances, which in a certain sense of the word are crucial. As already mentioned, in the process of professional training, the most important is the formation of the following creative abilities: independence and non-standard approach to solving problems, putting forward and testing hypotheses, the ability to collect and process information, with subsequent conclusions and practical application of the results.

First of all, the creative process is the activity of students aimed at finding new knowledge, problems and ways to solve them. It should include analysis, comparison, critical perception, synthesis, generalization, imagination, evaluation, self-assessment, and prediction of results. Creative abilities in the educational process are formed through the organization of search activities and independent work of students, focused on solving educational problems, through creative tasks. And the success of such activities often depends on heuristic, intuitive ways of intellectual activity.

Of course, the development of creative abilities occurs in the process of purposeful creative activity that is directly related to intellectual and practical activities. Consequently, there is a relationship between creative abilities, intellectual development and professional training of bachelors.

A person with a fairly high level of intelligence is intuitively able to make decisions that are quite acceptable for a certain situation, to find answers to complex questions even with a very limited stock of knowledge. Science already knows many types of intelligence: physical, social, emotional, personal, spiritual, creative, and so on. Questions of intelligence development are dealt with by neuroscience, which offers a set of exercises for the brain. All this is the Foundation for productive mental activity that contributes to achieving high results. In the structure of this component, we are most interested in creative intelligence, also called creative thinking, originality, or ingenuity - it is necessary primarily for innovators and creators. Its presence determines the innovative component of the activity, and the high level provides an endless flow of various ideas and thoughts.

Also, creative intelligence is directly related to other types of intelligence. In the modern world, completely new views and approaches are required to solve production problems, so the development of creative thinking in the bachelor of Humanities gives us these tools. This, in turn, allows you to activate at any time the moments of insight and the process of creative thinking, to solve problems at the expense of creative abilities, which together will increase the effectiveness of professional training. The branch of knowledge that studies creative thinking is

heuristics, which is related to psychology, physiology, Cybernetics, and other Sciences. It dates back to the time of Socrates and implies an independent search for a solution to the problem.

At the moment, to activate creative activity, there are many heuristic methods that imply some methodological rules and techniques of scientific, engineering and inventive creativity, forming heuristic models of the process of finding an original solution to the problem, based on intuition. The ability to create is directly related to creativity (from the latin *creatio* - creation), which characterizes a person, the products of his activity and the process of their creation. This is the capacity for unconventional, unconventional thinking. it is determined by the receptivity to new ideas. Creativity, on the other hand, manifests itself in the processes of perception and thinking.

Following the above, we can conclude that creative thinking determines the creative abilities of bachelors, and is a special property of their differences and uniqueness that contributes to achieving high results in any activity. To assess creativity, you can use various tests of divergent thinking, case studies of situational tasks that allow you to activate the cognitive activity of students, as well as analysis of the results of activities in the framework of professional training. The technologies of forming this component include problem-based learning aimed at developing creative abilities, independent work of students focused on finding non-standard solutions, where thinking plays a leading role.

As well as creative training technologies and heuristic training that promotes the development of the most productive ways of thinking.

3. Innovation component involves professional training of bachelors in real practical activities for creating and implementing innovations, using a fundamentally new approach developed by us in the framework of this research. First of all, innovations are considered as rationally organized innovations - the final product introduced to the market and replacing traditional forms of activity. On the other hand, it is the process of transforming ideas into a specific product, technology, or service, and then introducing them to the market for commercial use. This process determines innovation activity, which contains a set of consistent scientific, technological, organizational and financial measures, which in turn leads to innovations in the social system.

In other words, innovations are understood as research activities aimed at creating and implementing new commercialized developments (technical, technological, organizational and managerial, social, etc.) in order to obtain competitive advantages of implementation. These developments are new and radically different from existing analogues. Innovation is inseparable from creative activity and has a specific practical application (science, technology, invention, philosophy, politics, etc.), where creativity is manifested. In the context of higher education, the preparation of bachelors for innovation is best facilitated by projective training based on the development and implementation of projects that are the solution to a particular problem.

The basis for the idea can be the knowledge, personal and professional experience of students, as well as the ability to apply it in a real situation. Educational activity is only a means of creating and implementing projects that are taken from the needs of social life, and have more than just educational meaning. The project is the goal of training, where students themselves are the authors of scientific ideas.

Thus, creativity is viewed from the perspective of results that can be seen and applied in practice, in the aspect of social utility. Undoubtedly, such activities require certain efforts and activation of the creative potential of the individual.

Thus, socially creative professional competence is a potential willingness to creatively solve issues in the personal and professional sphere, create something new, constantly improving the ways and methods of their activities, develop and expand their horizons, quickly apply their knowledge in specific conditions, be mobile and find non-standard, original solutions to emerging problems.

Technology of formation of the given competence should be based on the creative approach to the process of learning and obtaining knowledge on the basis of modular training material, alternating theoretical and practical parts with the implementation procedures of continuous pedagogical monitoring through a diagnostic card of the student. The process of forming professional competence is the development of a student's personality in the process of professional training, mastering a profession and performing professional activities.

Consequently, the process of forming social and creative professional competence is the basis for the professional and creative development of bachelors in the humanities, in terms of their personal effectiveness. The main regularities of the process of formation of this competence can be attributed to the previously deduced by us:

- The effectiveness of the competence formation process is mutually conditioned by the implementation of an innovative approach in education;
- This process is due to socio-economic transformations, the reform of the higher education system in the country and the requirements of society for bachelors in the Humanities;
- The technologies used in this process correspond adequately to the level of professional development of the student's personality. The results of this research can be used as follows:
- Socially creative professional competence can be formed both for students of the Humanities and technical profile;
- It can be used at various levels and educational levels;
- It can serve as a basis for creating various pedagogical and developmental learning systems. The educational system in modern conditions should focus on training bachelors who have high personal efficiency, are able to think creatively and use a creative approach in their field of activity. Also, the development of the creative potential of the individual in General, and in particular social and creative professional competence is the basis for the formation of General and professional competencies of students.

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Published by: *TRANS* Asian Research Journals**AJMR:****Asian Journal of
Multidimensional
Research**

(A Double Blind Refereed & Reviewed International Journal)

**DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2020.00253.0****THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UZBEK SSR IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD
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ABSTRACT

The article studies the problems agricultural development of the Uzbek SSR in postwar years. The Soviet leadership entrusted the government of the republic with the task to further develop the cotton production. As a result, agriculture, primarily cotton growing, became a priority in the economy of the republic, which resulted the emergence of a further negative trend in the social and economic development of the Uzbek SSR as a whole.

KEYWORDS: *Uzbek SSR, Economy, Agriculture, Cotton Growing, Land Reclamation, Socio-Economic Development, Industry.*

INTRODUCTION

After the end of World War II, the task of reviving and developing cotton production was set to the Uzbek government by the Soviet government. In 1941, the cotton area was 927.8 thousand hectares, cotton production was 1,716.4 thousand tons in the Republic. In 1944, these figures were 719.6 thousand hectares and 816.8 thousand tons.[1] The situation did not satisfy the Soviet political leadership, because increasing cotton production was crucial to the development of the Soviet economy after the war.

Therefore, on February 2, 1946, the USSR ICC adopted a resolution "The plan and measures for the restoration and further development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan in 1946-1953." In that document according to the task set by the Center, by 1953, cotton production in the republic had been increased several times compared to the pre-war level.

Also, on August 30, 1946, at the eighth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, the law was adopted on the restoration and development of the national economy of the republic for 1946-1950, i.e. the fourth five-year plan, and on that law the task was set about "developing

suitability” of cotton-growing which the leading field of agriculture and heavy industry. If in 1946-1950 it was planned to increase industrial production by 48% and agriculture by 27% throughout the USSR, in the Uzbek SSR these plans were almost twice as high, and during that period the republic's industrial output was 89%. and 52% growth.[2]

This trend continued the following year, and the Soviet leadership set new tasks for the further development of agriculture in the republic. For example, the Plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in March 1947 adopted a special resolution on the implementation of the resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On measures for the development of agriculture in the postwar period." [3]

It was noted in the plenum that the republic had a low yield in cotton production in 1946, including in Khorezm region and 33 districts, as well as 1,800 collective farms and many state farms did not fulfill the plan. In the following years, the republic was tasked not only to implement the plan for cotton production, but also to accelerate the development of other sectors of agriculture, such as grain growing, cattle-raising, silkworm breeding, sugar beet growing, horticulture and viticulture.[4]

Thus, despite the great difficulties of the post-World War II years, the Soviet leadership gave the task to the Uzbek SSR about first of all developing agriculture and in this regard, the cotton industry was of paramount importance. This, in turn, required the involvement of the republic's economic and human resources to a level no less than during the war.

However, due to the importance of the development of cotton growing, the task was set to increase the area under cotton planting in the country in 1947 by 100 thousand compared to 1946, ie to increase the total area under crops to 915 thousand, and to increase productivity by 17 centners per hectare. However the fact that the regions were faced with such a complex and difficult plan to increase productivity, the republican party leadership recognized it as a "minimum state task." However, these "minimal state tasks" set for the republic in 1947 were not fulfilled. This case was assessed by the party and the government of the USSR as one of the major "shortcomings" of the republic's leadership in cotton production.

A special resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On the mistakes of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in cotton growing in 1947" recognized the Soviet leadership as the main party organization and government. In that period leaders of the USSR Usman Yusupov and Abdudjabbar Abdurakhmonovs were charged with “they considered that the interest of the republic than mass-state interests, collective farms and their workers were enlisted for building of Chorjuy-Kongirov railway which hadn’t been considered in the state plan, and attached importance to such kind of other buildings, such as the plan of cotton wasn’t done as a result of great forces which planned for cotton growing had used for another purposes”. [5]

The construction of the Chorjoi-Kungrad railway was of great importance for the development of the republic's economy. Because the railway from the Chorjui bridge across the Amu Darya to the Aral Sea was very important. It was of strategic importance to connect the Khorezm region, Karakalpakstan ASSR and some regions of the Turkmen SSR by rail with other regions of the republic and the USSR in general. U. Yusupov took advantage of his closeness to Soviet political leader Stalin to get the Soviet leadership's approval for the construction of the railway. As a result, in the spring of 1947, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the construction of a railway line between Chorjoi-Toshak. [6]

Rapid completion of such construction, of course, required a lot of manpower, so the leadership of the republic employed about a hundred thousand people, horses, carts, hoe, hammers. The builders showed real courage, and in forty days the canvas from Chorjoi to Hazarasp was lifted, and about five million cubic meters of soil was dumped. When the excavation work was completed, a road-building machine with 17,000 people was parked on the highway. [7]

Nevertheless, the creative work was carried out here by the leadership of the Uzbek SSR, defending the interests of the republic and was sharply criticized by the Soviet leadership. Because the Uzbek SSR did not fulfill the cotton plan in 1947, that is to say, 365 thousand tons of cotton was handed over to the state less than planned. It should be noted that one of the main reasons for the non-fulfillment of the plan for cotton production was the fact that the Soviet government did not take into account the economic and labor resources of the republic, and on the other hand, the worsening weather conditions occurred that year. That year the cotton crop was in poor condition, the spring was long, and the cotton could not grow: there were three or four buds in each ball. However, as noted above, at the height of the cotton boom, the republic's leadership separated with voluntarily collective farmers from field work.

At the XVII Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, under the strict pressure of the Center, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic recognized compulsively preparation of cotton had been frustrated as a result of had done some mistakes couldn't do entrusted tasks in 1947. [8]

At the same time, after the war, the population of the Uzbek SSR was busy not only with the development of the republic's agriculture, but also sent as the help, two thousand tractors and automobiles, hundreds of trains, some thousands repaired wagons, eight thousand horses, 170 thousand sheep and goats to destroyed regions in Ukraine, Krasnodar and Stavropol. Hundreds of Republican volunteers took part in the reconstruction of Stalingrad and Donbass. [9]

In the decisions of this plenum of the republican party organization, all the responsibility for non-compliance with the rules was placed on the leadership of the republic, primarily Usmon Yusupov. The resolution stated that the decision of the USSR Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was "absolutely correct" and that the main mistake of the republic's political leadership was to forget the national interest in favor of local issues. It was stated that a large amount of energy and funds allocated for cotton growing were used for other purposes. [10]

Violations of agro-technical rules, low labor efficiency during the cotton harvest, and losses during harvesting and transportation in many collective farms, brigades, and units could be as high as 100 to 200 kilograms per day. Due to the lack of control by local authorities, there was a high incidence of theft and rework of cotton as shrub processing. [11]

As a result of inspections carried out by party and state bodies, only in 1946, 50,000 out of 3,040 collective farms (45% of their total number) had additional plots of land in excess of the norms established by the collective farm charter. 1994 farms, which was not a member of the collective farms used social lands and 2,000 hectares of land were given to various organizations. [12]

The importance of agriculture in the development of the economy of the Uzbek SSR, as well as the task of increasing the area under cotton through the development of new lands. In order to

carry out such tasks, it was necessary to carry out large-scale irrigation and land reclamation works on the eve of the Second World War. That is why Kattakurgan and Urtatokay rivers where construction had been stopped, continued construction of warehouses, construction of Northern Fergana and Tashkent canals, as well as in Central Fergana and Mirzachul large scale irrigation and land-reclamation work was carried out, the canal named after Akhunboboyev, repairing irrigation system in Chimbay, construction of dyke in Shovot canal, the decisions of the Soviet government on the resumption of work were received, as a result of which the rapid implementation of this work made it possible to further strengthen the cotton base in the republic.

Only in 1946-1950, the area under cotton increased by 148,000 hectares, and the yield increased from 15.6 to 20.7 centners. Such as the work had also been done on mechanization of agriculture. 26 new tractors, 16 excavators and 14 livestock stations were built.[13]

In the first years after the war in Uzbekistan, we can see another example of a trend in the economy of the republic, which is the rapid development of the raw materials industry. For example, the processes typical of the development of the Uzbek economy during this period can be seen in the following facts: in 1949, compared to 1947, oil production increased by 30%, coal production increased by 2.5 times, electricity consumption increased by 25%, and electricity consumption increased by 32%. steel production increased by 41%.[14]

In Uzbekistan to organize the complex mechanization of cotton growing, irrigation and land reclamation, and the large-scale production of machinery needed for other sectors of agriculture. As a result, in 1949, the output of machine-building plants in the republic increased by 30%.[15]

This fact testifies to the general trend of development of the republic's industry and the economy of the Uzbek SSR in general. The growth of the republic's economy and industry during and after this period was primarily linked with the development of the cotton and raw materials industries. This forced the leadership of the Uzbek SSR to put the interests of the state (the Center) above the interests of the republic. Otherwise, this could have been punished severely by the Soviet political leadership, who said that the leadership of the Uzbek SSR had "forgotten the national interest in favor of local issues."

In the post-war years, the living standards of the republic's population, including collective farmers and agricultural workers, improved gradually. For example, between 1947 and 1950, the income of the collective farms of the Uzbek SSR increased 2.5 times, the wages of collective farmers and their real incomes increased significantly: for example, in 1950 the cash income increased 3.5 times compared to 1940.[16]

Such results in socio-economic life can be recognized as a positive factor in the economy of the republic, including agriculture. At the same time, as a result of its emphasis on cotton growing and the development of the cotton industry, a negative trend in the economy of the Uzbek SSR was formed in the future. The role of agriculture, first of all, cotton-growing, became of great importance in the economy of the republic, which in turn had created the basis for its transformation into a republic that supplies raw materials to the industrial regions of the country.

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Website : www.tarj.in

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