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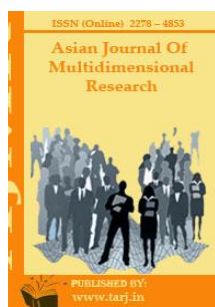
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VISION

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

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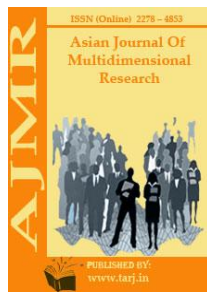
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A STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER'S DECISION TO PREFER OYO ROOMS

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ABSTRACT

OYO Room, an online hotel booking service organization is getting popularity all over India for their innovative and technological services. The customers are becoming tech-savvy and are using Internet for booking hotels online. It is important to know the factors that are determining the consumer's changing behaviour. The purpose of the paper is to understand the factors influencing customer's decision in stay at OYO rooms. An exploratory study using Purposive sampling survey was carried out for the purpose. Factor Analysis conducted on 152 responses revealed four factors that explained the variation in perceived service quality dimensions. The factors were found to be valid and reliable. The contribution of the study is that it develops an additional insight to understand consumer behaviour in online hotel booking services.

KEYWORDS: *Conducted, Determining, Insight, Perceived, Innovative, Influencing, Revealed, Exploratory.*

1.1 INTRODUCTION

OYO hotels and homes is an international hotel chain based in India. It was founded in India by Ritesh Agarwal in India in 2013 after a year of research. Initially it only included budget hotels in India and south Asia.

Since then it has grown to be one of the fastest largest growing hospitality chain of franchised and least hotels homes and other properties in the world. Within few years of its surrounding is expanded to other countries from India to UAE, China, Brazil, Mexico, UK, Philippines, Japan, Saudi Arabia., Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Vietnam and United States. It has also have acquired many large service companies such as Chennai service apartment operator ,Nova Scotia boutique homes and wedding.in ,Mumbai

based marketing company in 2018 alone. In 2019 it's also made a strategic partnership with Airbnb in India by listing each other's property in each other's platforms. Also, in 2019 it made a large investment

in USA by purchasing hotels, casino hotels in Las Vegas. OYO currently employs more than 17,000 employees worldwide and around 8,000 are based in India and South Asia.

The group has raised billions of dollars from a large number of investors such as Softbank group, Greenoaks Capital, Sequoia, India Lightspeed, India Hero Enterprise, Airbnb and China Lodging Group. The growth of OYO shows the changing landscape in the hospitality industry and how it has changed drastically in the last few years as a large number of aggregators has come to the market not only in the hospitality industry as in the whole of services sector. There is a paradigm shift in the use of Internet-based technology and vertical integration and it has resulted in a large amount of consolidation in the industry. It has become very difficult for small property owners to survive without the help of an aggregator or a name brand.

Since the aggregator trend in the hospitality industry has become a worldwide phenomenon and as

OYO is available worldwide right now. This research project is very important since it helps the factors why customers choose OYO properties or properties listed in OYO in comparison to its competitors and other industry competitions.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Service quality plays an important role in service firms to position them in the competitive world.

This research is to find out the factors that are influencing customers choosing OYO rooms. The company needs to know what kind of services that customers are expecting from them and what they wish for what factors will attract more customers towards them. It is important to understand for the existence of the company in the fast-running world. However, it is really important to maintain customer's expectations in order to retain customer's loyalty through high service quality.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Customers are always a major asset of every organization. A company can survive in the market only by meeting the needs and expectation of customers. Meeting customer requirements is an important task for every organization as the demand for each individual gets changed every time. Therefore, it is necessary to measure each individual expectation to get an actual result regarding the customer satisfaction. Customer is always the king and the best quality is what the customers required all the time. Here the purpose of this study is to understand about the factors that influence customers in choosing OYO rooms.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study about the factors influencing customers in choosing OYO rooms with special reference to consumers in Ernakulam district.

1.5 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Since the survey is restricted to Ernakulam, results cannot be generalized.
- Study was conducted during Feb-March 2021.

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mr. Raju Rosha, Dr. Navdeep Kaur (2015) made a study on "A study on assessment of service quality by travel agents in the State of Punjab" According to the research there is a certain gap between customer expectations and perceptions corresponding to the service quality, indicating that the customer expectations of the service quality and the factors are responsiveness, reliability, empathy, resources and corporate image and tangibility.

Che-HuiLien, Miin-Jye-Wen, Li-ChingHuang, Kuo-Lung (2015) Wumadean empirical study on "The effects of brand image, price, trust and value on purchase intentions" In this study it is showing that brand image positively influences perceived price, trust, value, and purchase intentions. Price is found to have a positive impact on value and purchase intentions. Value has a significant, positive effect on purchase intentions. However, although trust positively affects value, the impact of trust on purchase intentions is not significant.

Maxilin stoy (2016) "OYO delivers great customer experience" According to the research there are 8 factors that deliver great customer experience that are special problem solving teams, on-ground support, routine audits, trained staff, cutting-edge technology, 24*7 support service, fastest hotel booking app, largest inventory of hotels.

Astrid Dickinger, Josef A. Mazanec (2016) "Consumers preferred criteria for hotel online booking" According to this study it is determined by price, location, and, finally, star category. Interestingly, star category, supposedly an attribute of highest relevance turns out to be negligible in an online booking scenario. People also take the review and rating about the hotel for the selection.

Asilah Emir, Hazwani Halim & Asyikin Hedre, Dahlan Abdullah (2016) "Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, University Technology MARA Pulau" Based on the study, five independent variables were proposed as stimuli they are information quality, perceived interactivity, safety and privacy, price and promotion, and e-WOM (Electronic word of mouth). These stimuli are expected to influence hotel customer's intention to book online through perceived value construct as mediating variable.

Tripti Ghosh Sharma, Rohit Jain, Sahil Kapoor, Vijeyta Gaur, Abhishek Roy (2017) "OYO rooms: providing affordable hotel stays" According to the study OYO offering a proposition of affordable, consistent, quality experience to business, leisure and pilgrim travellers

OYO team (2017) "A home for your next holiday" By using the OYO application, it can filter our choices of rooms that we need and get contacts of various hotels as per our requirement. There are some factors that influence the customers to use OYO that are Ample Options, Pocket Friendly, Faster and easier.

Ayesha Ayub Syed, Jarot S Suroso (2017) "Factors affecting consumers decision for e-hotel booking"

In this study payment method is found to be a significant attribute associated with the consumers' decision to book from an online and easy to identify quality rooms. In addition, attributes of travel products variety and online reviews provided by the site are observed to be statistically significant.

Prasanna Balaji, Anika Singh (2017) "India's largest branded network of hotels: analysis of OYO Rooms" OYO centralized quality to every customer. They provide the same kind of amenities, quality and the same awesome experience across all its rooms. They offer rooms at prices that no other competitors in the budget segment offers today and also provide technology to link all its functions and provide the customer a seamless experience.

Jadranka Musulin (2017) "a comparison of online and offline bookings and the importance of hotel attributes" It states that, bookings between women and men do not have any difference. The Most shares of online reservations belongs to the age group 18-30 years and less in 35-50 age Group

Waralee Dheva-aksorn(2018) "Factors influencing the behavior of consumer on booking hotel via online reservation system" This study focuses on the influence of perceived behavioral control, perceived benefit, perceived cost, anxiety, and self-efficacy on the intention to book hotel accommodations through online reservation system.

S Akhila, C Manikandan(2018) "a study on growing trends of online hotel booking" Factors that influence the online hotel bookers while booking a hotel online are Price of hotel rooms, Security, Check in, check out time, Range of choice , Quality of online information, User friendly online booking system, Reliability of information provided.

Nishant Jayaswal (2018) "OYO is the Netflix of the hospitality industry" Comparison between OYO and Netflix has been taking place that both of them are so different — and also so similar.

Dr. Namrata Maheshwari & Dr. Jesu A. Kundailaraj (2018) "determining the factors affecting customers satisfaction in oyo rooms" In this study a sampling survey was carried on 220 responses revealed five factors that explained 59% of the variation in perceived service quality dimensions and the factors are Empathy, Tangibles, Reliability, Assurance, Responsiveness. The factors were found to be valid and reliable. Through the Chi-Square analysis found that customer demographics play a significant role in number of use of digital Money for payment.

Ms. Harshali jagtap, Dr. Vaibhav Patil & Dr. G.Gopalakrishnan, International (2019) According to the research taken in Pune city found that mostly having age 18-30 are using OYO Rooms, whereas people having age more than 40 years don't seem to be using online hotel booking apps. When it looks into a booking hotel room online "OYO" is the first preference because it is fully furnished hotel rooms. The company's important factors that attract the customers are offers, affordable prices, Easy of using the app, security, quality of hotel rooms, brand image of OYO etc

Kacey Bradley (2019) "8 things that affect hotel room value" In this study, eight things that affect hotel room value they are Economy, Location, Competition, Type of room, Cleanliness, Room Service, Technonlogy.

Kalavathy. K. S, Swapna. H. R (2019) "an assessment of service quality dimensions conducted at oyo hotel, Bangalore" The research showed that the satisfaction level will increase customer's frequency of usage. There are various factors are significantly affecting the frequency of usage like service quality, quality food and beverages, Problem solving skills. Age, Occupation and education have important role in selecting online services and less importance income. Men are mostly using OYO services

Natnaporn Aeknarajindawata (2019) "the factors influencing tourists online hotel reservations in Thailand" The result shows that travellers are more likely to focus on three factors, which are rooms, food and customer reviews. Online Booking Percentage among Age Groups 25-34 is more in Thailand.

Guruprasad, M., Vijay Tandon, Chahat Mishra, Harshit Khandelwal, Ditrilla Borana, Bedant Kumar and Abhishek Arya(2019) "progress and performance of oyo rooms" The OYO rooms are mostly owned by various providers but have just been standardized under the OYO franchise and thus people are guaranteed of standardized service in all OYO rooms.

Manoj M, John William. A (2019) "impact of travel & tourism mobile application on consumer behaviour with reference to oyo rooms in coimbatore district" There is notable difference between the male and female using OYO app, but there is no importance of affordability and annual income of the respondent. The main reason for room-cancellation is due to the miscommunication between the parties.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a frame work that specifying the methods and procedure for collection and analyzing the needed information. It is the structure within which the research is conducted. It helps in collecting and analyzing the variables specified in the research. Research is conducted to study factors influencing customers in choosing OYO rooms.

3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY AND SAMPLING

- **POPULATION**-Population refers to all those individuals under this study. Here, population includes users of OYO Rooms.
- **SAMPLING FRAME**-The study has been conducted on people who use OYO Rooms in Ernakulam.
- **SAMPLE SIZE**- 152 respondents

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

1. PRIMARY DATA

Primary research is conducted through convenient sampling method by preparing well-structured questionnaire so that the respondents can give their own response. Samples of respondents were approached with questionnaire through online via google forms due to current situation of Covid-19 crisis to collect primary data.

2. SECONDARY DATA

For the purpose of study, secondary data has been collected from company websites, company reports, various articles, magazines, reports and journals from internet.

3.3 STATISTICAL TOOLS AND SOFTWARE USED FOR THE ANALYSIS

1. PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

2. FACTOR ANALYSIS-

Factor analysis is another method used in this research for analysis. It involves grouping the similar variables into dimensions. Through factor analysis many individual items are minimized to fewer numbers of dimensions. It highlights the factors which are highly relevant in the study.

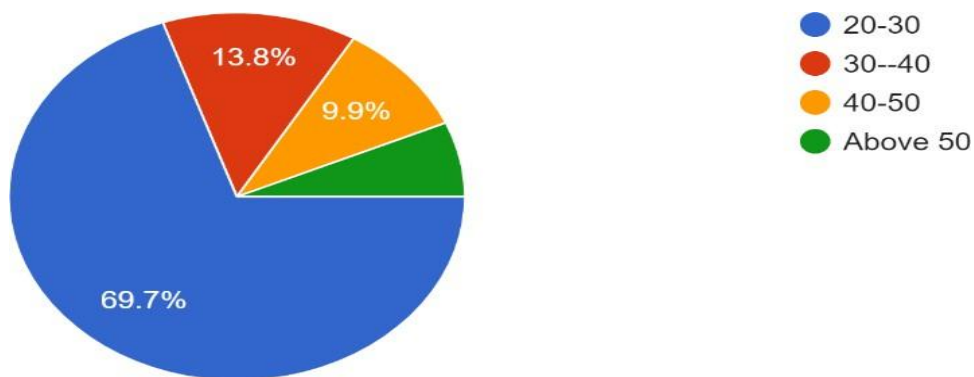
SOFTWARE USED FOR THE ANALYSIS

SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) software is used in the research for effective statistical analysis. It is used by many researchers to analyse and interpret the data collected.

4. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Demographics: 1.

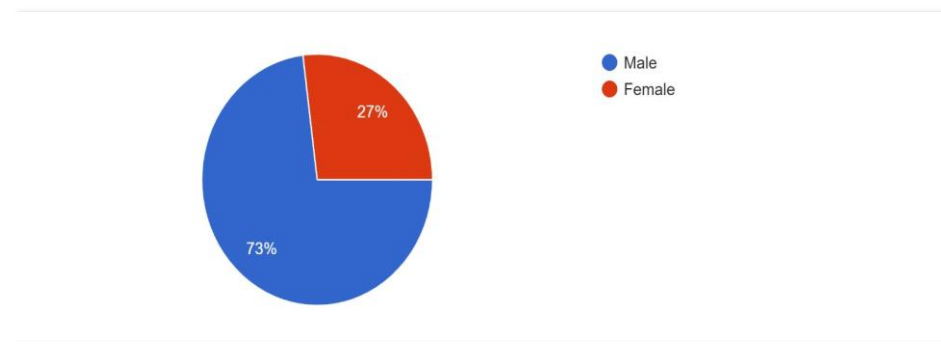


1. Age:

INTERPRETATION

The above chart which represents the age group of the consumers that use OYO Rooms, shows that most of the users are younger group of people whose age ranges between 20-30.

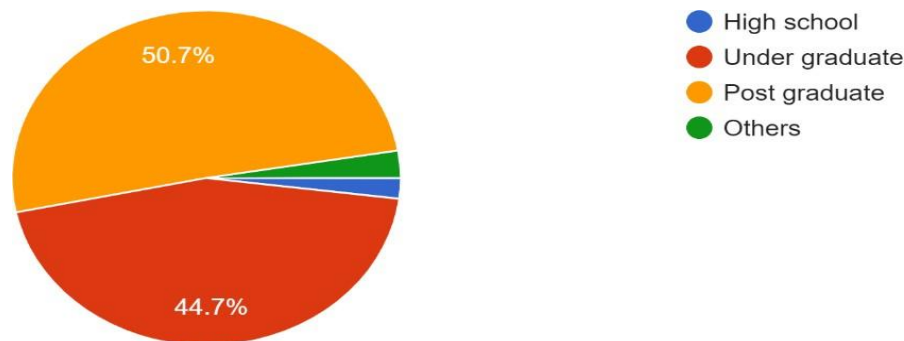
2. Gender:



INTERPRETATION

In this chart, majority of the consumers are male over female with 73% and 27% respectively.

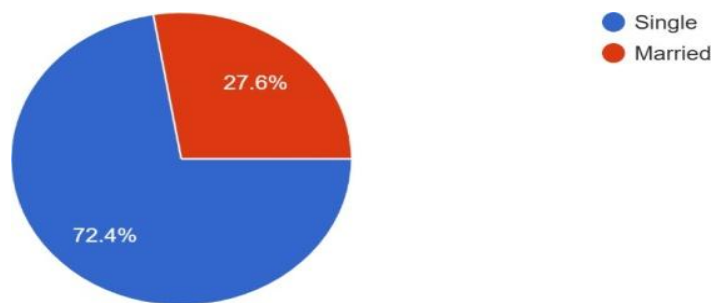
3. Education Qualification:



INTERPRETATION

This chart shows that, 50.7% of respondents were Post-graduates and the remaining 44.7% is under-Graduates and 2% of them are high school level and 4% of them are qualified with other Education.

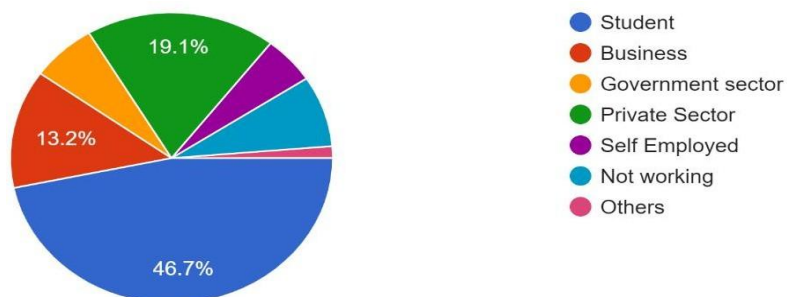
4. Marital Status:



INTERPRETATION

In this chart, 72.4% of respondent are Single and 27.6% are married.

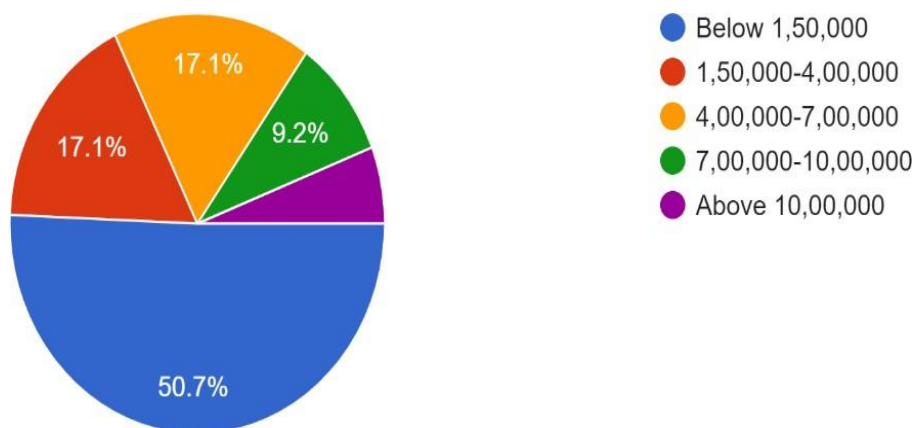
5. Occupation



INTERPRETATION

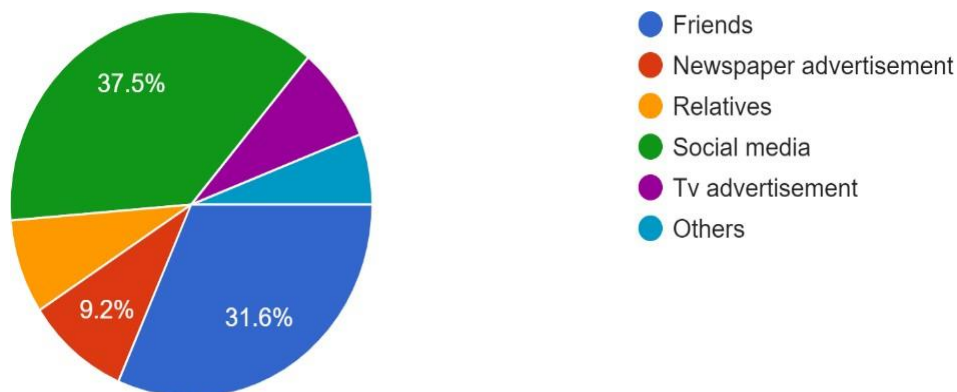
In the occupation of the respondents, 46.7% are students, 19.1% are working in private sector, 13.2% are doing Business, 7.9% are not working, 6.6% are in Government sector, 5.3% are self employed and 1.3% are doing others jobs.

6. Yearly Income Level:



INTERPRETATION

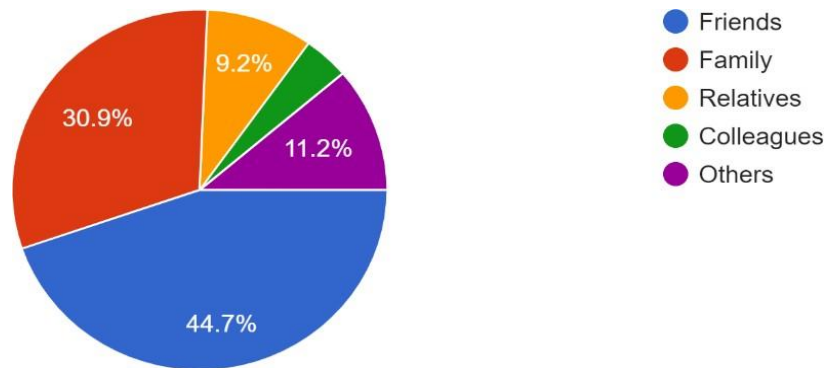
Respondents were asked to fill in their “Yearly income” and the results varied from Below 1,50,000 (50.7%), 1,50,000-4,00,000 (17.1%), 4,00,000-7,00,000(17.1%), 7,00,000-10,00,000(9.2%), Above 10, 00,000(5.9%)



Source of awareness about OYO rooms:

INTERPRETATION

From the data collected, 37.5% of respondents hear about OYO Rooms through Social media, 31.6% through Friends, newspaper advertisements has 9.2% only, and through relatives and Tv advertisement has 7.9%. Other medium has 5.9% influences in it.

Sharing OYO most with:**INTERPRETATION**

In this chart respondents sharing there OYO Rooms 44.7% with Friends, 30.9% with family, 9.2% with Relatives, 3.9% with colleagues, and 11.2% with others.

6.1 Factor Analysis:**KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.881
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1357.059
	df	153
	Sig.	.000

KMO direct the responses collected from the sample are sufficient or not. KMO value closer to or more than 0.5 are considered to be sufficient. Here the KMO value obtained is 0.881 which indicates sampling is sufficient.

Communalities

		action
Initial		
book	1.000	.579
oyoapp	1.000	.586
roomavai	1.000	.756
festive	1.000	.615
discounts	1.000	.654
regulardiscounts	1.000	.792

advertisement	1.000	.630
rate	1.000	.683
location	1.000	.684
employe	1.000	.598
prompservice	1.000	.694
toiletries	1.000	.672
hygine	1.000	.734
food	1.000	.640
security	1.000	.674
extensionstay	1.000	.609
cancellation	1.000	.536
overall	1.000	.543

INTERPRETATION

Communalities demonstrate the regular fluctuation shared by factors with given factors. Higher collections showed that bigger measure of the difference in the variable has been separated by the factor arrangement. For better estimation of factor investigation communalities ought to be 0.5 or more prominent. Here 80% of change in 'Administration gave is accounted.

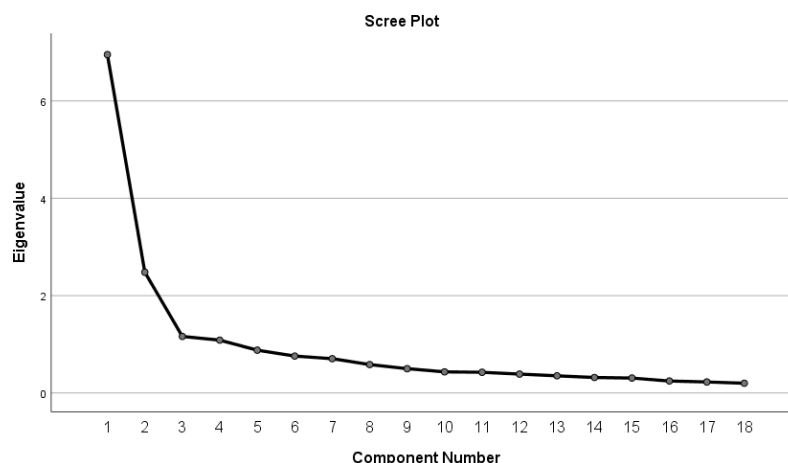
Total Variance Explained

Initial Eigenvalues				Sums of Squared Loadings			Sums of Squared Loadings		
Component	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	6.951	38.616	38.616	6.951	38.616	38.616	4.164	23.135	23.135
2	2.481	13.781	52.397	2.481	13.781	52.397	3.913	21.741	44.876
3	1.161	6.451	58.849	1.161	6.451	58.849	2.464	13.687	58.563
4	1.085	6.027	64.876	1.085	6.027	64.876	1.136	6.313	64.876
5	.880	4.888	69.764						
6	.758	4.212	73.976						

7	.704	3.911	77.887						
8	.583	3.240	81.127						
9	.499	2.773	83.900						
10	.434	2.413	86.313						
11	.425	2.362	88.675						
12	.388	2.158	90.833						
13	.352	1.958	92.791						
14	.319	1.770	94.561						
15	.307	1.706	96.267						
16	.246	1.367	97.634						
17	.226	1.256	98.889						
18	.200	1.111	100.000						

INTERPRETATION

18 variables have been reduced to 4 factors which account for 64.876% of the variance in the given data. Remaining all the factors are not much significant.



INTERPRETATION

The scree plot line is steep for first four factors meaning they account for maximum variables. From the fourth factor on you can see the line is less steep, meaning that each successive factor is accounting for smaller and smaller amounts of the total variance.

Component Matrix^a

Component

1		2	3	4
location	.731			
extensionstay	.729			
overall	.706			
advertisement	.697	-.330		
discounts	.676			.322
prompservice	.659	.482		
book	.652			
cancellation	.651			
food	.647	.462		
hygiene	.643	.563		
toiletries	.637	.499		
employee	.631	.371		
festive	.604	-.365		
rate	.603		-.363	.342
oyoapp	.439	-.432	.391	
security	.537	.619		
roomavai	.474	-.332	.636	
regulardiscounts			.454	.693

Rotated Component Matrix^a

Component

1		2	3	4
Hygiene	.827			
Prompservice	.804			
Security	.803			
Toiletries	.793			
Food	.749			
Employee	.713			
Rate		.809		

Festive		.764		
Discounts		.751		
Advertisement		.641	.386	
Cation	.302	.591	.399	
Book		.570	.366	
Overall	.306	.524	.412	
Cancellation		.516	.449	
Roomavai			.843	
Oyoapp			.735	
Extensionstay		.495	.518	
Regulardiscounts				.850

Component Transformation Matrix

Component	1	2	3	4
1	.619	.655	.429	.050
2	.770	-.455	-.430	.118
3	.017	-.518	.710	.477
4	-.150	.308	-.356	.869

1. **Factor-1-Service Attributes**-Hygiene and Neatness in rooms, Promptness in service, Security and Toiletries availability.
2. **Factor-2-Pricing & Promotional Strategies**- Daily rates, Festive offers and Discount offers to regular customers.
3. **Factor-3-Oyo App Features**- Easy BookingProcess, Best PaymentOptions, Easy CancellationProcess, Smooth RefundProcess and Extension of booking.
4. **Factor-4-Regular Discounts**to regular customers.

5.1 FINDINGS

With the help of the sample collected from 152 respondents and an analysis done based on it, some of the findings made are as follows:

- A majority of the respondents were between the age group of 20-30. This is justified as the brand itself focusses mainly on a younger crowd and their product lines are designed and showcased in a way to attract the youth.
- Consumers are mainly using OYO app to book rooms inOYO.

- Based on the factor analysis conducted we understand that there are 4 major Factors which are briefed below-
- 3. **Service Attributes**-Hygiene and Neatness in rooms, Promptness in service, Security and Toiletries availability.
- 4. **Pricing & Promotional Strategies**- Daily rates, Festive offers and Discount offers to regular customers.
- 5. **Oyo App Features**-Easy Booking Process, Best Payment Options, Easy Cancellation Process, Smooth Refund Process and Extension of booking.
- 6. **Regular Discounts** to regular customers.

5.1 SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the study conducted and the resulted findings above, we could put forward few suggestions as follows –

- Mostly Youngsters has been aware about the OYO Rooms. Age, gender, occupations doesn't even affect usage of OYO Rooms so OYO should think upon targeting all types of age groups by using an ad campaign and put forward family time etc to add more customer of older age and family.
- OYO Rooms should think upon tie ups with good hotels or premium hotels that provide good services and security that satisfying the customers which in turn bring more customer loyalty and improve brand image. Oyo should target senior age group customers.
- OYO should do a proper study about the hotels that they are partnering, which will not be misleading during online hotel booking. Proper grading system should be used to grade hotels based on their facilities being provided to guests.
- OYO should improve the security and privacy in their hotels. Privacy is most important thing in this age in terms of date, location etc. There have been many cases of spy cams etc in oyo rooms. Proper protocols should be made to avoid these also establish hotline to deal with kind of issues.
- OYO should check the employee behavior towards the OYO customers in the hotels to ensure that high quality services are provided each time. It will increase the customer satisfaction level and will increase the frequency of using of OYO Rooms.
- OYO should provide special discounts to the regular customers such as premium membership. Similar to food delivery apps such as Swiggy or Zomato, which would increase brand loyalty and reoccurring payment.
- Since OYO booking may be conceived as cheaper and less monetarily beneficial for partners, service offer may dip which should not be allowed to happen.
- OYO can introduce reward schemes to the partners and their staff based on the feedback of the customers.

CONCLUSIONS

In this internet world, where all are likely to do things in easy ways with a one touch, all are tried to do things in quick ways. By the intro of OYO it makes easy to book rooms within no time. This research project is very important since it helps the factors why customers choose OYO properties or properties listed in OYO in comparison to its competitors and other industry competitors and also helps to find out what all factors are influencing the consumers' behaviour towards preferring OYO can help the organization to make the good service.

The study showed that the consumer satisfaction can help them to know about the customer's frequency of usage of OYO Rooms. By identifying the factors, they can improve the main qualities that attract more customers' towards it.

The factors addressed in this project are not unique to OYO but related to others in the hospitality industry as a whole, so this research will help to find which are the factors more important to customers while choosing a hotel chain and which are the factors at least important to a customer. The factors identified here can be used to improve customer satisfaction and also to bring in more customers to OYO.

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HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses grammar skills, inductive method, deductive method, and inductive-deductivemethod and incidental method. Grammar is viewed as the crucial part of learning foreign language and it should be learned and mastered by foreign language students to build good communication. The more they knowing about the ways of language core, the better they keep track the meanings and as result they will use it effectively in communication skills.

KEYWORDS: Grammar, Deductive Method, Inductive Method, Inductive-Deductive Method, Incidental Method, Communication Skill.

INTRODUCTION

“Grammar is the business of taking a language to pieces, to see how it works”, said David Crystal. Grammar is the system of a language. People sometimes describe grammar as the “rules” of a language; but in fact no language has rules. If we use the word “rules”, we suggest that somebody created the rules first and then spoke the language, like a new game. But languages started by people making sounds which evolved into words, phrases and sentences. No commonly-spoken language is fixed. All language change over time. What we call “grammar” is simply a reflection of a language at a particular time. Grammar is the mental system of rules and categories that allow humans to form and interpret the words and sentences of their language. Broadly there are four methods of teaching grammar. Deductive, Inductive and Deductive-inductive which give raise to a fourth one Inductive method [1].

Grammar is viewed as the crucial part of learning foreign language and it should be learned and mastered by foreign language students to build good communication. The more they knowing about the ways of language core, the better they keep track the meanings and as result they will use it effectively in communication skills. In line with this, the purpose of teaching grammar is to help students captured the language patterns with aimed at creating practical linguistic [2].

Grammar Instruction:

Grammar instruction refers to methods, i.e. systematic ways of grammar teaching, that are used to help learners develop competence in an unfamiliar grammar. Such methods include the description and analysis of particular forms and structures of a language. Grammar instruction also includes learning aids, exercises and a kind of language used by the teacher for instruction in the classroom referred to as 'teacher talk'. Furthermore, Grammar instruction helps learners to be aware of specific and 'correct' language properties. Therefore, Grammar instruction can be defined as instructional techniques used to help learners pay attention to grammatical features [3].

There are few methods of teaching of grammar:

1. Deductive Method
2. Inductive method
3. Inductive-deductive Method
4. Incidental Method

Deductive Method:

- This method is also called the traditional method.
- In this method, grammar is taken as an independent subject and taught with the help of a grammar book.
- The teacher uses a grammar text book. He first tells his students rules or definitions and then explains those with the help of examples then he gives exercise and ask his pupils to apply the rules.

Inductive Method:

- Inductive method is also known as informal method.
- In Inductive method the teacher first presents or takes the example from the students then comes on theory of concept.
- This method implies teaching of grammar not by rules but by usage. Through continuous practice of using words while speaking, reading and writing, grammar can be taught and therefore learnt by students.
- This is done while teaching of text book or detailed translation of the text book is carried on Grammatical implications are taught simultaneously.

Inductive-Deductive Method:

Through this method student they formulate rules with the help of examples. Some steps of this method are as follows.

- Students are given some examples of similar type.
- Students try to find out similarities by analyzing or observing these examples.
- Students are asked to draw some conclusions.

- Then the teacher will give the rules and give new examples and ask her pupils to verify the rules.

This method of teaching grammar proves very successful and advantageous as it becomes practical, real and scientific. It follows all the maxims of teaching and pupils are not forced to cram the rules. This method also stimulates the power of thinking and reasoning.

Incidental Method:

This method is also known as correlation or reference method of teaching. This method helps students to correlate grammar with other related logical structures. Students gain a practical knowledge of grammatical rules [4].

Importance of grammar in development of communication skill:

- ✓Grammar helps in learning correct pronunciation.
- ✓With good grammar spoken or written words gain their meaning and value.
- ✓Knowledge of grammar improves skill of expression.
- ✓Grammar is also helpful in increasing accuracy. Grammar frames the mind to habits of order and clearness and also to logic and rhetoric. So, grammar rules can help learners develop a habit of thinking logically and clearly.
- ✓Grammar also helps in acquiring fluency in a particular language. The person will also learn how to organize and express the ideas in his mind without difficulty.

English grammar is notoriously difficult to learn for both native and second language speakers. There are so many intricacies, obscure rules, and exceptions that it comes as no surprise that different generation of teachers have used various approaches to teaching grammar to train literate English writers. In the past, memorization-based techniques that relied on repetition slowly gave way to more creative methods. Today, we live in a society that prizes literacy and is willing to adapt to more effective methods to achieve the best results in teaching grammar

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THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

To take care of women in our country, to support them socially and legally, to increase their political activity, to increase their professional, physical, spiritual and intellectual potential, to train girls in modern professions, the formation of a healthy family is one of the priorities of state policy. After all, today the protection of the rights and freedoms of women, their legitimate interests is becoming more urgent. In particular, increasing their socio-economic and political-legal activity is becoming a requirement of the times.

KEYWORDS: *Women, State And Public Administration, Public And Political Activity, Rights And Freedoms, Woman Leader, Woman Entrepreneur.*

INTRODUCTION

Today in our country a lot of attention is paid to the care of women, their social and legal support. All conditions are being created for their active participation in various spheres of our society. Because in our country, which has its own historical roots, our ancestors have always called for women to be valued, respected and honored.

The head of our state pays special attention to increasing the socio-political activity of women, protecting their health, supporting their initiatives and aspirations, and creating decent working and living conditions for them. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family" [2] PF-5325, 2019 O'ZRU No. 561 of 2 September 2006 on the Protection of Women from Oppression and Violence, as well as the Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men. [4] No. O'ZRU, as well as the introduction of "iron notebooks" and "women's notebooks" in our country is a vivid example of this. With this Decree, to increase the socio-political activity of women, to create conditions for them to realize their abilities and potential in various fields and sectors, to ensure unconditional observance of their rights, legitimate interests, motherhood and childhood. all-round support, as well as special attention is paid to creating all conditions for them.

Indeed, the main "mirror" of society today is undoubtedly women. After all, the well-being of the population, the stability of families, the upbringing of the next generation, the intellectual potential, spirituality and culture in society, the achievements in all spheres, first of all, the contribution of women to the development of this society. It is determined by the attitude of society towards women and the conditions it creates.

The article emphasizes that the active participation of women in the socio-political process is the most important factor, with special emphasis on the conditions created for them in the country, as well as ensuring their active participation in government and society.

Goal and Objective: The level of women's participation in public administration, especially at the highest levels of government, remains low, although it has increased in the past.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

- Ways to increase the effectiveness of women's active participation in government and society;
- Prepare women for leadership, interpersonal skills, and responsible decision-making;
- Development of theoretical conclusions and practical proposals and recommendations on how to ensure the participation of women leaders in management.

Methods: Analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, sociological survey, scientific evidence..

RESULTS AND FEEDBACK

The principles, conceptual approaches, guidelines, proposed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Legislation and theoretical and methodological scientific developments of scientists and specialists in the field, which serve to strengthen the role and place, to fully express their potential, to further improve the socio-spiritual environment in families, serve as a theoretical and methodological basis.

Decrees, resolutions, reports, speeches of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers were also used in the preparation of the article. In particular, the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 focuses on improving the system of social protection and health care, increasing the socio-political activity of women and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev. In the appeals to the meeting and the state programs developed on their basis, as well as normative and legal documents on measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family were studied.

It is well known that the gender of a person, his belonging to the same role, has long been of interest to many. This is especially true in the eastern countries, especially in Uzbekistan. In our country, male and female sexual social norms are clearly defined, and many human actions are perceived under the influence of this criterion of sexual role. But today, it can be seen that there are great opportunities in the profession or position, regardless of one's gender. In our country, women have a great opportunity in the field of entrepreneurship and public administration. However, there is a perception that the word leader is often masculine and, for some reason, does not go beyond the areas in which a woman leader is governed, including education, health care, and public services.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to strengthening the participation of women in the construction and management of the state and society, the implementation of their

political rights. As a result, the prestige of women in society is growing. Next to the name of the most happy Uzbek woman are "Hero of Uzbekistan", "Deputy", "Senator", "Minister", "Deputy Minister", "Academician", "Governor", "Scholar", "Entrepreneur". ", "Director" terms are added.

Today, about 50% of the population, ie 29% are under 14 years old, 28% are 15-30 years old, 21% are 31-45 years old, 15% are 46-60 years old, and 7% are over 60 years old [6] . They are working effectively and actively in all spheres of socio-spiritual, political and economic life.

Referring to the world experience in this area, the Spanish Law on Equality between Women and Men, adopted in 2007, provides for equal rights for women and men to work in the public sector and participate in political life. focused. In Georgia, the establishment of a Legislative Impact Assessment Council under the Government in 2012 will address gender inequality, as well as develop and plan measures to support gender equality, and raise public awareness of gender equality. and the development and establishment of a system for monitoring and evaluating the impact of legislation on gender equality. In 2016, the US government announced the US Global Strategy for Adolescent Empowerment, which sets out a nationwide approach to women's empowerment. . In Italy, Act No. 277 of 4 August 1993, elections to the lower house are divided between majoritarian and proportional divisions. However, the list of candidates should be based on the exchange of men and women. Each list must be followed by the last name of the opposite sex. If this list order is violated, the district election commission will recommend that the registrar re-create the list in accordance with the regulations. If the correct list is still not provided, the election commission has the right to make the necessary changes and additions to the list independently [7] (a candidate who violates this rule will be removed).

Indeed, the world experience shows that the solution of many problems in the field of women's rights depends in many ways on the culture of equality between men and women in society, the culture of gender relations. This cannot be achieved without cultivating respect for women as individuals, raising their status, improving their status in the family and society, and strengthening their legal status. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to creating a clear legal framework for the protection and promotion of women's rights, creating a favorable social environment for women, strengthening their status in the family and society, increasing the involvement of government in government.

The role of the national mechanism for the implementation of international standards in the field of human rights in our country is growing, and the activity of women's and women's public associations in the protection of men's and women's rights is growing. At the same time, the legal and organizational conditions created in Uzbekistan for the participation of women [8,9,10,11] in state and public affairs have been identified as one of the important directions of state policy.

There are other aspects of the growing focus on increasing the social and political participation of our women and ensuring their participation in government and society. In particular, in the effective implementation of reforms in the country, raising their legal culture and legal literacy, expanding economic activity, improving the system of social protection are among the important goals of the state, this process focuses on education and upbringing. strengthened by strengthening. Our women have [12] made a great contribution to the development of our country, to the education of our children, especially our daughters, and to the spiritual and enlightenment of our society.

CONCLUSION

-Even today, there is a perception in the public mind that the status of women is lower than that of men, and that timely remedial action remains an important issue;

-In today's world of new social conditions and new goals, it is necessary to help eliminate the exclusion of women from politics and power, to eliminate gender discrimination in all spheres of life;

-Ensuring the effective implementation of state policies to support women, in particular, increasing their participation in political governance;

-Involvement of international banks, foundations and organizations in providing soft loans to support women included in the "iron book" or "women's book", the establishment of a bank of women entrepreneurs on a share basis;

-Pay special attention to the introduction of the principle of equality between women and men at all levels of decision-making and implementation;

-Prevention of gender stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women in the population and the development of effective measures in this regard.

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RESULTS OF SCREENING OF TRAUMATIC INJURIES OF THE ORAL CAVITY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa of children are accompanied by a large number of complications and an increase in the need of the children's population for dental care. Only examinations and medical measures, without carrying out preventive measures, cannot lead to the achievement of significant successes in reducing the dental incidence of children. This article substantiates the need to improve the prevention and treatment of dental diseases in preschool children.

KEYWORDS: *Traumatic Lesions, Young Children, Inflammation, Oral Mucosa, Prevention, Treatment.*

INTRODUCTION

In the first years of a child's life, there is a peak of traumatic injuries to the organs of the oral cavity, including the mucous membrane, so it is important for every dentist to be able to properly plan the provision of dental care to this category of children [2, 9, 12]. The mucous membrane of the oral cavity has direct contact with the external environment from the birth of a child and throughout life. In the practice of a pediatric dentist, it is often necessary to deal with the consequences of traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa. Traumatic stomatitis can develop at any age, but it is most often observed in children. This is associated with a high risk of injuries of various etiologies [1, 7, 11].

Ulcers, aphthae and other pathological formations formed during traumatic stomatitis on the mucous membrane cause discomfort and pain to the child when eating. The peculiarity of the oral

cavity is that any traumatic damage to the mucous membrane is immediately accompanied by its infection [4]. The degree of damage and clinical manifestations depend on the nature of the stimulus, the time and strength of the impact, the individual characteristics of the child's body [2, 10].

Through injuries of the oral mucosa, bacteria, microbes, and some fungi penetrate, which multiply and parasitize. Prolonged treatment of patients with traumatic stomatitis has increased the interest in the use of magnetic-infrared-laser therapy. Lesions of the oral mucosa (SOR) having an infectious and traumatic genesis, occur with a pronounced pain symptom and manifest themselves with polymorphic elements of the lesion – erosions, aphthae, ulcers, plaques, etc. [3, 12].

The relevance of this problem is due to a fairly high level of injuries in children. Traumatic exposure reduces the barrier function of the mucous membrane, which becomes the entrance gate of infection for the introduction of microorganisms and the development of inflammation [6, 8]. The urgency of the problem increases due to the progressive decrease in the dental components of the quality of life of patients against the background of the appearance of additional clinically concomitant pathology of the oral cavity in patients with traumatic injuries [5, 7].

An important problem of modern conservative and preventive dentistry is the search for optimal means for the prevention of inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa that have arisen as a result of injuries, and the success of therapy depends not only on the correct choice of the active substance, but also on the dosage form, as well as the ways of administration [5, 12].

Purpose of the study. Improving the dental health of children with traumatic injuries of the oral cavity justification for optimizing the organization of dental care for young children.

Materials and methods. A retrospective study was carried out according to the case histories of pediatric patients who applied to the multidisciplinary dental clinic of the Bukhara Children's stomatology for an injury to the oral mucosa. We analyzed 160 case histories of patients aged 1 to 7 years. Of the patients, there were 57 girls (35,62%), the number of boys, which was 62 (38,75%). The calculation and statistical processing of the research results were performed using the Microsoft Excel 2010 software package for Windows. When analyzing the age, the arithmetic mean values and the sample standard deviation were determined. We also calculated the percentage characterizing the proportion of children with a certain trait in the sample.

Results and its discussion. The patients examined by us most often had mechanical traumatic injuries 64 (40%). This is consistent with literature data. At the same time, 35 (21,87%) children came to the dental clinic with acute injuries. The remaining 33 (20,62%) presented with chronic mechanical trauma. Thermal - 11 (6,87%) and chemical injuries - 17 (10,62%) of the oral mucosa were much less common.

Multiple (22%) and single (39%) erosions were the main element of the lesion in the examination of children with ROS trauma; the total number of people with erosions was 53. Thus, damage to the oral mucosa in children is more often superficial and localized within the epithelial layer. In second place in terms of frequency of occurrence were ulcers identified in 37 (23,12%) children. Less common were such elements of damage as wounds - in 24 (15%) and foci of hyperkeratosis - in 21 (13,12%) children. Foci of epithelial desquamation were found in 14 cases (8,75%), necrosis - in 9 (5,62%), aphthae, hematomas and hyperemia spots - in 1

(0,62% each) cases. The blister was found in 1 (0,62%) person. The lower occurrence of these elements is associated with their more specific etiology.

Most often, injuries were localized in the area of the mucous membrane of the upper and lower lips - 33%. This is due to the fact that the lips restrict the vestibule of the oral cavity and are often the first to encounter aggressive environmental factors. Quite often, the lesions were localized on the mucous membrane of the cheeks - 23%. Less often, traumatic injuries were detected in the area of the hard palate (18.5%), tongue (19%), on the alveolar processes (17%), transitional fold (11.5%), gums (8%), frenum of the upper lip (3%) and at the bottom of the mouth (2%).

When studying the etiology of traumatic injuries of ROS in children, chronic biting was often used as a damaging factor. It was detected in 19 children (11,87%). This phenomenon in childhood can be associated with an anomaly in the location of the teeth and pathology of the bite, destruction of the crowns of the lateral teeth or filling defects (sharp edges), and also be of the nature of a bad habit caused by psychogenic factors. It should be noted that prolonged exposure to this factor leads to significant changes in the mucous membrane and underlying tissues, accompanied by pronounced hyperplastic processes. Being an optional precancer, such lesions require immediate medical action to eliminate the etiological factor. In the overwhelming majority of cases, elimination of the cause leads to rapid recovery, despite the severity of morphological changes in the tissues.

Often, the injury was associated with damage to the COP by solid food - 23%. This may be due to the fact that the epithelial layer of the palate in childhood has a smaller layer of keratinized cells and inaccurate and hasty chewing of solid food leads to injury to the mucous membrane. Less commonly, thermal injuries such as burns and frostbite were used as an etiological factor. Thermal injuries often occur as a result of haste when eating, and in the case of young children - through parental oversight.

We detected thermal lesions in (17.25%) cases, external injuries - in 6 (9%), trauma with a sharp edge of the tooth - in (11.5%), after using means for personal oral hygiene - in (9,85%). One of the reasons for the appearance of defects on the oral mucosa was the state of the body after chemotherapy - (0,62%), which is due to the fact that many chemotherapeutic substances reduce the growth rate of cancer cells and simultaneously affect normal, rapidly dividing cells of the gastrointestinal tract.

Separately, it is necessary to highlight such an etiological factor as iatrogenia, which was identified in 31 patients (19,37%). Iatrogenic lesions were a side effect of prophylactic, diagnostic and therapeutic interventions during or after dental visits. Of all iatrogens, orthodontic constructions were the most frequent in the role of a traumatic factor - 7 (4,37%), the consequences of injection anesthesia - 6 (3,75%). Rare traumatic injuries of the mucous membrane were observed after professional oral hygiene - 14%, the use of a laser and the use of devitalizing paste (by 9%) (Fig. 1).

A very specific complication of dental treatment for children is anesthesiophagy - significant damage to soft tissues as a result of the child biting and chewing on the numb mucous membrane after local anesthesia. Basically, this lesion occurs in the lower lip, but it can be localized on the upper lip and cheek. Deep ulcers undoubtedly cause concern for parents and cause, albeit temporary, but significant damage to the health of the child. Prevention of this complication is a reasonable choice of the type and dose of local anesthetic, warning parents about the need to

monitor the child immediately after treatment. It is important to note that direct trauma during dental treatment can indirectly affect the occurrence of mucosal mucosa - for example, lead to the activation of a dormant viral infection in the body. Also, a common case of iatrogenism is damage to the oral mucosa in children by elements of equipment during orthodontic treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

Traumatic lesions of the oral mucosa have a very diverse picture: from catarrhal inflammation to ulcerative or hyperplastic manifestations. The cause of damage can be both external traumatic factors and local defects and deformations of the dentition. Also Careless dental practice or restless behavior of the patient influence possible etiologically. Young children require special attention, in whom the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral mucosa are significantly difficult.

Knowledge of the clinical manifestations of traumatic disorders of the mucous membrane allows in each clinical case to choose the optimal medical tactics. The age of children with ROS trauma ranged from 3 to 7 years, averaging 4,7 years. Of these, 35,62%% were girls and 38,75% were boys. The main cause of ROS trauma in children was mechanical traumatic injuries - 40%, of which 59% of cases accounted for chronic trauma and 41% for acute trauma.

By the nature of the damage, single erosions were most often detected - 39% and multiple erosions - 22%. Other elements of damage were found much less frequently. The most common trauma was the mucous membrane of the lips - 33% of cases, the mucous membrane of the cheeks - 23%, the area of the hard palate - 18.5%, the tongue - 19%. In 23% of cases, the traumatic injury of ROS in children was associated with dental treatment (had an iatrogenic nature

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00594.2****SELECTION OF VARIETIES AND HYBRIDS OF MELON RESISTANT
TO DISEASES FOR PROTECTED SOIL OF UZBEKISTAN****Ekaterina Lyan***

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ABSTRACT

Breeding work on the creation of new varieties and hybrids of melons suitable for protected ground, resistant to fungal diseases of powdery mildew and fusarium, has begun at the Scientific Research Institute of Vegetables Crops, Melons and Potatoes since 2020. The goal is to create varieties and hybrids that are resistant to diseases, with high palatability and attractive appearance. Therefore, breeding to create varieties and hybrids of melons for protected ground in Uzbekistan is a new and promising direction.

KEYWORDS: *Varieties, Hybrids, Protected Ground, Melons, Quality, Disease Resistance.*

INTRODUCTION

More than 60 cultivated varieties of melon for open ground have been zoned in Uzbekistan, of which more than 40 varieties of local selection, differing from each other in terms of ripening, yield, and taste. Melon fruits have excellent taste and many health benefits. They contain 85-92% water, 8-15% dry matter, 0.8% protein, 1.8% fiber and 6.2% other carbohydrates, 0.9% fat, 0.6% ash, trace elements, organic and mineral salts. The sugar content in fruits of Central Asian melon varieties reaches up to 14.6% [1, 3, 5, and 12].

However, until recently, breeding work has not been carried out to create early ripening, highly productive, with high taste, resistant to powdery mildew, fusarium wilt with a fruit weight of 0.8–2.5 kg suitable for growing in greenhouses local varieties [9].

But, in recent years, with the deterioration of environmental conditions throughout the world, including in Uzbekistan, melons began to get sick. The most harmful diseases are fusarium wilting of plants, powdery mildew and viral mosaic [13].

Breeding work for the resistance of valuable local varieties to fungal diseases of powdery mildew and fusarium has been started at the Uzbek Research Institute of Vegetable and Melon

Crops since 1970. The aim was to make the varieties resistant to disease while maintaining the high taste and appearance of the local melons.

It is known that the most effective and environmentally friendly method of combating fungal and other diseases is to develop resistant varieties. The creation of resistant varieties of analogues contributes to the preservation of the valuable gene pool of Uzbek melons [6, 14].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

One of the most promising cultivars is the method of heterotic breeding. So, as hybrid varieties, they have increased viability, which provides a sharp increase in yield [9].

The main directions for obtaining hybrid seeds by natural cross-pollination of the original parental forms are: use as one of the parental forms of plants with signs of male sterility, the use of forms with signaling signs, the impact on the maternal forms of physiologically active substances in order to enhance the female sex, and the use of female (genocidal) forms [4, 7, 11, 15].

The technique of intervarietal hybridization in melon has been studied by many researchers. It was found that the best time for crossing is morning hours (from 7 to 10 hours). It has been proven that the best set of hybrid fruits occurs when freshly harvested male flowers are pollinated with pollen. According to the generally accepted method of crossing, used for breeding purposes, the melon on the eve of the opening of female flowers is castrated, and in the morning only pollination and isolation [2, 8, 10].

RESEARCH RESULTS

In our experiments for 2020 - 2021 a collection of 41 samples of varieties of melons of foreign and local selection for open ground was studied. A zoned local variety of melon, such as Kichkintoy (Tiny) for open ground, was taken as the standard, since in the Republic not a single melon variety has yet been zoned in greenhouses, the Kichkintoy (Tiny) variety is mid-early ripening, the growing season is 75-80 days.

Fruits are spherical, fruit weight 0.8-1.2 kg, surface is smooth, background color is yellow, mesh is partial, coarse-meshed, and bark hardness is average. The pulp is white, tender, dense, aromatic, tastes like honey. The sugar content is 8.3-11.8%. Productivity is 20-26 t / ha.

Of the studied melon cultivars, 19 cultivars were early ripening, 73-84 days, 10 mid-ripening cultivars - 86-93 days, 12 late-ripening cultivars - 104-123 days from mass shoots.

However, under greenhouse conditions, not all cultivars were resistant to powdery mildew (*Pseudoperonosporacubensis*), fusarium wilt (*Fusariumoxysporum* f. Sp. *Melonis*), and root rot (*Rhizoctoniasolani*).

F₁-179, REM, Kichkintoy (Tiny), NS-168, F₁-Dave were relatively resistant to root rot and fusarium wilt. The rest of the cultivars were affected by fusarium wilting from 10-20%, Figure 1.

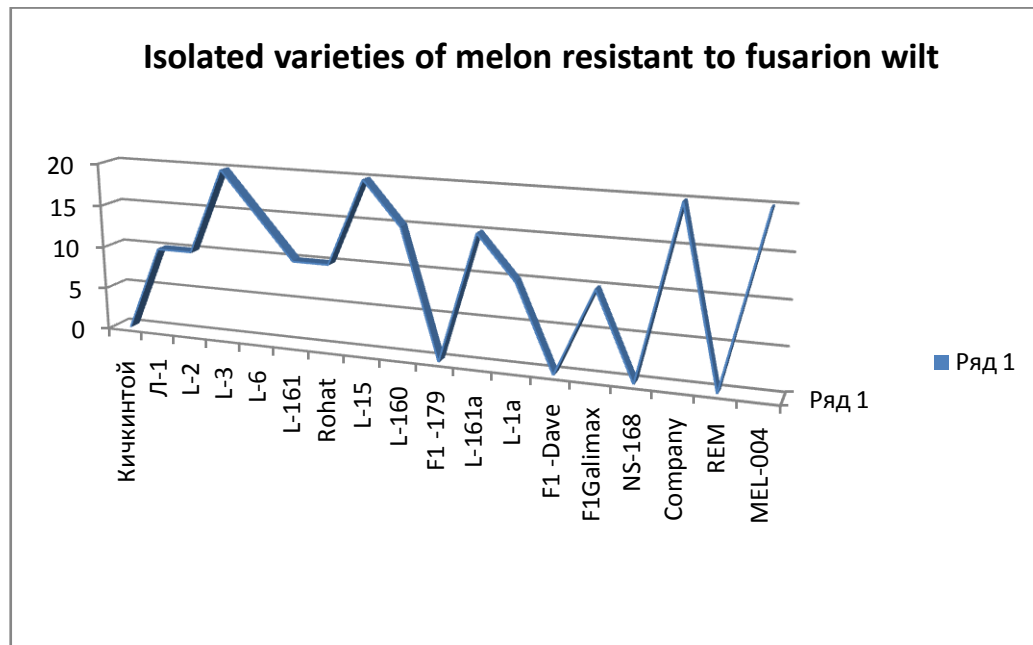


Fig 1 Isolated varieties of melon resistant to fusarium wilt

So, we can make a preliminary conclusion that in the collection nursery out of 41 varieties of foreign and local selection, 18 varieties were identified as the most interesting for selection, including the Kichkintoy (Tiny) standard. These varieties had high taste, appearance, relative resistance to powdery mildew, fusarium wilt.

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NATURE OF THE EUROPEAN MEDIEVAL SOCIETY: A REVIEW

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INDIA

ABSTRACT

Rural life was controlled in mediaeval Europe by a system called "feudalism." In a feudal system, the King gave the nobility and clergy vast parcels of land called fiefs. Landless farmers known by the name of serfs worked mostly on the fiefs: they cultivated and harvested crops and provided the landowner the bulk of the product. They were permitted to live on the property in return for their work. In the event of enemy invasion, they were also guaranteed protection.

KEYWORDS: *Mediaeval, Capitalist Civilization Protection Etc.*

INTRODUCTION

In the middle Ages, numerous societies defined feudal structures, such as England, which was the most organised feudal society, "France, Italy, Germany, the Holy Roman Empire and Portugal. Each of these areas has evolved feudalism in a unique manner and the way we see feudalism now as a cohesive idea is largely due to criticism after it has been broken apart. Karl Marx described feudalism as a pre-capitalist civilization, defined by the ruling class's (aristocracy) ability to rule arable land, leading a class system that is built on the exploitation of the farmers, usually under serfdom and mainly via labour, production and rent-outs.

Modern writers such as Marx point to the adverse qualities of feudalism, but the French historian Marc Bloch maintain that farmers are an integral part of the feudal relationship. In exchange for the fief, while vassals serve the military, the peasants work for protection, thereby gaining some benefits in spite of their limited freedom. Feudalism was thus a complicated social and economic system characterised by hereditary ranks, each with social and economic prerogatives and responsibilities inherent in it. Feudalism enabled communities in the Middle Ages to maintain a reasonably stable political framework even as emperors and kingdoms started dissolving their centralised authority".

Feudal State Structure in England

Feudalism in England in the 12th century was at that time one of Europe's better organised and more entrenched systems. The Monarch was the absolute "owner of the land under the feudal system, and all nobles, cavaliers and other tenants were called vassals, simply held by the king at

the top of the feudal pyramid. Underneath the monarch in the feudal pyramid was a tenant in chief, who was usually a vassal of the king in the form of a baron or knight. The tenant-in-chief was a mesne tenant — usually a knight or a baron, who occasionally was a tenant-in-chief as the holder of other feuds. Underneath the mesne tenant, there may be additional mesne tenants in series.

Vassalage

He had to make that individual a vassal before a lord could give territory (a fief). This was done in a formal and symbolic ritual which was termed a praise ceremony, consisting of a two-part act of homage and a loyalty pledge. During the homage, the lord and the vassal entered into a contract in which the vassal pledged to fight the lord under his leadership”.

France's Feudalism

The feudal concession of land had originally been regarded as a personal link between the lord and the vassal; “but with the passage of time, the nature of the system was perceived as a kind of politics of land. The 11th century in France witnessed what historians termed a feudal revolution" or "mutation" and a "fragmentation of the powers," unlike feudalism in the United Kingdom, Italy or Germany during or after that era. Counties and duchies have begun to break into smaller holdings in France as castellans and seigneurs have seized control of local lands and (as comital families have done before them) minor lords have been weary of / privatising a wide variety of prerogatives and rights, especially the highly profitable rights of justice, travel duties, market duties, woodland charges, obligations Power grew increasingly personal and decentralised in this era.

Nature of the European Medieval Society

Feudalism Feudalism is derived from "feu," "feud" or "feudum," meaning a fee or fief. The feud is a piece of property kept in exchange for services. The word feudalism was originally used in Europe in the 18th century. But in global history, the feudal era is known to have taken place from the 5th through the 15th centuries. Feudalism evolved during the seventh and 10th centuries, according to certain critics. According to Schumpeter, "feudal civilisation offers the notion of a specific kind of warlike society – that of a military stratum controlled by a hierarchy of rulers and rulers, structured on the basis of vassalage." Maurice Dobb identified feudalism to be essentially similar to what we usually understand by servitude: "A duty by force imposed on the producer and independent of a willingness to satisfy specific economic needs of the overseer, whether it services or duties payable in money or in kind." In general, feudalism in Western Europe is the main example of a feudal model. But many academics believe that feudalism in various areas of the globe exists in various ways. In this respect Paul A. Baran notes that the history of feudal regimes in various areas of the globe differs tremendously." Daniel Thorner rightly pointed out that we have many 'feudalisms,' they are a number of systems belonging to various families. In Asia, Japan, Europe from the 9th to the 12th century, feudalism is a hybrid system, a symbiosis, hard to conceive and evaluate," he said.

Feudal features we may get a good understanding of the different elements of this economic structure by discussing feudalism.

1. A simple method of production: feudalism is a low degree of technology with basic and usually cheap manufacturing equipment. The act of creation is mainly personal. It is not the consequence of complicated labour division

2. Consumption production: production is structured in a feudal society to satisfy the needs of the family or the local community. Production is not intended for exchange or market purposes. The feudal economy is a natural economy; consumption is its primary goal.

3. Political decentralisation: the state becomes less strong in the feudal period. Normally, there is no strong united central government. Feudal aristocracy performs the most important economic and political tasks.

4. Hierarchical organisation: Holesovsky states that the land ownership is transferred to the members of the feudal lord's class, churches, nobility, etc. These lords create a hierarchy beginning with a monarch above, his vassals, and then his tenants of lesser levels in succession.

5. Personal connection: feudalism, according to John Critchley, was marked by personal interaction between the lord and the vassal, between the grantor and the grantor in particular of Europe. Dobb says that with lord he had 'certain judicial or quasi-judicial powers with regard to the dependent people.' In Libri Feudorum, the most well-known collection of feudal rules, were restrictions regulating the vassal's behaviour to his lord and more vaguely to his vassal? Japan had such a tight and profound connection that they even talked of the "feudal family," made up of tenants and landlords.

CONCLUSION

The mediaeval era of Indian history covers a lengthy time from the 6th century, that is to say the commencement of colonial rule, after Gupta Empire's collapse, until the 18th century. Modern historians generally split the period into the early mediaeval period and into the late mediaeval period, in order to examine the state and society of mediaeval India. According to them, the early mediaeval era is a period of Indian history from the collapse of the Gupta Empire to the commencement of the 13th century sultanate period. The time primarily including the reigns of the Sultanate and the Mughal period, albeit with regional variations, is usually regarded the late mediaeval age.

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AN EXPRESSION OF PATRIOTISM IN THE WORKS OF MUHAMMAD YUSUF

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the views of works of Muhammad Yusuf on the concept of homeland, the definition of homeland, various meanings and semantic interpretations of the concept of homeland based on creative examples. The application of the concept of homeland in a narrow and broad sense is shown in the example of excerpts from poetry of Muhammad Yusuf. It is revealed that the concept of homeland acquires meaning in terms of material and spiritual connection.

KEYWORDS: *Homeland Concept, Homeland, Earth, Country, Territory, State, Place, Nature, Animal, Human, Soul.*

INTRODUCTION

Muhammad Yusuf was probably one of the happiest people when our country gained independence, and he thanked them for such a wonderful day. After all, after the independence of the poet's work spread, his voice sounded loud. He poured out the dreams that had hardened in his heart in his poems. Every poem he wrote about his homeland penetrated the hearts of our people and sounded like words in their hearts. His poems became songs and became the best hymns among the people, because only Muhammad Yusuf said, "We will not give you to anyone, Uzbekistan" in the first frosty days of independence. When we read his poem "Xalq bo'l, elim", we feel the enthusiasm, gratitude and pride in the heart of the poet. The first verse of the poem calls for unity - to be a nation - in order to be worthy of the great ancestors of the past:

Qadim yurtga qaytsin qadim navolarim,

Qumlar bosib qurimasin daryolarim,

Alpomishga alla aytgan momolarim,

Ruhini shod etay desang, xalq bo'l, elim.

Meaning:

Let my ancient melodies return to the ancient land,
 Not let the rivers dry up because of the sand,
 My grandmothers, who said lullaby to Alpomish,
 If you want to make their soul happy, be a nation, my people.

In the second verse, the poet is proud of the glorious past of the Uzbek people:

Dunyoga boq, qaddi sendek kim bor yana,
 Dovrug'i ham dardi sendek kim bor yana,
 Xalq bo'lishga haddi sendek kim bor yana,
 Moziyni yod etay desang, xalq bo'l, elim

Meaning:

Look at the world, who else is like you,
 Who else is been pain and famous like you,
 Who else is like you,
 If you want to remember Mazi, be a nation, my people.

In the next paragraph, the same idea is reinforced by solid evidence:

Sen tebratgan beshigini Sohibqiron,
 Sening bolang yulduzlarga qo'ygan narvon,
 Bir mayizni qirqqa bo'lgan bir tanu – jon,
 Kunlaringga qaytay desang, xalq bo'l, elim.

Meaning:

Sahibkiran, the cradle you shook,
 The ladder your child put on the stars,
 Whose cut for forty of a single raisin - one body,
 If you don't want to go back to your black days, be a nation, my people.

In the fourth stanza, the poet writes about the joy of Uzbekistan's independence:

Daryo bo'lib jo'shgin endi zavqi ulug',
 Bayramingda sevinch ko'z yoshingga qulluq,
 Yurtim degan ja'sur Yurtboshingga qulluq,
 Unga qanot bo'lay desang, xalq bo'l, elim.

Meaning:

Now full of joy as river,

Serve your tears of joy on your holiday,
Serving the brave head of state called my country,
If you want to be a wing for him, be a nation, my people.

In the last verse, too, these feelings are written more vigorously, and call for solidarity, steadfastness:

Bo‘lar elning bolalari bir – birin der,
Bo‘lmas elning bolalari bir – birin yer,
Bir bo‘l endi, qadri baland qadringni ker,
Xalq bo‘l elim, xalq bo‘l elim, xalq bo‘l elim!

Meaning:

The children of the future will support each other,
Bad children eat each other
Be one now, enter your high esteem,
Be the people, be the people, be the people, be the people!

The poet's poem "Insha'Allah" is also inspired by independence, in which we see gratitude, full confidence in the bright future.

O‘zbekiston, bo‘yi basting ko‘rsat endi,
Pahlavonim, yetdi senga navbat endi,
Olam uzra xilpirasin abad endi –
Sohibqiron Temur tug‘i – yashil bayroq,
Inshaolloh!

Meaning:

Uzbekistan, show your body now,
My hero, it's your turn now,
Let the fly forever -
Flag of Sahibkiran Temur - green flag,
InshaAllah!

The next paragraph emphasizes that freedom and independence are great blessings, that they cannot be acquired on their own, and that it is the sacred duty of every child to preserve them.

Erk degani o‘zi kelib eshik qoqmas,
Jon chekmasang, osmonlardan omad yog‘mas.
Qatoringda botirlaring bo‘lsin og‘mas.
Gurkirasin Alpomishlar o‘tgan tuproq.

Inshaolloh!

Meaning:

Freedom does not come by itself,
If you do not try, good luck will not come from the heavens.
May you have heroes in your ranks.
Let live soil which Alpomish past soil.
InshaAllah!

The third point indicates that the past of our people is great and the future is great:

Qadim oltin beshik avlodi maskanisan,
Alisherlar, Ulug‘beklar vatanisan.
Yashnagani – o‘z asliga qaytganisan,
Turon yurtida yonsin qayta so‘ngan chiroq,
Inshaolloh!

Meaning:

You are the home of the ancient golden cradle,
Alishers', Ulugbeks' homeland.
Growing is a sign that you have returned to your origin,
Let there be light again in the land of Turan,
InshaAllah!

In the fourth paragraph, the thoughts and intentions about the unique mentality of our people and the perpetuation of its traditions are reflected:

Alla aytsang, ayvoningda uxlar quyosh,
Senga mudom imon yo‘ldosh, islom yo‘ldosh,
Bor bo‘lsin shu qirq o‘rim soch, o‘smali qosh,
Oq yaktaku, beqasam to‘n, shohi belbog‘,
Inshaolloh!

Meaning:

When you tell the lullaby, the sun sleeps on your porch,
You are always a companion of faith, a companion of Islam,
Let these forty curly hair, o'sma of eyebrows,
White yaktaku, beqasam ton, king belt,

InshaAllah!

The last line ends with a call to solidarity and confidence in the great creative power of our people.

Totuv yurtda yantoq o‘zin tog‘ aylagay,
 Bir – birin qo‘llagan el kam bo‘lmagay,
 Bolalari Turkistonni bog‘ aylagay,
 Abad yashar, xazon bilmas endi bu bog‘
 Inshaolloh!

Meaning:

In the land of peace yantoq will be a mountain,
 What a fine helping each other,
 Let the children make Turkestan a garden,
 Long live this garden
 InshaAllah!

Among the poems of the poet, which resounded with the glory of independence, it is impossible not to remember the poem "Uzbekmomo", because it reflects the peculiarities of the Uzbek people, their way of life, the cradle of great geniuses:

Farishtalar fayzi yog‘ar yuzlaringizdan,
 Arimasin quvonch endi, o‘zbek momo,
 Yursang oftob ergashadi izlaringizdan,
 Oftob bo‘lib nur soch endi, o‘zbek momo.

Meaning:

The grace of angels will shine on your faces,
 Don't lose joy now, Uzbek momo,
 As you walk, the sun follows in your footsteps,
 Shine like the sun, Uzbek momo.

The second paragraph points to the fact that we have achieved the independence that our ancestors dreamed of for centuries:

Keldi qaytib yot yurtlardan karvonlaring,
 Qo‘ng‘irog‘i ko‘nglingdagi armonlaring,
 O‘zingniki o‘zing yopgan shirmonlaring,
 Senga tegmas qirmoch endi, o‘zbek momo.

Meaning:

Caravans from other lands have returned,
 The call is your heart's desire,
 Yours, which is your own baked bread
 Now the worst part of the meal is not for you, Uzbek momo.

The following lines express the fact that our people have lived in the world of false ideas for more than seventy years and they have become a mirage. Now, at a time when our country has gained its freedom, it is necessary to fight hard for its future to be a great state.

Saroblarga sajda qildik yetmish yil biz,
 Yo'q vatanni vatan bildik yetmish yil biz,
 Chin vatanning poylariga cho'kaylik tiz,
 Sen yo'l boshla, yo'l och endi, o'zbek momo.

Meaning:

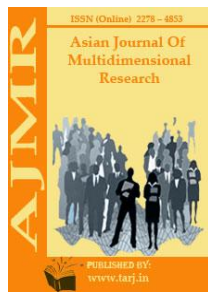
For seventy years, we have worshiped the mirage,
 No, we have known our homeland for seventy years,
 Let's kneel at the feet of the original homeland,
 You start the way, open the way now, Uzbek momo.

In short, in every poem of Muhammad Yusuf we see a song of thirst for life, deep thought, sincere feelings. Especially in his poems on the theme of the homeland, when the poet writes about the homeland, he does not simply describe it. Perhaps with a strong warmth, boundless love, and most importantly, he creates in his poems with a uniqueness that penetrates the heart of every reader. It should not be forgotten that the poetry of the poet is not just a set of beautiful words. While writing a poem on the theme of the homeland, he did not hide the experiences of his heart. Whether it was the glorious past of the country, whether it was the dark days, the virtues and shortcomings of the people, he wrote everything from the heart, felt a sense of pride in its positive features, and his heart was filled with anguish from the negative. All this feeling of heartbreak created the originality and impact of Muhammad Yusuf's works.

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METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL-ACTIVE AND PURPOSEFUL IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the substantive, organizational, and purposeful implementation of methodological innovations in primary education. Theoretical and practical aspects of primary education that meet the qualification requirements of the state educational standard and are necessary for systematic modernization are analyzed in detail.

KEYWORDS: Innovation, State Educational Standard (SES), Qualification Requirements, Primary, Education.

INTRODUCTION

In the new results planned for the subjects studied in primary education, the factor of «discovery» is more important than the factor of «knowledge». Studies show that a student's «higher education» is less effective than the concepts of «comprehension and understanding».

The effectiveness of the widespread use of methodological innovations in primary education, in particular, is directly related to the traditions and practices of creating new textbooks on the methods of basic subjects. New textbooks should not provide too much information, but should ensure that the student finds the information himself. In other words, it is important that the concept is «found» within the topic and «discovered» by the reader. There are the following factors that distinguish the level of innovation used in primary education from the level of innovation introduced:

- Time factor: to ensure that the student has an idea of the planned topic in a sufficiently short period of time, to learn to think about the topic;
- Factor of technical support: according to him, to reduce the participation of the teacher in the organization of the teaching process by 5-7% compared to conventional technologies;

- Assessment factor: in this case, the teacher evaluates children on the basis of their activity in the process of reflection, thinking skills in cognition.

According to the research, the main types of methodological innovations are as follows:

Changes in the content and logic. Innovations in this field include the reorganization of topics in a different way, «advanced learning», the expansion of teaching materials on a particular topic, the reduction of teaching materials on a specific topic, the development of new curricula, the development of new disciplines and curricula. Practical measures are taken, such as the use of updated manuals and the abandonment of certain topics without compromising the curriculum;

- Generalization and universalization of approaches that are an integral part of the implementation of primary education. This view of the essence of methodological innovations is mainly practical. Attention is paid to the fact that the concepts are accepted by the reader. Once the new concepts have been fully mastered, the exercises that involve these concepts will be a key part of this innovation. The teacher should develop a list of exercises that will be analyzed and adapted to the imagination of young students. The text of the exercise to be performed should be structured in such a way that it does not contain any words or concepts that are unfamiliar to younger students. In assessing student performance, the student's way of thinking, the scope of the analysis, and the way in which the exercises are performed should be fully taken into account.
- During the assignment to young students, the teacher consciously states the conditions of the exercises in a modified way. It is up to the student to determine what the condition of the given task is and what is required to be found. In the practice of experienced teachers, one piece of evidence is presented in different interpretations of the same exercise. It was noted that only students who tried to think logically, to analyze the essence of the exercises, clearly found the purpose of the teacher. Similar innovations were used by some teachers in the 1990s. In particular, each teacher gave an assignment and set an example, leaving it up to the students to find other ways to do this exercise. Improved versions of this method are still used successfully in pedagogical practice;
- The essence of the primary education and its simplification. In order to widely implement methodological innovations developed on the basis of the qualification requirements of the SES, the concept of «the essence of education» should be widely accepted by teachers.
- It is out of this need that this type of methodological innovation has been developed and recommended. This view of innovation is significant in that it fully corresponds to the content and essence of education, which forms the fundamental basis of the general secondary education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and reflects the essence of modern education. Also, in this form of methodological innovation, new requirements for the results of the subject are reflected.
- One of the key factors in innovation is the availability of updated requirements for the subject. That is, in addition to the knowledge and skills that are fundamental to traditional teaching methods, the student's «aspiration to understand the basics of the scientific knowledge that forms the basis of the world scientific environment, the ability to acquire new knowledge, is a characteristic feature of a particular subject.» . The universalization of approaches to the study of the essence of primary education (the transformation of a particular approach to a particular subject into a general approach, the approach to the

organization of the conceptual basis of the concept, the approach to the implementation of exercises).

- One of the most widely used methodological innovations in primary education is the innovation in the form of organizational activity. Innovations in the form of organizational activities are developed on the basis of the qualification requirements of the SES and the primary sources of methodological innovations. In the development of these innovations, the requirements for traditional education will be modernized on the basis of the requirements of the relevant documents. The reasons why methodological innovations are recommended in the form of individual innovations are that one of the teaching methods, styles, forms and technologies does not meet modern educational standards, and some do not meet the qualification requirements of the STS. Also, the fact that the primary sources of methodological innovations are mainly didactic innovations, and there are some problems in the introduction of didactic innovations in primary education, also contributed to the appeal to traditional methods of teaching. Thus, it can be said that the primary source of methodological innovations is didactic innovations, the part of which is applied to the educational system has not yet been applied to primary education methods, but they are fully designed methodological innovations.

Based on the above, the organizational activity of the system of methodological innovations can be justified by the importance of the type of innovation based on the following factors:

- Methodological innovations

- A factor that facilitates the introduction of didactic innovations in primary education. Without didactic innovations in primary education, as well as in other areas of the education system, DTS can not fully meet the qualification requirements and modern standards of national education.

Didactic traditions play an important role in designing a system of methodological innovations for primary education. This can be explained by the fact that there are different requirements for education. Among these requirements, the factors of «reading», «learning», «knowledge», «comprehension», «understanding» are gaining different importance at different levels of education. In particular, since the seventies of the last century, the factor of «knowledge» has become of primary importance. Therefore, DTS adopts didactic traditions for both qualification requirements and national education requirements and serves as one of the main sources in the development of a system of methodological innovations.

The innovation of organizational activity is of primary importance in the study of new concepts and problem-solving.

Therefore, methodological innovations should be considered as the most important factor in the introduction of didactic innovations in primary education.

In general, approaches to the application of methodological innovations in primary mathematics education should be made taking into account the following cases:

- Introduction of methodologically generalized organizational approaches to primary education;
- Introduction of targeted approaches to the methodical generalization of primary education;
- Introduction of methodologically generalized practical orientation to primary education;

- Introduction of methodologically generalized and progressive approaches to primary education;
- Introduction of methodologically generalized approaches to primary health care in primary education;
- Introduction of approaches to primary education from the point of view of methodologically generalized individuality;
- Introduction of methodologically generalized approach to primary education;
- Introduce an approach to primary education based on methodologically generalized humanistic principles;

If we look at these approaches separately, we can say that each approach takes into account the personality of the student, his interests, ability to a particular subject, the direction of his goals. The organizational approach is based on the child's ability to perform the tasks given by the teacher, the ability to understand the essence of the exercises. It is advisable to give interesting additional assignments based on the requirements of students in the targeted approach to the person.

The average student in the class is used as a benchmark for development. The main factor is to determine whether the criterion-based student will change the level of completion of tasks, the scope of analysis and the speed of problem solving. In the approach to health care, the basic requirements of the teacher, such as assignments, texts, concepts, exercises, perception of the world, are intricately complicated on a «lesson-by-lesson» basis. In this case, the important rule is not to overburden the student, not to feel overwhelmed by science. The approach from the point of view of individuality is based on the in-depth study of the subject of each student.

To implement didactic innovations (didactic technology, didactic methods) in primary education:

- Development of technology for developing critical thinking skills through writing and reading;
- Application of the technology of invention-oriented exercises in primary education;
- Implementation of research-oriented methods in primary education;
- Organization of lessons based on the principle of finding and solving problems;
- The use of methods and techniques, such as the introduction of a method of interaction between the student and the teacher, the student and the student, gives the expected effect.

The research-oriented approach encourages the reader to search and find meaning in words.

Problems are created artificially by the teacher. Writing in the form of text is assigned. Then it is put up for discussion by students. At the same time, the teacher focuses on the children's activities and ideas during the discussion.

The method of communication is applied to all of the above methods and is an important basis for the implementation of didactic innovations (didactic technology, didactic methods) in primary education.

In order to increase the effectiveness of primary education, it is necessary to implement not only didactic innovations, but also innovations that are relevant to SES and have not yet been used in

education. The use of new teaching aids in modern education, the emphasis on the importance of information technology, and the use of technical equipment have led to a decrease in the level of live communication between teachers and students. Recommended research technologies and innovations are important to ensure that the teacher and the student stand out as individuals.

In addition to the above-mentioned innovations, the introduction of new concepts (understanding of the essence) and the systematic activity of the exercise and the use of person-centered methods give the expected results.

An analysis of the main objectives of the SES qualification requirements and the main requirements for the education system leads to the conclusion that the above-mentioned innovative approaches (organizational activity, systematic activity, individual orientation, developmental, humane, healthy) makes. It is necessary to analyze and evaluate the results of the links in the subjects taught in primary education and to recommend updated forms and methods of teaching in accordance with the requirements of the STS and the Model Program of Primary Education. The emphasis in this work is on modern forms of traditional forms of teaching, such as research, design, conversation, problem-based learning, invention and discovery, reasoning, debate, group competitions, pair work, and excursion lessons.

The main issues and objectives of teaching, as well as the application of didactic innovations in the design and development of methodological innovations to ensure high results in modern education through the targeted use of methodological innovations in primary education. The logical sequence of the components of methodological innovations used in primary education is focused on the main goal of education, which in itself is reflected in the expansion of the scope of thinking, the formation of the quality of thinking. In the sections on the goals of innovation, this factor is interpreted as «the development and understanding of the world through the assimilation of students' learning information.»

Methodological innovations introduced in the national education to achieve the main goal of primary education include:

- The organization of educational activities in primary education on the basis of modern requirements;
- Organization of research activities in primary education;
- Organization of design activities in primary education;
- Achieve students to solve logical problems and implement logical actions in a systematic way;
- Formation and systematic development of a modern approach to general concepts in primary education;
- Formation and systematic improvement of general approaches to the implementation of exercises in primary education;
- Improving the method of groups and pairs in the teaching of primary education and the development of this method on the basis of the qualification requirements of SES;
- The use of materials in the field of local lore in primary education;
- Creation of optimal conditions for practical training and laboratory work of young students in primary education;

- Organization of excursion classes in primary school;
- Develop a system of exercises for primary school students, including knowledge tests, practical topics and living conditions;
- To arouse the interest of primary school students in learning the basic subjects taught;
- Creation of an educational environment during the teaching of various subjects in primary school. The methodological innovations introduced in the solution of the main issues of education on the basis of the SES qualification requirements include:
- Methodological improvement of speech in children;
- Methodological formation and systematic improvement of logical thinking;
- Methodological improvement of algorithmic thinking;
- Formation and improvement of the quality of imagination and animation.

In short, the idea of designing and implementing methodological innovations for primary education radically updates the system of teaching in primary school. All types of innovations recommended for use in education, identify the strengths and weaknesses of the components that make up these types, and areas of application. It also includes recommendations developed for each method, style, technology, form, and form of lesson organization.

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DIFFERENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING NEW VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM AMONG UZBEK STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article might likely be considered as a short analysis and observation into classroom where mostly Uzbek ELLs are being instructed in terms of vocabulary acquisition and their learning style, preferences, weaknesses and strength with the help of local teachers' perceptions as well as some research instrument used during a case study. The findings show commonly-noted different methods of acquiring new vocabulary in target language among the most of the ELLs participated in the case study.

KEYWORDS: *ELL (English Language Learner), Research Instruments, Written Description, Learning Preferences, Quizlet.*

INTRODUCTION

There have been myriad studies on the different methods of acquiring vocabulary; even now many researchers have yet not stopped looking into this issue. However, the most essential concept is that people might receive methods differently, someone learns easily by reading contexts, while others prefer to be taught with games that serve to remember new vocabulary effortlessly. This article decides to focus on the methods of teachers implemented while instructing ELLs to vocabulary acquisition, and which topics are commonly estimated difficult to learn. In light of my theory, two experienced language teachers who one of them works in a public school and the other is at a private one have been chosen as objects of the case study to analyze what methods are being perceived more efficient in language classroom. Conversely, it is vital to advantage some activities to teach vocabulary which means that learners cannot memorize the given new words by translating without any activity. As different activities put memories related to the vocabulary on the mind of language learners.

According to Markanastasakis (2019), students in higher education must train with attaining academic vocabulary which is necessary for skillfully interacting with the members of academic community. She adds that gaining vocabulary is convinced vital, despite the process consume the

most energy and much time to do. She also said the game Vocabulary Kingdom which features blended learning with activities happening in the classroom context and online was created for EAP with the theories in mind.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Okyar and Cakir (2019) suggest a frequent quote by Wilkin (1972) emphasizes the great importance of lexical knowledge in language: “Without grammar very little can be taken, without vocabulary nothing can be carried”. The critical role of vocabulary knowledge for efficient advantage of four language skills is clearly demonstrated by this quotation. As “words are the basic structure blocks of language” (Read, 2000), vocabulary knowledge appears to have the greatest significance for successful interaction (Sedita, 2005), effective use of language has a direct correlation with the word knowledge, which incorporates accurate pronunciation and producing of the words.

Myriad valuable suggestions regarding the efficient advantage of vocabulary learning and teaching have been made in order to carefully the key importance in language learning. As the favor for the former, Nagy (2005) describes the elements of successful vocabulary acquire as “Extensive exposure to rich language, both oral and written; and building generative word knowledge” (p.28). Moreover, the importance of meaning context for better vocabulary learning has been pointed out by many researchers, as learners can make meaningful associations by meeting words in appropriate contexts (Stahl, 2005). Harmer (2007) find introducing novel words through different contexts the most appropriate that can make a favor to learners understanding the ways words are used.

According to Andarab (2019), the problem in learning vocabulary is connected between new components and in essences cognitive content. This relation causes a challenge in acquiring vocabulary. Various categories of association have been informed to aid simplifying vocabulary improvement. Reducing vocabulary entitles is a sort of organization that is concerned in order to be more productive in search. Andarab (2019) also mentions that Quizlet is convinced an excellent teacher-/student-friendly online vocabulary management system with an application and a website among various and dominant applications that are advantaged in teaching vocabulary, catering users for seven different powerful vocabulary learning tools in order to create various vocabulary activities. Quizlet is found helpful to track their vocabulary learning by students; with there are different options to revise the learned vocabulary items.

CASE STUDY

As have been mentioned, to achieve consensus among those which were mentioned about effective ways of acquiring new vocabulary, we agreed to conduct a case study where two local teachers' instructions are observed. After the profile of them, some instruments are likely to be implemented to reach our target research destination.

Teachers' Profile

The first subject under investigation is a 32-year-old woman who is a private school teacher. She teaches English at school and goes abroad every two years to exchange experience. The subject's name is Elsa (the name has been changed to keep her privacy) and she can speak 3 languages: Uzbek, Russian and English fluently and know somehow Arabian and French. She studied teaching English at university in order to be a teacher. Now she works as a teacher in a private school and teaches different age groups. In this study, she explains what her students find

difficult while learning new vocabulary and shares some methods that help her to develop learners' vocabulary.

My next subject that will be scrutiny is a 28-year-old female, a teacher of a public school. She also teaches English Language to her students at school. The subject's name is Glena (the name has been changed) and knows Uzbek and English quite well. Glena also studied at university as Elsa who is my first subject. She also emphasizes some vocabulary learning styles and the challenges the learners faced while acquiring vocabulary.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this section, we decided to gain data about the subjects' methods of teaching vocabulary, some difficulties they might meet when they learn new vocabulary. There are three approaches involved in the data collection.

Firstly, I would like to interview two teachers one from a private school and one from a public one in order to be familiar with the procedures they use to improve students' vocabulary skills. It can be seen from the answers they gave that their methods are not similar to each other, as a result of the educational system of the school they work.

Secondly, I would like to ask the teachers to write a description of the most efficient activity they used to improve their students' vocabulary in order to be aware of the activities. In Appendix II, they described two activities that are varied to each other. Elsa mentioned a classroom activity she found most effective, as opposed to Glena who try to teach vocabulary with different Media and gadgets. Despite they advantaged from various activities to teach vocabulary, both teachers' students acquired vocabulary effectively.

Ultimately, I would like to research some people of different ages to know which way they can learn more vocabulary a day. As it is seen in Appendix III, there are four age groups and manners they used. It is clear from the chart children can acquire more vocabulary by learning with pictures rather than the other ways, whereas learning by wordlists and exercises are found effortless and efficient by 15-year old pupils. Consequently, we can see the age effect on learning vocabulary of the target language.

Data Collection

The data collection started by giving a list of questions to the teachers for the subject as *the first Part of the Research*: These questions include the methods they advantage while teaching vocabulary, the way their learners find easy to attain new words and some challenges related to topics they faced.

The script is given in Appendix I to prove teachers profile.

From the overall perspective, it can be noticed that the teacher called Elsa uses both outdoor and indoor activities while teaching vocabulary, but it relies on the weather condition. She uses an activity related to reading and arts to teach her learners more than other activities. By contrast, Glena always tries to advantage classroom activities which are suitable for any type of the weather. For instance, her students do some quizzes, play games instead of reading texts or doing particular exercises containing that new vocabulary.

Moreover, they mentioned how their students acquire new vocabulary easily by translations or definitions. Both teachers pointed out that pupils prefer either translation or definition when they are different ages. For instance, children can learn effortlessly by interpreting the vocabulary,

as they have a little source of vocabulary and this way might be seemed simple to acquire, as opposed to teenagers who adore definitions instead of translations to learn. Because they know much more words and synonyms of the given new words, therefore they find it easy to learn.

Following this, they added that some of topics are difficult to learn for their students, despite they can acquire new vocabulary easily. For instance, Elsa's students find scientific words or the words related to food to learn. As such topic vocabulary has unfamiliar pronunciation and difficult structure to not remember anytime. Glenna said that her students often forget the words related to green nature: plants or flowers' names and she described situation proved her words.

The Second Observation involved writing a description for the most effective activity that helped them to teach vocabulary to the students. In Appendix II, we can see two activities that were explained by Elsa and Glenna.

It is evident that they write two activities that are not similar to each other. The classroom activity is described by teacher Elsa and this activity especially contains grouping. Indeed, it does not need any extra items to do, some cards with pens and boards are enough for the activity. By contrast, Glenna uses media activities that is the most efficient to teach her pupils. This is a modern way of teaching vocabulary that is done with some gadgets. The learners who participated in these activities also find them effective and beneficial to improve some skills.

The Third Observation revealed how many words people of different ages can learn in a day. It can be seen that there are four age groups and three different ways of learning vocabulary.

It is evident from the bar chart is that both people's age and the methods influence the number of words they learn daily. For example, 6-year-old people can learn much more vocabulary by learning with pictures, as opposed to 15-year-olds who acquire new vocabulary by making wordlists and doing some exercises. It is also shown that 20 years old adults might learn vocabulary fewer than other people as a result of critical period hypothesis.

CONCLUSION

Having observed learners' or teachers' vocabulary learning and acquisition process, it can be concluded that there is no unique method which is suitable for every learner in every context. There are many factors influencing on learner's acquisition including age, identity, background knowledge of the topic, personality, learning preferences and so on. The most important feature to consider is the results of needs analysis. If an EFL teacher focuses mainly on learner characteristics and needs while selecting and developing materials or preparing activities for the classes, vocabulary learning will become fun and effective procedure.

Further Implications

Every case study project is a unique and vitally important for the development of the research area. Some useful methods and teachers' attitudes towards them have been investigated in this research. Hopefully, further researches in this area will discuss other effective methods which we could not cope with.

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ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF TILLAGE IN GRAIN-STEAM-ARABLE CROP ROTATIONS ON RAINFED LANDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The use of an optimal system of basic and pre-sowing soil cultivation is the most important and decisive agrotechnical measure for obtaining stable and high yields of grain and other products in rainfed agriculture. The use of a minimal and resource-saving technology of soil cultivation is achieved by improving its properties, rainfed areas are used especially effectively, the yield and quality of grain are increased. In this regard, through the effective use of soil moisture, preservation of soil fertility and increasing the yield of grain crops.

KEYWORDS: Rainfed Agriculture, Soils, Crop Rotation, Resource-Saving Technology, Tillage, Zero Tillage, Flat Cutter, Soil Density, Clean Fallow, Atmospheric Precipitation, Productive Stems, The Number Of Weeds, The Amount Of Grain, Yield, Economic Efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

To date, the world practice of agriculture has shown that due to the protection of soils, the widespread introduction of new resource-saving, preserving soil fertility, innovative technologies, improving the agrobiological properties of lands, growing high and high-quality crop yields, saving water, fertilizers, fuel and lubricants and other sources reduction of the cost of grown products. According to FAO, in order to provide the population with foodstuffs in the world on more than 185 million hectares of land, soil protection technologies are being introduced, including 19.3 million in the United States, 17.4 million in Brazil, 14.8 million in

India, and China 12,3 million, Mexico 10 million, Australia 3.5 million, Pakistan on 3.7 million hectares.

In the world for the effective use and preservation of soil fertility when growing wheat, various methods of its processing are being developed. As a result of the application of the minimum resource-saving, No-till soil cultivation technology is achieved by improving its properties, rainfed areas are used especially effectively, the yield and grain quality are increased. In this regard, through the effective use of soil moisture, preserving soil fertility and increasing the yield of grain crops through the use of improved resource-saving highly efficient soil cultivation technologies is one of the urgent tasks.

In the Republic, large-scale measures are being taken to further develop agriculture, to provide the population with food and other agricultural products as fully as possible, and to provide industry with raw materials. At the same time, scientific research to improve the agrobiological state of rainfed grain lands, the development of scientific foundations of modern resource-saving technologies and their implementation is of great importance.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. Studies of the effectiveness of the influence of various methods and different depths of processing of rainfed gray soils in Uzbekistan were carried out by the former Uzbek Research Institute of Rainfed Agriculture. Large-scale studies on the effect of minimal tillage on yield, as well as agrochemical and agrophysical properties of typical rainfed sierozem soils were carried out in the republic by V.I. Korobov, G.A. Lavronov, S. Mamaniyozov, A. Ravshanov, O. Yusupov, abroad T.S. Maltsev, N.M. Tulaykov, H. Bennett, H.P. Allen, A.I. Baraev, F.T. Morgun, A. Ivanov, B. Petrov, H. Makhsudov, abroad G. Konke, M. Suleimenov.

Over the past 30-40 years, no scientific research has been carried out on the year-round effective use of rainfed lands, on direct sowing without processing "O technology" (no till) and minimum tillage of cereals, oilseeds, legumes and other crops, as well as on the development and improving the technology of their cultivation.

The aim of the research is to study, in the system of grain-steam alternation of crops, by comparative application of the most advanced resource-saving soil cultivation technology "O technology" (no till) with traditional technologies, as well as their influence on moisture, temperature, density of plants, their development, yield and the quality of wheat grain.

MAIN PART: To analyze the weather, soil conditions of the rainfed hilly zone of the republic, the degree of distribution of atmospheric precipitation throughout the year, the snow cover and the duration of its preservation;

to reveal the effect of minimal tillage with various plows, disc harrows and the use of "O technology" (no till) without basic treatment with direct sowing of winter and spring wheat seeds into the soil by the Turkish AGROLEAD seeder on germination, growth, development and number of plants also the duration of the growing season;

To determine the influence of various pre-sowing treatment and "O technology" (no till) on the basic agrophysical properties of the soil, as well as on moisture, temperature and the amount of weeds;

To study the influence of various methods of soil cultivation on the horse system, vegetative mass and yield, which determine the main biometric indicators of plants?

Determine the effect of the use of minimum tillage with various plows, disc harrows and "O technology" (no till) on germination, growth-development, plant density, duration of the growing season and plant productivity and assess the economic efficiency.

RESEARCH METHODS

In scientific research, laboratory, field and industrial experiments were carried out according to methodological manuals such as "Methodology of field experiments", biometric measurements, phenological observations, various analyzes "Methodology of State variety testing of agricultural crops", "Methods of agrochemical, agrophysical and microbiological research in field cotton irrigated areas ", " The main provisions for determining the economic efficiency of the use of research results in agriculture, new technology and inventions, rationalization proposals. "The costs associated with growing the crop, the net profit and other economic indicators were carried out according to the average prices of 2015-2017 by the methods of V.N. Polojiy and the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics at the Tashkent State Agrarian University, mathematical and statistical analysis of the results of experiments according to method B.A.Dospekhova.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows: for the first time it was established that in the conditions of a rainfed hilly zone, using minimal soil cultivation with various plows, disc harrows, as well as "O technology" (no till) without main cultivation by direct sowing of seeds into the soil, it is possible to grow the most efficient cropwinter and spring wheat;

Revealed the influence of "O technology" (no till) tillage on seed germination, plant density, duration of the growing season, on biometric parameters of plants, yield, quality, as well as on economically valuable traits of wheat seeds;

The influence of "O technology" (no till) at direct sowing of wheat seeds by the Turkish seeder "AGROLEAD" on agrophysical properties, moisture, temperature regime of the soil, on the amount of weeds was established; It was also found that in a rainfed hilly zone, in cases of insufficient autumn soil accumulation of moisture, without unnecessary costs, the cultivation of spring wheat is an effective technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Experience has shown to what extent the results of phenological observations, counts, depth of tillage and sowing methods, to what extent had an effective impact on phenological indicators, growth and development of wheat.

When using "O technology" (no till), it is observed that, in comparison with all other options, the number of tillering is 0.2-0.5 pcs., The height of the stem is 7-9 cm, the leaf surface is 0,3-0,5 cm² was higher, and plant development accelerated 4-5 days earlier. Whereas with the traditional method on the control variant, it is noted that in the initial phases of growth, the plants lagged behind in development, and in the phase of booting, their growth and development accelerated. On the options for sowing seeds with a minimum (8-10 cm) treatment in the germination phase, no large difference was observed, in the tillering phase, a lag was observed to a noticeable degree (3-5 cm), and on the "O technology" option, the opposite picture was observed, that is, an increase by 3-6 cm.

It was found that with direct sowing without basic tillage and the use of "O technology" (no till), in comparison with plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm in the control variant, in the phases of plant

growth and development, due to the effective use of atmospheric precipitation, the creation of soil moisture reserves, optimization of agrophysical properties, the grain ripens 5-7 days earlier (Fig-1).

This can be explained by the creation of favorable conditions for the accumulation of grain, before the onset of the harmful winds occurring in rainfed areas in the phase of tillering-waxy ripeness of wheat grain. This situation is also noted after the busy fallow (chickpea) in the second year of sowing wheat. However, in all variants after clean fallow, growth and development rates were relatively low compared to sowing 1-year wheat.

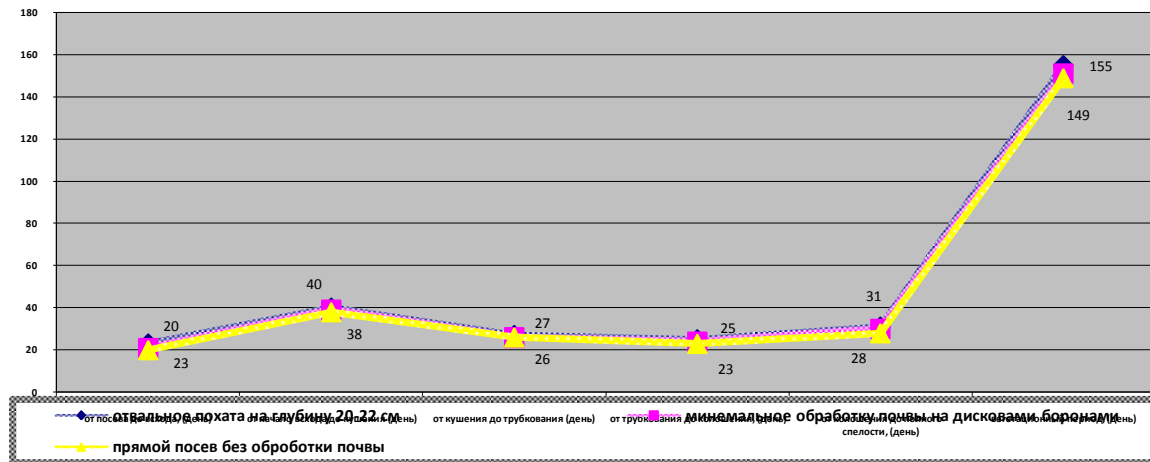


Fig 1 Influence of different methods and depth of soil cultivation on the growth and development phases of 1 year wheat sown after clean fallow in dry conditions.

It was found that the largest number of weeds falls on the stage of tillering of wheat and per 1m² ranged from 31 to 72 pieces.

The smallest number of weeds was observed in the germination phase of wheat seeds or 18 seeds per 1m² of area. When using the methods of minimum tillage, the largest number of them amounted to 42-59 pieces, and on the option of using "O technology" (no till) without basic tillage, 49-65 pieces were noted. It should be noted that in all variants in the tillering phase, the number of weeds reaches the maximum values and their number, depending on the processing method and the sowing method, ranges from 65 to 72 pieces. As a result, in the tillering phase, the smallest amount of 31-43 pieces was observed in the control variant, the highest 71-72 pieces were observed in the case of using "O technology" (no till). In the phase of full ripening, the use of the herbicide Typhoon 20 g/ha against weeds sharply reduced the number of weeds, and only 2-5 of them were recorded by the surveys.

It was found that when plowing with a seam turnover to a depth of 20-22 cm, in comparison with the minimum tillage and the method of direct sowing of seeds without tillage, the number of weeds decreased by 24-42, respectively.

The importance of rainfed, pure steam in the accumulation of atmospheric precipitation in the soil for an unsecured flat and semi-secure hilly zone is given, their importance during the growing season in providing moisture for winter cereal crops, in reducing weeds and saving costs is noted.

From the above data, it can be seen that wheat sown within 2 years after clean fallow with plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm with a seam turnover, in a 0-20 cm layer in the soil, if in the tillering-booting phase it accumulates 8.7% or 212,2 m³ / ha moisture, by the ripening phase this indicator was 5.8% and 141.5 m³ / ha, then, with direct sowing without the use of soil cultivation, this indicator in the tillering-booting phase was 325 m³ / ha, and in ripening 200 m³ / ha (Fig. 2).

Also, if in the 60-120 cm layer during plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm with seam turnover in the tillering-booting phase of wheat accumulates 1300 m³ / ha, and in the ripening phase 620 m³ / ha moisture, then it was established that with direct sowing without treatment soil, this indicator was respectively 1900 and 200 m³ / ha, or by 180-600 m³ / ha more moisture reserves were accumulated. The bulk of the soil is important for the growth and development of plants and, depending on the density of the soil, the development of the root system of plants, the assimilation of moisture and nutrients occurs in different ways. The volumetric weight of the soil, depending on the depth of cultivation and the type of crop of the predecessor, varied in different ways.

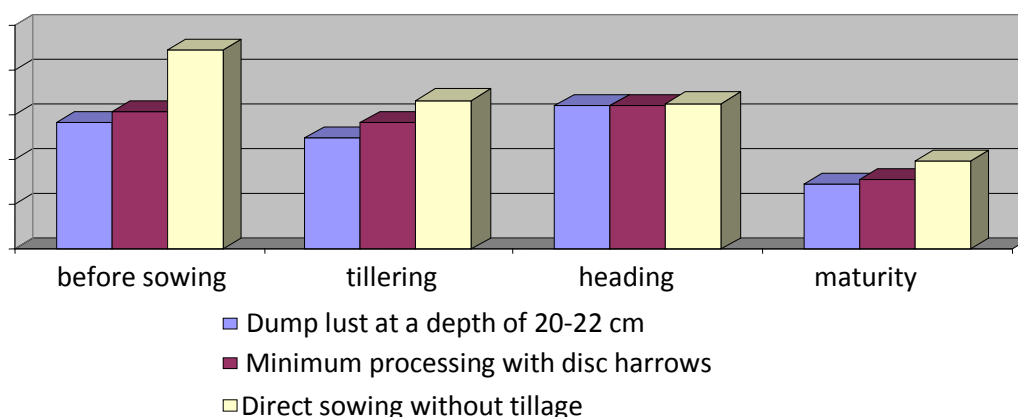


Fig. 2 Influence of different methods and depth of soil cultivation on the moisture regime, in 0-20 cm layer (2003-2005, after the predecessor of pure steam, 2-year-old cereals)

If after clean fallow, plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm with a seam turnover and sowing wheat for 1 year at the beginning of the growing season, the soil density in 0-5, 5-10, 10-20 and 20-30 cm layers was 1, 18-1.28 g / cm³, then with minimal processing with a flat cutter and disking, its volumetric weight in these layers was 1.12-1.31 g / cm³.

It was found that the best indicators of volumetric weight were noted without tillage during direct sowing with a grain seeder SZS-2.1 or grain seeder AGROLEAD was 1.21 VA 1.28 g / cm³.

On dry land, the yield of winter cereal crops in the system of grain-steam crop rotation in many respects varies depending on the type of crop of the predecessor, as well as on the method and depth of the main tillage.

The results of the analysis of biometric data showed that on the options for sowing wheat of the 1st and 2nd years after clean fallow, the height of the stalks with "O technology" (no

till) compared with the control was 7.2 cm higher, and with minimal processing 2.2 cm less. After clean fallow, when sowing wheat in 2 years, these indicators decreased and, respectively, amounted to 2.1 and 5.1 cm.

It was found that the total number of stems, including productive stems, the amount of grain in one ear and other indicators were lower in the control variant by 5-6 pieces than in the application of "O technology" (no till). One of the main reasons for the strong (19-23 plants) sparseness of the number of plants can be explained by plowing with a plow to a depth of 20-22 cm, in comparison with "O technology" (no till).

The highest yield of 13.5-17.7 centners per hectare was obtained using the "O technology" (no till). Option without basic tillage.

TABLE 1 INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TILLAGE METHODS AND APPLICATION OF "O TECHNOLOGY" (NO TILL) ON BIOMETRIC INDICATORS AND WHEAT YIELD

№	Variants	stem height, cm	Number of stems, 1m ² , pieces		pike length, cm	number of grains in a pike pieces	the number of furrows	grain weight in one pike, g
			Total amount	Number of productive stems				
After clean steam 1-year cereals								
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	91,3	226	105	6,8	24	21	0,78
2.	Minimum tillage 8-10 cm with heavy disc ram	89,1	129	92	6,5	21	18	0,75
3.	Direct sowing with Turkish grain seeder AGROLEAD, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	98,5	280	132	7,3	27	23	0,81
After pure steam 2-year cereals								
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	88,1	217	87	6,9	21	18	0,71
2.	Minimum tillage 8-10 cm with heavy disc ram	83,0	184	100	7,5	18	15	0,70
3.	Direct sowing with Turkish grain seeder AGROLEAD, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	90,2	239	143	7,8	23	20	0,75
After busy steam 1-year cereals								
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	87,5	218	91	7,1	21	18	0,75

2.	Minimum tillage 8-10 cm with heavy disc ram	82,7	188	93	6,6	19	16	0,72
3.	Direct sowing with Turkish grain seeder AGROLEAD, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	89,3	229	139	7,3	23	19	0,77

During the years of the experiment, it was found that the yield of winter wheat in the variants of clean fallow in repetitions, depending on the method, depth of plowing and the sowing unit, was 4.3-17.0 centners, and in the variant of 2 years of wheat cultivation after clean fallow it slightly decreased up to 4.2-14.3 centners.

TABLE 2 INFLUENCE OF THE PREDECESSOR CULTURE, VARIOUS METHODS OF SOIL CULTIVATION AND SOWING ON WHEAT YIELD IN THE FIRST ROTATION OF GRAIN-STEAM CROP ROTATION

№	Variants	Yield by years, ts/ha.				Extra harvest	
		2013	2014	2015	Average for 3 years, ts / ha	± ts / ha	%
After pure steam 2-year cereals							
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	14,3	7,9	7,0	9,7	-	100
2.	Minimum tillage fordisc ram	14,0	5,6	8,2	9,3	-0,4	96
3.	Direct sowing, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	15,7	8,2	10,7	10,5	+0,8	108
After clean steam 1-year cereals							
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	17,0	6,3	8,5	10,5	-	100
2.	Minimum tillage fordisc ram	16,2	4,3	8,4	9,7	-0,8	92
3.	Direct sowing, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	17,7	6,7	8,6	10,9	0,4	101
After a busy steam (Chickpea)							
1.	Autumn plowing with a plow with a seam turnover of 20-22 cm-St	12,4	8,0	6,4	8,9	-	100
2.	Minimum tillage fordisc ram	10	6,2	4,2	7,1	-1,8	81
3.	Direct sowing, without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till)	13,5	9,7	5,8	9,7	+0,8	110
	HCP ₀₅ -	0,17	0,12	0,04			
	M,%	4,8	4,5	4,5			

Despite the fact that during the processing with a flat cutter and disking in the initial phases, positive indicators of the number of plants are observed, however, it has been established that

due to the deterioration of physical properties, moisture and suboptimal soil temperature, growth, development and yield decreases.

The additional grain yield in these variants in comparison with the control was 0.7-0.9 centners or 101-110 percent. At the same time, it was found that on the option of pure steam after 2-year minimum processing by 8-10 cm and subsequent sowing of grain NWT-3.6, the yield of winter wheat was less compared to the control on 0.4-2.5 and relative to "O technology" (no till) by 1.2-3.2 centners per hectare, and therefore this method is not recommended for use.

According to the results of many years of research, it has been proven once again that pure steam is the main source of the accumulation of optimal moisture and nutrients in rainfed areas for good growth and development of plants, and for rainfed the grain-steam system of crop rotation is fully recommended for implementation.

It was found that in the system of grain-fallow and grain-occupied fallow (chickpea) of crop rotations, the total production costs reached the highest indicators on the option of plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm and for an area of 100 gektars amounted to 10931.6 thousand soums, and under the system grain-occupied fallow (chickpea) crop rotations but without tillage by direct sowing of grain with the Turkish AGROLEAD seeder amounted to the lowest indicator of 7679.5 thousand soums.

According to our research, the net profit received from an area of 100 hectares with various predecessors of crop rotation, depending on the method and depth of tillage, ranged from 2992.2 to 3095.5 thousand soums. Depending on the processing method and the type of crop of the predecessor, the cost of growing one ton of wheat, on the option of plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm, was 157.7-186.2 thousand soums, and with direct sowing with the Turkish grain seeder AGROLEAD it was slightly lower and amounted to 111.2-109.7 thousand soums.

The study of the economic efficiency of various methods and depth of processing of rainfed typical gray soils of the hilly zone showed:

It was found that while processing 100 hectares of conditional area with a plow to a depth of 20-22 cm, only 143.9 tons of grain were obtained, then the largest crop of 176.0 tons was obtained with direct sowing by the Turkish AGROLEAD seeder from the same area but after clean steam at growing the 1st year of wheat;

It is important to note that on the option of plowing to a depth of 20-22 cm, the rise for grain cultivation was higher, compared with the minimum tillage with half-cutters, by 23%, and in comparison with the option without processing by direct sowing of wheat with the Turkish AGROLEAD seeder by 30%. At the same time, net profit of 2992.2-3095.5 thousand soums from 100 hectares of area was obtained only on the option of direct sowing of wheat by the Turkish AGROLEAD seeder.

The conducted research has created scientific and practical foundations for widespread introduction in the rainfed zone of a new method without tillage, and the technology of growing grain harvest has been improved by introducing "O technology" (no till).

When growing cereal crops, the use of direct sowing of grain without basic tillage according to "O technology" (no till) saves 40% of labor, 60% of the cost of equipment, 75% of fuels and lubricants.

It has been established by many years of research that on rainfed lands in the system of grain-steam crop rotation, the yield of winter wheat changes, depending on the type of crop of the predecessor, the method and depth of soil cultivation, this made it possible to draw the following conclusions.

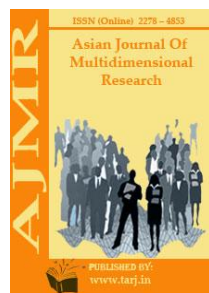
CONCLUSIONS

1. It is noted that as a result of the application of "O technology" (no till), in comparison with the traditional technology, the plant heights were higher by 8-14 cm, the degree of tillering by 1.5-2%, the number of leaves by 2-3 pieces, leaf surface area by 0.3-0.5 cm², while the number of productive stems increased by 13-27 pieces per m², spike length by 0.5-0.8 cm, the amount of grain in an ear by 6-8 pieces.
2. On the options of pure steam, depending on the period, method and depth of cultivation, seeder and weather conditions of the year, the wheat yield was 4.3-16.7 centners from a gaktar, and after pure steam, a regular decrease was observed in the options of the 2nd year of wheat cultivation. yield by 10-15%, the highest yield of 13.5-17.7 c / ha was obtained when using "O technology" (no till) by the AGROLEAD seeder.
3. In a rainfed hilly area when growing wheat, the use of "O technology" (no till) has been established that the use of a heavy disc baron, in comparison with flat cutters and various plows, saves labor, fuels and lubricants, technical means and its production costs up to 30-40 %, and due to the implementation of sowing work in a short time, the net profit from each hectare amounted to 2992.2-3095.5 thousand soums, this made it possible to obtain high indicators of economic efficiency.

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FARHOD IS A SYMBOL OF FIGURATIVE LOVE

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ABSTRACT

Alisher Navoi in his work "Mahbub ul-qulub" interprets love in three ways. It is easy to see from the art and content of the epic "Layli and Majnun" that this work is dedicated to the description and interpretation of figurative love. Navoi scholars have interpreted this work in a narrow sense, that is, in connection with common love, based more on its appearance. The article mentions some shortcomings in Navoi studies in explaining the types of love based on Navoi's definition of love, and argues that the work should pay attention to the mystical meaning and aspects of love.

KEYWORDS: *Epic, Metaphorical, Figurative Love, Love Of Character.*

INTRODUCTION

"Farhod and Shirin" is a lyrical-epic work, which occupies a worthy place among the epics in the series "Khamsa". Earlier, Nizami Ganjavi's "Khisrav and Shirin" and Khisrav Dehlavi's "Shirin and Khisrav" and Arif Ardabili's "Farhodnoma" and Ashraf's "Khusrav and Shirin" were on the same topic. Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin" is characterized by taking this traditional theme to a new level. Initially, a number of Navoi scholars did a great deal of work to study the gradual development of this subject in the form of Farhod's story, the ideological and thematic changes.

The epic "Farhod and Shirin" begins with the grief of the hagan, who lived as a ruler with all his dreams, thinking that he would have a "successor" to the throne and the world of wealth. On the other hand, such an image is also found in the epics of the traditional folklore series "Alpomish", "Kuntugmish" and "Gorogly": childlessness is considered a tragedy, and its birth after a certain period makes a big turn in the life of the khanate. While infertility is a sign of an abnormal situation in the country, the birth of a child is seen as a prelude to certain change and revival. In the epic "Farhod and Shirin", Hakan asks God for a child, a pearl in his own language. However, Haqqan is unable to realize that the "kilki destiny" intends to do something else through this. Often, the human eye sees the outward layer of life, but is unable to look inside it.

According to Alisher Navoi's interpretation, the diamond may look red to the naked eye, but in reality it is a burning coal. By this analogy, when Navoi asked for a successor to the throne, his destiny gave him Farhod - a great pain. However, Hakan is very happy with this "painful" visit. Because he was not in pain, in fact, in pain. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the poet likens this pain to a burning dumb. Although he raises his head to the sky because he owns Lal, he does not know that pain and sorrow are hidden in his depths.

If we say that only his father was waiting for Farhod's visit, the original purpose of the work is not understood. For a long time in the khanate, Farhod actually needed a visit of pain. The delay and prolongation of this visit will cause unrest in the kingdom. The result of this need was the birth of Farhod. It is explained that this legendary hero Farhod has a special and worthy place in the literature of the East: "The emergence of the tradition of" Khamsa "in medieval Eastern literature determined the future of the image of Farhod and made him one of the eternal heroes. Creative and fighting heroes were often compared to Farhod in the play, and they were wished to be as strong and energetic as Farhod".

It should not be forgotten that Navoi, unlike Nizami, Dehlavi and other writers, did not limit himself to the description of love, but also paid enough attention to pain in the image of the epic. It is true that Navoi's unparalleled and unique art is also related to the same issue. The reason why we cannot enter the mysterious and strange world of Navoi's work is that the layer of meaning expressed in the artistic images he created seems alien to us, the pain, feelings and experiences of the heroes seem far away to our psyche. It is therefore content with the apparent meaning of such cases, and its inner layer is overlooked. Alisher Navoi's words help to prove our point: Before touching on the epic Sab'ai Sayyar, let us dwell on the history of the work and his creative research, highlighting some of the shortcomings and shortcomings of Nizami Ganjavi and Khusrav Dehlavi. Considers himself obligated. In this regard, he compares his predecessors to a skilled master, himself to a disciple. Although Nizami and Dehlavi were masters of words, they adorned the legends with a thousand different ornaments, but did not pay enough attention to the image of sorrow and grief, and most importantly, separated love from pain. In Navoi's work, the equal description of love and pain has risen to a new level.

Unfortunately, the Soviet-era Navoi studies made serious mistakes as a result of a superficial and inaccurate interpretation of the reality in the external layer of the work. In other words, the interpretation of the epic "Farhod and Shirin" was interpreted as inferior to the love of the characters: "Farhod always lives under the guidance of great love. The hero is ready to solve any puzzle on the way to this goal. He rides to fight giants and dragons. The invader confronts Khusraw. In the path of this great love, Farhod also contributes to such good deeds as digging a canal and building a tower in Arman. As a result, the reader sees not only the image of a lover who is captivated by emotions, but also the image of a man who inspires and gives strength to this noble deed. We understand that the Navoi scholar uses the phrase "great love". In our opinion, this "great love" is a figurative love, and the lover who falls in love with it finds the strength to overcome any obstacles in the way of love.

The main conclusion of the text of the work "Farhod and Shirin" is that human love is sung, the fate of two young people could not reach each other and ended tragically. Apparently, the imagery of this epic gives grounds to say so. It is natural that such an impression is evoked by the declaration of love based on a legend, the beautiful poetic images dedicated to the sufferings of two souls and the torture of emigration. In fact? If we approach the issue objectively and deeply, a different situation will arise:

Bu rangin safha, balkim Dard bog‘i, Ayon har lolasi ishq dog‘i;

Navoi's epics "Farhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun" describe the love and pain in the artistic image. By saying "the bud of the garden of pain and the blossom of the ball of misfortune" before Farhod's birth, the poet turns the image of Farhod into a symbol of pain and foretells that this pain will swell in the path of his destiny. The conclusion is that, unlike his two mentors, Nizami Ganjavi and Khisrav Dehlavi, where Navoi speaks of love, pain is inseparable.

The poet does not describe Farhod's birth and growth in the midst of a prosperous and royal life just to make the epic interesting. By the way, the details of Farhod's birth also have a special meaning. The word "farhod" is derived from the compound "farri shah" (royal light) "far" and is formed by adding the initials of the words himmat, iqbal and state. The formality of the name given to Farhod by Navoi once again confirms the greatness of the meaning and the burden of meaning embedded in the image of Farhod: "Firoq-u rashk-u hajr-u oh ila dard".

Although the same line is mentioned repeatedly in various textbooks and manuals, it does not matter why the name is given such a meaning and what the poet's purpose is. From this, it is clear that, unlike his predecessors, Navoi raised Farhod to the status of the protagonist, reducing King Khisrav to the level of a character, ensuring that Farhod as the main character in the epic. Navoi scholar Ibrahim Haqqul said: "It is necessary not only to discuss the apparent" layers "of the meanings and symbols depicted in Navoi's poems, but also to reveal their inner" layers ". In retrospect, everything is in the house where Farhod was born. But he does not have Farhod. Farhod sails into the ocean of this pain-free life like a ship that is suddenly lost. He is a symbol of pain that hides figurative love. However, it is not easy for this love to tear the shell of pain. As long as this shell is not torn, the knots of figurative love will not be untied, and there will be no change in the khanate where Farhod is built. This is a long process. It should be noted that only the name of love has survived in the khanate. Farhod is a figurative image that strives to evoke love in pain and is encouraged to do so. After all, love and pain really visit a pure and pure heart:

Demonkim KO‘ngli pok-u ham ko‘zi pok, Tili pok-u, so‘zi pok-u, o‘zi pok;

As long as Farhod has this quality, love will give birth to Farhod and give birth to Farhod, which, of course, is a universal event for the sake of freedom and freedom from pain and love.

By the way, in the work "Mahbub ul-qulub" we have already mentioned that love is divided into three parts, and the purity of the heart, face and beauty from the vices of lust is the basis for the emergence of figurative love. Farhod carries the burden of pain and sorrow that leads to figurative love in the life he lives, and seeks ways to cure this pain. But he does not know what the ointment will be for this pain. At this point, figurative love may seem similar, but it must be remembered that it is very different from the love that arises from sexual desire. In many cases, it is not easy to distinguish and understand the meanings of these two types of love, since in the artistic image the description of love, which is intended to realize figurative love and sexual desire, is similar. In particular, most of the research done during the Soviet era made a serious mistake in this regard. Now it is clear that it will not be easy to differentiate between them. In an article in Mantiq ut-tayr, the birds ask Hudhud what awaits us on the road we are on and how we will cross it. Hudhud in response to them, whoever is in love, one particle of this love and one particle of pain is enough for the lovers; He says that love without pain is not perfect love, pain is only imposed on the human child, only the human child deserves it and only he can endure it. What Hudhud describes to birds is figurative love, which in turn is the means and method that leads to this level of true love. A lover on this path of love will attain the pleasure of love if he

purifies his tongue, eyes, tongue, and nafs. So the birds hesitate before the long journey and argue about the weight of the road.

The love and pain inflicted on Farhod in the khanate, where only the sign of such love has survived, can be compared to a seed falling to the ground. The seed tries to break through the soil; the thorns reach the sky, then turn into a twig and write a leaf, burying the eyes in amazement. In this sense, the pain interpreted through Farhod's image also tends to gradually break through the figurative shell and manifest itself. The flower of love in Farhod's heart - a rose - goes through a similar process through pain. One seed - love, soil - environment, pain - a factor that helps this love to grow in the heart of the environment. In this case, pain serves as a tool that leads to love and encourages understanding:

Ochildi bog‘Ida bir otashin vard, Demaykim vard, balkim shu’lai dard.

It is in the kingdom where Farhad was born that pain that is, the lack of love, must be a stimulus to ignite figurative love. Pain plays a role in this cause. About pain in the epic "Lison ut-tayr": "Dard keldi ishq so‘zidin nishon, Dard bo‘lmay oshiq o‘lmas jonfishon" When it is said that pain and love are interrelated.

The pain that Farhod embodies is not a simple pain, but a pain aimed at understanding and expressing the ability to overcome various obstacles and obstacles encountered in the path of figurative love. Carrying this burden of pain requires perseverance and patience. Indeed, the views of the Sufi scholar Jalaliddin Rumi help us to understand the concept of pain and love more broadly. "Pain always leads to a person. For every work in the world, there must be passion, lust and pain in the human heart. He will not be able to work without pain and hard work".

When Farhod understands the essence of love through knowledge and reads his commentaries and commentaries, his enthusiasm for love increases and a different situation arises in his heart. The scientific basis and conclusions realized by the sages only serve to convey the status of love. Therefore, the sage who is teaching Farhod shows a way to get rid of this pain because he does not understand the reason for the change and spiritual experiences in him. Because reason and science are the means to love, but they are not able to cure pain. At the age of fourteen, the pain in Farhod's heart and psyche gradually led him to the path of love. As Farhod felt what love was and opened his mind, uneasiness arose in his heart and soul. Now he realizes what love is, but it revolves around the grass like a butterfly, looking for a way to get into it. That is why love wants to taste the grass, the pain and the toil. This situation in Farhod and the images associated with it lead the reader into the wonderful world of figurative love.

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INDAU PLANT BIOLOGY AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the origin, classification and medicinal properties of Indau, one of the current problems of modern vegetable growing, and its role in solving the problem of iodine deficiency in the introduction of Indau, the selection of varieties suitable for the conditions of Uzbekistan. Educating young people, educating them, educating them as worthy personnel for the future has always been one of the top priorities of every state. In our country, too, such work is in the constant focus of the leaders of our state, we are telling the same truth. The Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on the direct initiative and under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, has launched a new stage of development in the republic.

KEYWORDS: *Pedagogue, Education, Upbringing, Youth, Biology, Society, Personnel, Indau, Plant, Iodine, Crop, Vegetable, Substance, Mineral, Arugula.*

INTRODUCTION

In the current period of gradual reforms in the field of education in our country, based on the requirements of the National Training Program, there is a need to put into practice the existing conclusions and recommendations to improve the effectiveness of education. In particular, one of the main goals of the "National Program of Personnel Training", which is being implemented in three stages, is to form competitive, active and creative individuals who can adapt to the transition to a market economy. Therefore, the Decree PF-6108 "On measures to develop education and science in Uzbekistan in the new period of development" signed by President Islam Karimov on November 6, 2020 also states that "One of the main directions in this area is

the training of a new generation of high intellectual and spiritual potential, the formation of the necessary skills and knowledge for graduates of educational institutions to become modern professionals¹.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the development of education and science in the new period of development of Uzbekistan." T., November 6, 2020 PF-6108

This issue, along with other disciplines, is a key task in the teaching of technology. This requires the effective and rational use of teaching methods in the teaching process, as well as the improvement of these methods, the search for new ones, increasing the effectiveness of technology education. Therefore, the main issue in the field of education today is the training of qualified teachers who are well versed in the methods and forms of education and can easily apply them in practice. Because the teacher's personality and his activity are of special importance in educating students, directing them to professions. Consequently, nothing else can overwhelm the teacher-led open communication-style learning process. Therefore, improving the quality and effectiveness of education is an important factor for the training of qualified teachers, to improve their professional skills.

Educating young people, educating them, educating them as worthy personnel for the future has always been one of the top priorities of every state. In our country, too, such work is in the constant focus of the leaders of our state, we are telling the same truth. The Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on the direct initiative and under the leadership of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, has launched a new stage of development in the republic. The practical results of this process are clearly reflected in all spheres of our lives today, and most importantly, in the consciousness, aspirations and actions of our people. Particular attention is paid to improving the education system, which is the fourth priority of the Action Strategy - one of the priorities in the development of the social sphere.² The issues of upbringing a harmoniously developed generation and leading a healthy lifestyle of young people are considered as topical issues on the agenda of the meetings and speeches of the head of our state during his visit to each region.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, February 7, 2017 PF - 4947. Mirziyoev Sh. Let us be more united and work resolutely for the fate and future of our country. // "Xalq so'zi" gaz., 2017, June 16

As the President said: "If we do not bring up our children properly, if we do not pay attention to their behavior every day, every minute, if we do not teach them science, if we do not find a decent job, we will lose this deposit."

The radical changes taking place in all spheres of society require the search for and use of effective technologies for the training of highly qualified personnel. Success in the economic development of the country is inextricably linked with the quality of training engineers for various purposes. In such conditions, the main task is to form specialists as creative individuals in the professional and other spheres of activity.

In our country, these needs are strengthened by a number of factors. A set of problems related to the ability of people to use their mental and professional abilities in rapidly changing environments has been identified. (*A set of problems related to people adapting to rapidly*

changing conditions to apply their intellectual and professional abilities has been identified.)The process of transformation of traditional mechanisms of development of society expands the range of issues related to the change in the emphasis on priorities in the social, cultural, practical policy of the state. Depending on these situations, the quality of education is the focus of leading educators and society as a whole.

That is why one of our urgent tasks today is to preserve nature and create the conditions for its transmission to future generations.

The Indau plant (*Eruca sativa*. Mill, $2n = 22$) is widespread in the Western Mediterranean, Morocco, Portugal, Algeria, and southern Spain, from where it spreads across the Mediterranean to Turkey, Jordan, then Asia and India. In ancient Greece and ancient Rome, indau was cultivated as a cultivated plant. In Central Europe it has been cultivated since the Middle Ages. In the wild it is found in Europe (South and Southwest), the Caucasus, Central Asia, Crimea. It is grown as an oil crop in Central and Asia Minor, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and India, and grows like a weed. In the Caucasus it is used as a salad and for the preparation of mustard [1].

E.H.Sinskaya (1925,1928,1969) determined that the corresponding Indau type of rucolo originated in the Mediterranean. In ancient Greece and the Roman Empire it was used as a vegetable, salad crop.

There is also evidence that the center of origin of *Eruca Adans* is North Africa (Sinskaya E.H., 1925, 1939, 1969, Vavilov N.I., 1926). This has been confirmed in several recent foreign affairs. (Kretssshmer M., 1998., Nuzzynska - Vierdak R., 2001).

The Indau plant is a 1-year-old plant belonging to the cabbage family. According to the modern interpretation, it belongs to the eukaryotic world, the plant world, the dicotyledonous class, the Karamgulli family, the Karamdosh family, the Indau family, and the Ekma indau family. Indau grows wild in northern, southern and central Europe in Africa, and in Asia from Asia Minor to Central Asia and India. It grows in the European part of Russia, in the foothills of the Caucasus and Dagestan. In Uzbekistan, it grows as a weed among flax.

Relevance of the Topic

In our country, 30-40 different types of vegetables are grown, the most basic and most widely consumed do not exceed 10-12. However, 180-200 varieties of vegetables are consumed in developed countries, including Japan, 120-130 in Europe and 70-80 in Russia. Vegetables are the most valuable food product because they are the main suppliers of carbohydrates, vitamins, essential oils, mineral salts, phytoncides and all the nutrients necessary for the normal functioning of a living organism. (Litvinov S.S., 2008). Vegetables are of great importance not only for maintaining human energy, but also for effective medicines recognized by folk and scientific medicine. The nutritional value and medicinal properties of these plants are in the fact that they contain provitamin A, V1, V2, V3, V6, V9, V12, V15, C, D, E, K, P, PP and other valuable nutrients and chemicals. According to leading nutritionists, to reduce the risk of cardiovascular and oncological diseases, the green color should not be less than 4-5 times to consume fresh vegetables, and the total dose of all vegetables should be in the range of 400-500 g per day. Understanding this value is reflected in the growing size of plants. In a decade, it has increased by 43% in the world and by 20% in Russia. [2].

According to the dietary norms set by the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, in order to maintain the optimal life of the human body, it is necessary to consume 350-440 g of plant

products per year, depending on the zone of the country. It currently consumes an average of 245 g of vegetable products [3].

Over the past 30 years, the world has significantly increased the variety of green crops and their annual production. The UK is currently the largest producer of greens, followed by Italy, France, Spain, Germany and Portugal. Green and spicy vegetables are consumed in small quantities, the caloric content is lower than many vegetables, but their impact on human health is very large. It contains almost all recognized vitamins, mineral salts and organic acids necessary for the body. Regular use of green crops helps to improve health, overall health, it contains unique biologically active substances. This is evidenced by the traditions and experience of many peoples who use herbs regularly and in large quantities. In particular, studies by scientists in many countries have shown that through the consumption of vegetables, mainly β -carotene, ascorbic acid and other biologically active substances are absorbed. (Elbernxard V., Baumann E., Voigtlander V., 1987; Paponov A., 2009).

The value and medicinal properties of the composition of Indau. Arugula is a crop rich in macro and micronutrients. According to Nosenko Yu.A., 100 g of rucolo contains 220 mg of potassium, 77 mg of calcium, 40 mg of magnesium, 0.6 mg of iron and 80 mcg of iodine. Rukkolo is high in iodine and is an important source of iodine. This is especially important in the Central Asian region, where iodine deficiency is present. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the daily requirement of iodine is set at 50-120 mcg in children, - 150 mcg in adolescents over 12 years, 200 mcg for pregnant and lactating women. The content of arugula is 835 mcg / kg. In addition, J.V. According to Kursheva, it contains the antioxidant selenium, which is 132 mcg / kg [4]. Levinskiy, V.N. Sychev, O.B. According to Signalova and her colleagues (2001), indau leaves contain 146.5 mg% ascorbic acid, higher than cabbage leaves, 11.9% dry matter, and nitrate content of 212.3 mg%. The use of nitrogen fertilizers enhances the growth and development of indau plants, but in the absence of light, nitrate accumulation and adverse changes in chemical composition occur (Kalembasa S., Deska J., 1996) (Nurzinska-Vierdak R., 2001).

Morphological features of Indau

Rukkolo is an annual herbaceous plant, the stem is erect, 30-60 cm in height, 100-120 cm in Termez conditions. The color of the leaves and petioles is green, the flowers are yellow (in the Rimisky holiday and Sacromenta variety) and in some varieties are white (Sicilian, Victorian, aromatic, rococo, etc.). The seeds are spherical, oval, very small. The weight of 1000 seeds is 2.5 g. There are 34-36 seeds in one pot. It is a long-day plant that begins to bloom when the day length exceeds 12 hours, and blooms even in winter when temperatures are high. Arugula is a very fast growing crop. It takes 25-30 days from full germination of seeds to the formation of edible leaves (12-15 cm in length).

It can also be grown as a seedling, mainly by sowing the seeds directly in the field, but the efficiency is low. But in Germany, Israel, Russia it is also grown through seedlings in greenhouses. In recent years, arugula has been grown in Tashkent region, Surkhandarya region, private farms, greenhouses and small areas of production, and its products are mainly exported to the Russian Federation and European countries.

Scientific novelty:

- For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, varieties of indau will be studied, promising varieties will be selected and introduced;
- The morphobiological properties of Indau in the dry, subtropical region will be studied, and on this basis, methods for obtaining higher, higher quality crops will be developed;
- The biochemical composition of indau is studied and recommendations for its consumption are developed;
- The optimal planting scheme and timing of Indau are determined.

Object of research. The object of research was the Indau plant and its varieties.

Research Style

The research is carried out in accordance with the guidelines of "Methods of experimental work in vegetable and horticulture" (1992) and "Methods of field experiments" Dospekhov (1985).

Place of research. The research is being conducted at the Surkhandarya Experimental Station of the Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Melons and Potatoes.

Experimental section. Phenological observations were made in the field. Timing of first seedling growth and mass growth was determined.

Expected results. Sowing agrotechnology and its biochemical composition, which allows the growth and development of the Indau plant at different planting times, the possibility of obtaining high quality crops and seeds from it, are determined.

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THE STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE OF NAMANGAN REGION PAST AND TODAY

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ABSTRACT

Namangan State Museum of History and Culture is one of the oldest and youngest museums. The State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region is a spiritual and educational institution, as well as a place that preserves the heritage of ancestors, forming a sense of pride for generations. In accordance with the decision of the Department of Culture of the Council of Elders of Turkestan, a Namangan city department of public education, a physics museum cabinet has been launched. In the early years of the Namangan State Museum of History and Culture, there were not enough exhibits to open the fund, departments and expositions. The exhibits were mainly items related to geology, mineralogy and zoology. Among them were ethnographic items used in part by the local population in the household.

KEYWORDS: Museum, Exhibit, Culture, Section, Numismatics, Ethnology, Collection Numismatics, Teaching Aids, History, Collection, Conference, Anniversary.

INTRODUCTION

According to the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic of Turkestan dated April 19, 1918, the building of the shop of the merchant Hamdam Kalandarov in the center of Namangan was allocated for the museum in 1920. The museum was established on the initiative of Vladimir Ivanovich Ivanov, a physics teacher at School No. 1 in Namangan. In a letter to the Ministry of Public Education in 1919, Vladimir Ivanov proposed to bring together all the physics teaching aids in the schools of Namangan and to create a single physics laboratory room in order to provide students with a thorough knowledge. The proposal was approved by the Ministry of Public Education. In accordance with the decision of the Department of Culture of the Council of Elders of Turkestan, a Namangan city department of public education, a physics museum cabinet has been launched. In the early years of the Namangan State Museum of History and Culture, there were not enough exhibits to open the fund, departments and expositions. The

exhibits were mainly items related to geology, mineralogy and zoology. Among them were ethnographic items used in part by the local population in the household.

By 1920, the Department of Public Education was focusing on strengthening the material and technical base of the new museum and allocating funds for the purchase of exhibits. By 1922, the number of exhibits at the site, which began work in 1920, had grown to 500. The residents of the city did their best to expand the museum and increase the number of exhibits, as well as to collect historical artifacts in the hands of the people. As a result, by 1923, the following sections were organized, depending on the type of exhibits in the museum:

1. Zoology.
2. Mineralogy.
3. Anatomy.
4. Numismatics,
5. Training tools¹.

At the end of 1923, the museum consisted of 6 sections and the number of exhibits was 770. From 1922 to 1927 the museum planned to carry out the following scientific work in the fall:

- a) Filling the ethnography department with the clothes of the local population, filling the collection of household items, ie dishes. Enrichment of the collection of men's and women's skullcaps and knives of Chust craftsmen;
- b) Organization of summer camps in Chust, Yangikurgan and Kosonsoy districts of the region in order to replenish the collection of natural sciences;
- c) Organization of an exhibition of photographs depicting the lifestyle of the local population, crafts, trade, labor activity;
- g) Regulation of the collection of pottery donated by the population;
- d) Collection of numismatic exhibits from the population and their periodicity, etc².

In the course of the museum's activity from 1920 to 1927 V. I. Ivanov headed the museum. Every institution and organization has its own role in the development of the leader. InomjonNizambaev, who headed the museum in 1927-1937, also played a special role in the development and role of the museum.

InomjonNizambaev was an enlightened man, who also contributed to the development of education in the region, and was particularly active in collecting historical exhibits and replenishing the fund of the museum. Proof of this can be seen in the reports, notebooks, sealed in historical documents, and by 1930, when the number of exhibits in the museum treasury reached 3,000, and the number of visitors reached 20,000. Museums, which served certain individuals during the early formative years, gradually became popular and became an integral part of the culture of the community.

After the 1930s, the museum team intensified its focus on collecting and displaying exhibits related to nature, taking into account the interest of the people of Namangan, especially schoolchildren, in nature. Data were collected on such topics as "Geographical structure of the region", "Population", "Soils", "Climate", "Water sources", "Mountains". I. Thanks to Nizambayev's efforts, a harvest festival was organized in Namangan, where an exhibition of

products made by the city's craft associations was held. After the end of the exhibition, most of them were donated to the museum treasury, which shows that the number of exhibits has increased spontaneously. In 1938, the museum was temporarily closed for the purpose of re-equipping the museum's exhibition halls. In 1939, the departments of nature, history, and socialist construction were established, and when the equipping work was completed, it resumed its work. By 1940, the number of exhibits was 10,000. Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore In connection with the establishment of Namangan region in the Republic of Uzbekistan in March 1941, the Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in Namangan region decided to reorganize the Namangan City Museum of Local Lore as a museum of local lore³.

Due to the outbreak of World War II in 1941, the museum was temporarily closed until 1943. On September 8, 1943, the Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan on the establishment of Namangan region decided to reopen the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore⁴ During this period, the museum was headed by Haydarali Zokirov, then Nabijon Ahmedov, Ivan Malenkov, Obidjon Kamolov. During their presidency, the museum became a scientific institution:

- Study the nature and history of the region;
- Promotion of scientific knowledge about nature;
- Collection and promotion of samples of natural resources of the region;
- Assistance in educating the people of the region in the spirit of love and affection for the Motherland.

By the Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR No. 1766 of October 20, 1945, the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore was transferred from the Namangan Regional Department of Public Education to the Namangan Department of Cultural and Educational Institutions⁵.

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on January 25, 1960, in connection with the abolition of Namangan region, the regional museum of local lore was transformed into the museum of local lore of Namangan city. In 1966, the museum was visited by 74,019 people. There are 518 excursions in the museum. In 1966, a mobile museum operated in the districts of the region. This museum was visited by 9108 people. 222 excursions were organized along the expositions of the mobile museum. On January 1, 1967, the museum had 22,375 exhibits⁶.

On December 18, 1967, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, Namangan region was reorganized. As a result, in 1968, the Namangan City Museum of Local Lore was transformed into a regional museum of local lore under the Namangan Regional Department of Culture⁷. There are more than 64,455 exhibits in the treasury of the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. About 3,000 of them are unique items. In particular, coins of the Karakhanid, Samanid, Amir Temur and Kokand khanates should be mentioned⁸.

Since 1970, the museum's researchers have expanded the collection of ethnographic data and exhibits. As a result, information was gathered about many people who led in Namangan region and showed heroism on the front. The museum, which is the oldest spiritual and educational institution in the country, operated in this building until 1988. During the inspection of cultural institutions and their buildings in Namangan region, it was noted that a building should be

allocated for the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore, and the issue of land allocation for the museum and the construction of a new special building was included in the agenda.

The services of a number of executives in the construction of a new building for the Namangan Regional Museum of Regional Studies were great. In particular, the efforts of the first secretary of the regional party committee, chairman of the regional executive committee Botirali Hakimov, heads of the regional department of culture Umarkhon Iminov, Hafiza Ahmedova, Sanoat Ziyaeva. The operation of the old building of the museum did not meet the requirements of the time.

In 1986, according to the order of the Namangan city khokimiyat, construction work began on the basis of a standard design and was completed in 1988. In August 1988, it was moved to a modern, new and beautiful building. Museum Namangan city N. It is located at 41 Namangani Street. The total land area is 5322 sq. Km, of which 1700 sq. Km are exhibition halls, 520 sq. M. There are 7 exhibition halls, 6 administrative service rooms, 8 utility and additional rooms. As a result of diligence and fruitful work of the staff, the museum was included in the list of Category 1 museums in 1998. In August 2004, Ibrahimjon Yunusovich Yusupov was appointed director of the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore. Since that day, the museum's scientific potential has undergone radical changes, the museum has reached a stage of development⁹. In particular, in 2004-2008 on the 3rd floor the exhibition halls of history, ethnography, sports of Namangan region, Namangan, Namangan literary environment in the years of independence were equipped on the basis of the planned thematic-exposition plan. In 2010, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region celebrated its 90th anniversary. In pursuance of Resolution № 68 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed the SKM-Museum Program and by the end of 2013 prepared scientific passports and photos of about 17,000 exhibits. acknowledge that it has been entered into the computer. In 2014, 3,731 exhibits were downloaded to the SKM, bringing the number of computerized exhibits to 18,057. Continuing this tradition in 2016, mobile exhibitions were organized in Pop, Turakurgan, Mingbulak, Yangikurgan, Uchkurgan, Chust, Namangan, Chartak districts of the region. There are exhibits on the museum, history, nature, ethnography and art on such topics as "Museum is a place of historical monuments", "Independence is our national pride", "The role of museums in the upbringing of children", "Ancestral heritage".

There is an opportunity to study the nature, history, ethnography, art and culture, crafts and other aspects of the region, to study many topics that were forbidden before the years of independence: the understanding of national identity, mysticism. There are 66827 exhibits in the museum exhibition halls and museum treasury of the history of the region¹⁰.

March 27, 2012 Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. According to the protocol approved by Aripov, the Republic of Uzbekistan plans to widely celebrate the 35th anniversary of the International Museum Day on May 18, and the Namangan regional administration has developed a program to this effect, which was approved on April 21. On May 18, 2012, the festival "Museums are a mirror of the history of the people" was organized, bringing together all the museums of Namangan region. The festival was also attended by heads of museums of Fergana and Andijan.

At present, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region has a total of 47,023 exhibits, including 355 paintings, 15,288 photographs, 27 sculptures, 7,445 archeological, 7,093 numismatic, 3,367 ethnographic, 11,140 documents and 2,308 other items reaches

The museum has 4 sections, 3 sectors: Treasury, Literature and Art, Nature, History, Independence, Art, Spirituality, and they work in their respective areas. As of May 1, 2012, the museum has 57 state units. Today, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region has 57 employees, 23 of whom are researchers.

In the reporting year, a total of 2,536 exhibits were issued scientific passports by researchers. The exhibits of the "Documents" and "Archeology" sections of the fund are being photographed on demand. During the year, the work on the program "SKM - Museum" continued, and 3731 exhibits were included in the program "SKM - Museum". The number of exhibits in the program so far is 18057. The museum's personal website www.nammuzey.uz was created to provide information about the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region, its changes and innovations, history, exhibition halls on the Internet.

In addition to the news, they are trying to organize special events to make the events at the museum more interesting and to attract visitors. A special event should disrupt the boring, accustomed rhythm of life in and around the museum, turning it into an event for the public. For example, presentations, opening ceremonies, open days, anniversaries, conferences, roundtables, meetings, and so on. Of course, the media and the general public also take part in such events. A special event is an opportunity to directly express their impressions, exchange ideas, find new partnerships and advertise at the same time. Thanks to the efforts and fruitful work of the museum staff, it has been included in the list of 1st category museums since 1998 and the highest category museums since 2017. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975 "On approval of a comprehensive program of measures to strengthen the material and technical base to improve the activities of state museums in 2017-2027" replaced. In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 No 874 and the Department of Culture of Namangan region dated December 20, 2017 No 89 With the participation of members of the commission formed by the Department of Culture, the Namangan regional museum "Memory and Honor", museum objects, collections, material and technical base of the museums of Uychi, Chartak, Mingbulak, Yangikurgan, Turakurgan districts were recounted.

Of these, the Namangan Regional Museum of Memory and Honor has 25,900 exhibits, 6 horizontal showcases, 13 vertical showcases;

1842 exhibits and 6 horizontal showcases, 8 vertical showcases from the museum of Uychi district;

1872 exhibits and 7 horizontal showcases, 7 vertical showcases from the museum of Chartak district;

1153 exhibits and 6 horizontal showcases, 6 vertical showcases from the museum of Mingbulak district;

1761 exhibits and 4 horizontal showcases, 10 vertical showcases from the museum of Yangikurgan district;

1456 exhibits and 7 horizontal showcases, 7 vertical showcases from the museum of Turakorgan district were transferred to the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. In

accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975, the Kosonsoy district museum was attached as a branch.

In short, the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore, along with enriching the spiritual world of the population of the region, serves as a key tool in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the methods, forms and means of using computer technology in the educational process, the principles of didactics, such as consistency, scientificity, and demonstration. Computer technology is the organization, storage, development, recovery, transmission methods and techniques of information that develop students' knowledge, skills, competencies, expanding their ability to manage technical and social processes.

KEYWORDS: Education; Training; Knowledge; Skill; Qualification; Competence; Activity; Management; Tool; Technology; Practice; Goal; Supply; Situation; Assignment; Thinking; Collaboration; Interview.

INTRODUCTION

Today, computer technology is one of the important factors influencing the development of our society. Computer technology exists at different stages of human development, and a distinctive feature of today's computerized society is that computer technology is taking the lead among all available technologies, especially innovative educational technologies.

One of the main features of innovative pedagogical technologies is the widespread use of didactic materials that determine the effectiveness of computer technology and technical means. The National Program of Personnel Training emphasizes this important tool for managing the educational process. The level of use of the media is determined by two factors:

1. Developing of didactic materials on topics for which the media is effective for the educational process.
2. Checking the readiness of students to use methodically correct technical means and didactic materials in their practical activities.

The goal can be achieved only when the process of computer education is pre-pedagogically designed. One of the main directions of computerization of the pedagogical process is the area in which modern computer technologies should be engaged.

Computer technology is the organization, storage, development, recovery, transmission methods and techniques of information that develop students' knowledge, skills, competencies, expanding their ability to manage technical and social processes. Computer technology is also understood as a creative activity consisting of a chain of processes that are carried out in practice to achieve a specific goal. If it is possible to use computers to organize and exchange information between the processes that make up the technological chain, the efficiency of any technology will increase, which requires careful study of this technology, information exchange in processes between them, as well as information management of processes. There is a need to organize technologies.

The basis of modern computer technology is the following three factors:

1. The emergence of a concentration environment in computer-readable concepts (magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, movies, etc.).
2. Extensive coverage of the population with the means of communication in the development of means of communication that allow the transmission of information by computer to any point of the globe without significant restrictions on time and distance (radio broadcasting, television, data transmission networks, satellite communication, telephone network, etc.).
3. Increase the possibility of automated processing of information (sorting, classification, representation, creation, etc.) on a given algorithm using computers.

Computer technology is, first, the computer circulation and processing complex; second, an image of these processes.

While computer technology plays an important role in the educational process, it helps to solve the following tasks:

- a) The discovery, preservation and development of individual abilities in students, consisting of unique qualities of each student, the formation of their cognitive abilities, the desire for self-improvement;
- b) Ensuring a comprehensive study of events and phenomena, the interdependence of concrete, natural, technical, social, humanitarian, economic, artistic;
- c) Continuous and dynamic updating of the content, form, methods, ways and means of educational processes.

From the point of view of the education system, the following problems that arise with the introduction of computer technology are important:

1. Technical problems - these determine the requirements for electronic computing and microprocessor technology used in the education system, the features of their practical application.
2. Software problems - these determine the content and types of software for use in the education system, the content and features of their application.
3. Preparatory problems are related to the training of teachers and students in the use of information and communication technologies, including computer technology.

Computer technologies have always been informative because they are concerned with storing, transmitting a variety of information to users. With the advent of computer technology and communication tools, learning technologies have changed radically. The implementation of computer technology in the educational process requires the following:

- a) Computers and means of communication as technical means of education;
- b) Appropriate systematic and practical software for the organization of the educational process;
- c) Appropriate methodological developments, didactic exhibitions on the introduction of new teaching aids in the educational process.

Recently, the concept of "computer technology of teaching" has become widespread, which means the technology of teaching based on computers. However, the concept of information technology is broader than the concept of computer technology in education because computers are an integral part of information technology hardware.

Today, various optical memory devices are widespread. Using them allows you to write textual graphic information together at the same time, while creating a high-quality image when you reproduce it. Unlike magnetic recording, recording on optical discs does not lose quality even in any number of reflections. Software and mathematical software for computers is becoming an important direction in the development of high-tech manufacturing.

Computer technology develops the ideas of programmed learning, opens up new technological options of education related to the unique capabilities of modern computers and telecommunications that have not yet been explored. Computer technology of education is the process of preparing information and transmitting it to the learner, the means of its implementation is the computer, ie:

- a) Formation of information skills in students, development of their communication skills;
- b) Training of the student of "information society";
- c) The provision of adequate and adequate information to learners;
- d) Formation and development of students' research skills, the ability to make optimal decisions.

Thus, the introduction of innovative computer technologies in the educational process leads to:

1. Assist more individually, taking into account the educational process, the student's specific level of preparation, ability, speed of learning new material, interests and inclinations.
2. Enhancing the student's cognitive activity, developing his / her self-esteem, supporting and developing his / her interest and aspiration in education and profession.
3. Strengthening interdisciplinary ties in the educational process, a comprehensive study of existing phenomena.
4. Constant and dynamic updating of the educational process due to the improvement of flexibility, efficiency, forms and methods of organization.
5. Use of computer aids and virtual stands for teaching in higher education institutions.
6. Improving the technological base of the educational process through the introduction of modern technical means.

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ELECTORAL POLITICS AND DYNAMICS: A STUDY OF NABARANGPUR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY IN ODISHA

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ABSTRACT

Elections in India are considered to be the very backbone of the Indian democracy. Being a parliamentary democracy, the citizens of India are entrusted with the responsibility to choose their representatives. There are both General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Elections to the State legislative Assemblies that are held in the country based on the universal adult suffrage. The General Elections continues to be by far the most important political event in the country.¹ The election studies are essentially a post-second world war development in political science. Mass voting by the people is usually associated with the concept of participatory democracy. Many western scholars have evinced keen interest to test the viability of the democratic system in the newly emerging independent countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The first General Elections were held in India in 1951-52. Since then some election studies have been conducted. The study of voting behavior in a parliamentary Democracy like India assumes great significance since it is regarded as an index of popular consciousness, articulation and participation of the electorate is the decision making process.² It becomes more important in a federal polity and in a developing country as well, where the twin needs of dispersion and consolidation of authority appear to be equal importance. The present study deals with the study of the electoral behavior of people in one of the most backward district of Odisha that is Nabarangpur. The Nabarangpur parliament constituency, one of the 21 constituencies from the state, has been selected as the area of research and standard sample size has been taken for the study. Both questionnaire and interaction with the respondents have been used as methods to collect the data. There is the use of the both primary and secondary sources of data for the present study. After analyzing the data the study finds that the level of voting behaviors of the people, particularly the common tribal people is almost negligible making the total democratic

system irrelevant for them. The study finds that so many factors are responsible for lack of political participation among this vulnerable group, starting from economic, political and social to cultural. Both the state and the civil society should take initiatives to bring people into the democratic process through their increased participation. The growing consciousness among the people is a positive sign in this regard but a lot has to be done.

KEYWORDS: *Voting Behaviour, Democratic Participation, Elections, Electoral Behaviour.*

INTRODUCTION

Election is the Contrivance through which a modern state creates amongst its citizen a sense of involvement and participation in public affairs. It is through popular elections that the authority of the government is clothed with Legitimacy and an orderly transfer of authority to new leaders is ensured. Election is the process through which the nation's will as to who should form the government is expressed³ Election provides a chance to the candidates of various parties to go to the electorate with their party ideologies and programmes to seek the mandate from the people. Even the candidates can seek the mandate of the people independently. Elections also provide a scope to the candidates to test their qualities.⁴ The right to vote has been conferred on all the citizens without any kind of discrimination. In India also all the citizens, irrespective of their difference of colour, class, caste, creed, religion, race and sex, are given right to vote. In India, every man or woman of 18 years of age is entitled to enroll himself or herself as a voter and to vote in the public elections. Thus in a parliamentary democracy like India the importance of elections is greatly felt in view of intimate linkage between the nature of social cleavages and the type of party system.⁵ Hence, our electoral system is based on the twin tenets of parliamentary democracy and universal adult franchise. It is pertinent to note that the family, the group, the socio, economic background of the voters, as well as his perceptions, his value system, etc. act as possible determinants of voting behavior. Voting behavior of the individuals which reflects their political behavior, can be studied, explained and observed at the time of elections, when they exercise their franchise to choose their representatives, who govern the country on their behalf. Voting behavior of the people is not uniform. It differs from place to place, culture to culture and time to time. It is very difficult to make generalizations about the manner in which people vote in the elections. The term Electoral Behavior is meant to connote certain areas of study and types of political phenomena, which either had not been conceived or were considered irrelevant. The analysis of individual psychological process, i.e. perception, emotion and motivation of their relation to political action as well as of institutional patterns, such as the communication process and their impact on elections have now become the focus of the study. The present study deals with the study of the electoral behavior of the people of Nabarangpur parliamentary constituency, one of the 21 constituencies from the state.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Defining electoral behavior Paul H. Appleby observes, "Citizens vote by adding their names and energies to membership rolls they vote by contributing to the popularity of particular radio or newspaper commentaries. They vote by writing 'Letters to the Editor' they vote in every contribution they make to the climate of opinion in thoroughly political society".

⁶Palmer points out that, "Elections are particularly conspicuous and revealing aspect of most contemporary political systems". ⁷Further, "Elections high light and dramatis & political system

as a whole".⁸ Thus, elections are complex events which involve individuals as well as collective decisions. D.L. Seth views: India's extensive experience with democratic elections cannot be ignored while formulating any perspective of the Indian political system.⁹ The electoral system in India has many distinctive features and it works within a social and political environment.

Commenting on Indian elections W.H. Morris Jones and B. Das Gupta observe that elections in India provide the occasion for widest degree of popular participation. They constitute the most single important arena for genuine competition between political groups; they are the principal agency through which recruitment to a significant part of political elite is affected; and the skills and resources which they especially call forth figure prominently in political life in general. Elections in India can now be seen not merely as the events through which the party system and hence, and in a measure the political system achieve their evolution¹⁰.

METHODOLOGY:

The data on the present study have been collected by informal interviews with party functionaries and influential Leaders in this constituency. As the researcher is familiar with the constituency, the participant observation method has also been followed. The data on elections have been collected from different sources, such as, state election office and the information and Public Relation Department of Government of Odisha. Besides, the newspapers have also been an important source of election data on total electorate voting percentage, invalid votes, the nomination politics and the details of the candidates contesting the elections.

Area of Study:

The Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency one of the 21 constituencies from the state, has been selected as the area of research. Situated in the greeneries of south-western, Odisha, Nabarangpur District is a very spectacular district functioning since 02-10-1992.¹¹ Prior to that, it was a vast sub-division of the erstwhile Koraput District. Its boundary stretches in the north to Raipur in the and west to Buxar District of Chhatisgarh. The east side of Nabarangpur touches Kalahandi and Rayagada Districts and south to the Koraput District of Odisha. Nabarangpur District covers an area of 5294 sq. k.m; The District has a vast area of 1583.4 sq. k.m; covered by forest. It is situated at 20.3 to 17.5 degree North Latitude and 81.27 to 84.1 East Longitudes. The Administrative headquarters of the district is located at Nabarangpur town. At present Nabarangpur District comprises one sub division (Nabarangpur), 10 Tehsils and 10 Blocks. As per 2011 census (Provisional) Nabarangpur District has a population of 12, 18, 762. More than ten types of Tribes are living in the district covering half of the population. As per administrative set up is concerned there are 169 Gram Panchayat, 1 NAC (Umerkote) and 10 police stations in the Districts. The Tribal dominated district of Nabarangpur has a relatively low literate population. The District holds total literates 490156 (Male 298688 and Female 191468). Predominantly an agricultural district, Nabarangpur has more than 90 percent of its inhabitants depending on farming for their livelihood. Nabarangpur District has got a fascinating culture. It represents a composite culture. Languages like Bhotra, Gond, Kandha, Paraja, Odia, Hindi and Telugu are widely spoken in Nabarangpur District. Personality like R.K. Biswasray, R.K. Sahu, SadasivTripathy (Ex-Chief Minister of Odisha) and freedom fighters like JagannathTripathy (Ex-MLA), RabisinghMajhi (Ex-Minister) and Md. BaziSaheb (Sarvodaya and Bhoodan Leader) and many unsung heroes of the freedom struggle proud sons of this soil.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of Electoral Behavior are as follows:

- It involves individual choice of Governors or Governmental Parties.
- It permits the individual to participate in a reciprocal and continuing exchange of influences with office holders and candidates.
- It contributes to the development or maintenance of an individual's allegiance to the constitutional regime.
- It has emotional significance for individuals.
- The aggregation of individual preferences by voting raises variety of issues. These issues have become the subject matter of electoral studies.

Electoral Behavior of the People of Nabarangpur Parliamentary Constituency from 1951 – 52 to 2004

The first General Elections in India were held in 1951 – 52 under the new constitution. It was conducted on the basis of Universal a dull suffrage in which 176 million voters was involved. It was so vast an experiment that 1, 96, 084 polling stations, 2, 24, 000 polling booths and 62, 00, 00, 000 ballot papers had to be used for the purpose of election. The elections to the house of people as well as to the state Legislative Assembly were conducted according to the provisions of the constitution of India and representation of the peoples Act, 1951.

The Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency is well known as a Congress – Oriented Constituency. It is because of the fact that only in the first General Elections of 1951 – 52, a Ganatantra Parishad candidate Ponnada Subha Rao was elected, subsequently in the Thirteenth Loksabha, 1999 and in fourteenth Loksabha Elections, 2004 the Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Parsuram Majhi was elected to the Loksabha from this constituency more than half the population on this Parliamentary constituency are Tribals. Thus this Parliamentary constituency is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The people in this constituency are mostly poor and are not educated. Khagapati Pradhani, a Congress candidate was victorious from this constituency for nine times for long 32 year (1967 to 1999), which is a record. He did not like to contest the 13th Loksabha in order to give way to the young generation.

[TABLE – 1:1] VOTING TREND OF NABARANGPUR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY (1951 – 52 TO 2009)

Election	Total No's of Candidates	Candidate Elected	Party Affiliation	Category	Party Highest Number of Seats at the State Levels
1951 - 52	03	Ponnada Subha Rao	G.P	Gen	Cong.
1957 (Double Member, Koraput)	06	R. Jagannath Rao T. Sanganna	Cong.	Gen ST	Cong.
1962	02	R. Jagannath Rao	Cong.	ST	Cong.

1967	0 3	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Swatantra
1971	0 3	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Cong.
1977	0 3	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	BLD
1980	0 5	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Cong.
1984	0 2	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Cong.
1989	0 2	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Janata Dal
1991	0 6	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Cong.
1996	0 3	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	Cong.
1998	0 5	KhagapatiPradhani	Cong.	ST	BJD
1999	0 3	ParsuramMajhi	BJP	ST	BJD
2004	0 3	ParsuramMajhi	BJP	ST	BJD
2009	0 4	Pradeep Kumar Majhi	Cong.	ST	BJD

Source : Election Office Record

**[TABLE – 1:2] PARTY WISE SUPPORT BASIC IN
NABARANGPURPARLIAMENTARY: A PROFILE (1951 – 52 TO 2009)**

Election	Congress (INC)	GanatantraParisad / JD / JP / UTC	SP / SWA / CPI / NCO / BLD / DDP	BJD / BJP / BSP / RJD	Independents & Others
1951 - 52	45.72 %	46.96 % (G.P)	7.32 % (S.P)	-	-
1957 (Double Member)	47.91 %	34.83 % (G.P)	17.26 %	-	-
1962	54.15 %	45.85 % (G.P)	-	-	-
1967	45.34 %	-	43.67 % (SWA)	-	10.98 % (IND)
1971	41.90 %	34.52 % (UTC)	23.59 % (NCO)	-	-
1977	51.14 %	-	48.86 % (BLD)	-	-
1980	59.21 % (INC – I) 3.21 % (INC – U)	17.72 % (JNP) 17.28 % JP (S)	-	-	2.58 % (IND)
1984	71.53 %	28.47 % (Janata)	-	-	-

1989	50.49 %	42.52 % (J.D)	-	-	-
1991	48.11 %	33.41 (J.D) 1.24 % (J.P)	0.71 % (DDP)	16.18 % (BJP)	0.34 % (IND)
1996	58.04 %	21.09 % (J.D)	-	20.87 % (BJP)	-
1998	50.06 %	12.32 % (J.D)	-	36.86 % (BJP) 0.64 % (RJD)	0.22 % (IND)
1999	48.31 %	-	-	50.78 % (BJP)	0.91 % (IND)
2004	-	-	-	-	-
2009	38.93 %	-	-	19.79 % (BJP) 6.18 % (BSP) 35.15% (BJD)	-
Source : Election Office Record					

The Electoral Politics of the Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency has drawn national Political attention. The present work is an attempt to study and analyze the electoral behavior of the people of Nabarangpur constituency suggested that in the first General Elections held in 1951 – 52. The Ganatantra party candidate won this election in a Triangular contest. The Bow and Arrow symbol of the Ganatantra Parishad very much attracted the Tribal people of Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency. In the second General Elections to the Loksabha held in the year 1957, Nabarangpur area was a part of Koraput (Double – Member) constituency. The Nabarangpur constituency was combined with Koraput Parliamentary constituency, from this constituency one General caste candidate and a candidate belongs to the Scheduled Tribe was to be elected in the third General Elections 1962 it was a straight fight between the nominees of the Congress and Ganatantra Parishad from this Parliamentary constituency. In this election the Congress candidate R. Jagannath Rao was re-elected from this constituency by a narrow margin. In the fourth General Elections of 1967, the Nabarangpur Loksabha seat was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. So, for the first time a Tribal leader Khagapati Pradhani was elected from this seat Congress ticket. The percentage of polling was 26.38. This was a marginal rise as compared to the 1957 and 1962 elections to the Loksabha. The mid – term poll to the Loksabha was held in 1971. There was some new political development both at the national and the state levels. A new regional political party, the Utkal Congress came in to being in the state under the leadership of Biju Pattnaik in May 1970. But the Congress candidate could secure the required number of votes to win from Nabarangpur constituency i.e. 41.90 percent of the valid votes polled. The sixth General Election, to the Loksabha was held in March 1977. This election to the Loksabha was held in the post emergency period. There was an inner current against the congress party. So congress lost control of India for the first time in Independent India. In Nabarangpur Loksabha seat the congress candidate Khagapati Pradhani and an impressive Victory. The intense factionalism in the Janata Party led to the collapse of the ministry at the centre led by Moraji

Desai. The collapse of the Janata Party and Janata (S) party led Governments at the centre (1977 - 1979) imposed yet another election to the people after a gap of nearly three years. In this election of 1980 there were five candidates in the fray for the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha seat. The congress candidate securing 59.21 % of votes was re-elected from this constituency. The elections to the eighth Lok Sabha were held in India on 24th December 1984. This election was held after the tragic assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The INC candidate Khagapati Pradhani won this seat by defeating his nearest Janata party rival Jadab Majhi by a convincing margin of votes & the 1989 elections to the Lok Sabha there were only two candidates from this Parliamentary constituency. The congress candidate Khagapati Pradhani once again won the seat by securing 181, 934 votes. In 1991, 1996, 1998 elections also Khagapati Pradhani re-elected from this constituency as the nominee of the congress, in the 1999 elections to the 13th Lok Sabha for the first time the BJP candidate Parsuram Majhi was elected from this constituency by defeating his nearest congress rival Chandra Sekhar Majhi by a narrow margin in a triangular fight. The 14th General Elections of India were held in four phases between April 20 and May 10, 2004. Parsuram Majhi of BJP was re-elected from this seat by a narrow margin. He defeated nearest congress rival Chandra Sekhar Majhi. In the 2009 elections to the Lok Sabha, there were four candidates who contested from this constituency. A rising young leader of INC Pradeep Kumar Majhi was elected by a comfortable margin. He defeated his nearest BJD rival Dambarudhar Majhi. The polling % of Nabarangpur constituency was 65.13 of the total valid votes polled.

CONCLUSION

The party system at the national level had influenced the nature and dynamics of party system at the state level in Odisha. Though the congress party could win most of the elections from the Nabarangpur parliamentary constituency but in the first election, after independence, congress party was not successful from this constituency. The percentage of votes the party secured did range from 14.95 in 1962 elections and the highest being 65.13 in the 2009 elections. But later the congress party became prominent political party at different times and won this seat in 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1989, 1991, 1996, 1998, and 2009 with 47 – 91, 54.15, 45.34, 41.90, 51.14, 59.21, 71.53, 50.49, 48.11, 88.04, 50.06, 50.78 and 38.93 % of popular votes respectively. The BJP could maintain its support base winning the seat in 1999 and 2004 with 50.78 and 48.62 % of votes respectively. The independent candidates have also tried their luck from this constituency; however, no single independent could ever win from this constituency. In modern India, women have adorned high offices in India including that of the President, Prime Minister, and speaker of the Lok Sabha and the leader of the opposition but in Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency, there were only two women candidates who contested the elections. They are Santoshmoni Jani and Harabati Gond. Both the women candidates lost election. Till now not a single woman candidate could be elected from Nabarangpur Parliamentary constituency making it still male – dominated.

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MAJOR SCULPTURE OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the majestic sculpture of Uzbekistan. It analyzes the sculptors who created in the second half of the twentieth century and the development of monumental sculpture. The main criteria for development are the figurines of the second type of local sculptors, decorative ornaments and garden sculptures. In this structure it is possible to determine the level of results achieved so far and to indicate the priorities. The main problem is the prevailing creative approach in architectural sculptures, which is outdated and has become ingrained in the minds of artists. For sculptors, the architectural monument has a wide range of repetitive approaches, representing the image of the homeland in the form of the image of a soldier or a woman, which is traditionally synchronized with the plots of the battle.

KEYWORDS: *Sculpture, Monumental Sculpture, Monument, Fine Arts, Baroque, Light Shade, Relief, Bench Painting, Rhythm, Color.*

INTRODUCTION

Since the second half of the twentieth century, the emergence of modern changes in urban planning in Uzbekistan, including the proliferation of various public and cultural facilities, has become a necessary environment for the development of monumental sculpture in cities. In this process, the activities of the sculptural brigade consisting of A.Ivanov, F.Grishenko, O.Korzhinskaya and N.Krimskaya and the organizational group consisting of the students' association of the Tashkent Art School led by Ya.Kuchis are noteworthy. As they erected monuments in different parts of Uzbekistan and decorated architectural buildings with reliefs, monumental sculpture also began to move forward. Monuments erected in the 1950s are divided into two types. The first is the sculptures made in Russia and brought to Uzbekistan - M.Manizer, P.I.Bondarenko, M.Gaben, V.F. The Bogatyrevs are statues of Soviet-era statesmen. "Sculptors from Moscow and Leningrad were invited to erect such monuments, and their

practical experience was used”¹. Although such monuments, erected in a short period of time, are numerous and artistically thorough, it is difficult to say that they play a significant role in the development of the monumental sphere. Because the level of development must be determined by its creative potential. Exceptions to the above statues were made with the help of “external support”. However, they were established in an influential position until the 1990s. After the independence of Uzbekistan, with the end of the former rule of political ideology, their artistic and practical value lost its force due to their alienation from the national environment.

The main criteria for development are the figurines of the second type of local sculptors, decorative ornaments and garden sculptures. In this structure it is possible to determine the level of results achieved so far and to indicate the priorities. For example, O.Korzinskaya’s multi-figure sculptures on the main facade of the building of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami on the eve of the 1950s, N.Krimskaya’s reliefs on the outer wall of the Tashkent School of Choreography are the first examples of a new stage of monumental sculpture. Despite the fact that the monument to N. Korzhinskaya, which adorns the building of the institute, is made in a naturalistic style, it still retains its artistic value.

Also F. Grishenko and A. Kapsan’s “Ulug’ vatanurushiyodgorligi” (Hamza-obod, chugun, beton, marmar, 1966), N. Krimskaya’s “G’alabayokiTinchlik” (Namangan, 1957-60, concrete), “Raqqosa” (Namangan, 1959-62, concrete), “Uzumchiqiz” (Namangan, beton, 1959-1963), F. Grishchenko’s “Urushkurashchilari” (Hamza-obod, chugun, beton, marmar, 1966), A.Akhmedov’s sculptures “Abadiylikkaketuvchilar” (Namangan, concrete, 1960) also gave the first revival of general development.

Art critic RH Toktosh notes that the methodological experience of Russian sculptors VI Mukhina and FM Matveev was skillfully mastered in the artistic plasticity of N. Krimskaya’s works “G’alabayokiTinchlik”, and “Raqqosa”. In fact, N. Krimskaya skillfully approached their plastic directions in her work. Therefore, he was able to convey the image to the audience in a physically perfect form. The influence of this direction can be seen in his intricate relief paintings on the building of the Tashkent School of Choreography. In the expressive interpretation of the sculptures, the elegant plastic anatomy is remarkable for its movement.

Embossed images of several writers in the building of the library named after Alisher Navoi in 1949 by the organizing group led by YaKuchish. Monuments to the victims of the Second World War erected in the native regions also have a worthy place in the development of monumental sculpture of this period. However, “the small number of monumental statues made of concrete and plaster in the 1960s, unfortunately, did not rise above average.”².

The above data show that the creative shift in the majestic sculpture of Uzbekistan began in 1950-1960, and its significant development took place in 1970-80. During this period, the issue of commemorating soldiers killed in World War II became more important. “As a result, there is a growing need for monumental propaganda and a new quality for the monuments dedicated to the events of the Great Patriotic War. Hundreds and thousands of small monuments were skillfully executed by masters, the participation of monuments in the city, school, collective farm administrations was actively accepted, the desire for the uniqueness of each new memorial sign - the whole structure, structure and character of monumental art. Made a secret”³. The increase in orders for memorials to World War II victims since the 1970s has increased the demand for memorials. Eventually, the consistent development of this front even reached the level of a dominant principle. As a result, the ideological scope of the sculpture expanded to include

remote rural and collective farms. This type of art, especially monuments made in the architectural genre, has been perceived as a unique work of art. These factors, in turn, became the basis for the development of memorial sculpture in Uzbekistan in 1970-80. However, due to the growing demand for this genre and the lack of serious measures to control it, there were many problems. For example, hundreds of large and thousands of medium-sized memorials, performed at a low level by amateurs who do not specialize in sculpture, are spread over a wide geographical area of the Republic. "To identify them, memorials in Uzbekistan can be divided into three groups"⁴. The first group includes monuments to the work of skilled sculptors and architects. The second group includes sculptures created by amateur masters - schoolchildren (organized), workers, soldiers, folk masters. The third group of monuments includes sculptures by customers who have kept their names secret. With the exception of the first group, many low-quality monuments, the creative work of amateur sculptors of the two groups, were the main cause of the above-mentioned problem.

The main problem is the prevailing creative approach in architectural sculptures, which is outdated and has become ingrained in the minds of artists. For sculptors, the architectural monument has a wide range of repetitive approaches, representing the image of the homeland in the form of the image of a soldier or a woman, which is traditionally synchronized with the plots of the battle. In this regard, G. Bobojonova said: "It is necessary to follow the immutable elements in the monuments of war memorials, mourning mothers, martyrs, to stop following the stereotypes" stressed⁵. Because the dominance of the creative process in this analysis - along with the creation of stylistic uniformity in the monumental sculpture, complicates the formation of colorful and unique approaches. Due to the high demand for such monuments and the rapid construction of orders, in some remote areas appeared empty artistic monuments of a naturalistic nature, which had a negative impact on the level of development of the industry. "On the one hand, it was a good experience for the sculptors, and on the other hand, the hasty erection of these monuments limited the creative potential of the sculptors"⁶.

The above sculptures include Pavel Ivanov's "Releflifriz" (Fergana post office, aluminum, 1970), Rashid Suleymanov's "26 ta uchuvchi - qahramonlar" (Andijan, concrete, med, 1975), "Ulug' vatanurushiyodgorligi" (Andijan, concrete, 1985), Barno Shodieva's "Motamsaro Ona" (Khorezm, concrete, marble, basalt, 1978), Vitaly Rutchin's "Ulug' vatanurushiyodgorligi" (Fergana, bronze, marble, concrete, 1976), "Ulug' vatanurushiyodgorligi" (Bukhara, concrete, bronze, 1976), "Ulug' vatanurushiyodgorligi" (Zamin, concrete, 1978) and many other monuments. It should be noted that in architectural sculpture, although few, there are also exemplary works. For example, the monument to the victims of the Great Patriotic War in Chirchik (Yu. Kiselev, architect: S. Sutyagin, Yu. Klepikov) has a unique compositional solution. It is performed in a symbolic compositional form, which is radically different from the problematic approaches of the genre. The play depicts a complex scene consisting of cranes soaring in the sky and a single injured crane trying to fly. Also in Fergana (P. Ivanov, M. Ivanov), Zaamin district of Jizzakh region (V. Rutchin, P. Aseev), Poyarik district of Tashkent region (V. Degtyarev), Gulistan (Yu. Kolesnikov), G. The large monuments erected in Ijduvan district (A. Mazitov) are among such works. "The emergence of a sculpture factory under the Ministry of Culture in 1970 made it possible to create sculptures from a variety of materials locally, without resorting to the Moscow and Leningrad art factories." This created another advantage for the development of monumental sculpture in Uzbekistan and played an important role in meeting the needs for monumental sculpture. As a result, monumental statues have been erected in our country, and the development of the industry has accelerated⁷. In the majestic sculpture of the

1970s, historical works also began to develop more than before. Competitions on the images of our scientists from the distant past were announced, and local sculptors were involved in it. In particular, in 1970 no sculptor won the first place in the competition of projects for the statue of BoysunqurUlugbek, the variant of MukhtorMusaboev took the second place and won, and in 1972 in Samarkand BoysunqurUlug It was installed next to the Bek Observatory. The image of the thinker, impressively executed in the classical style, is rich in inner emotional expression and is created in a powerful way, both internally and externally. The Al-Beruni statue by MukhtorMusabayev was erected in Tashkent in 1974, and the Al-Khwarizmi statue in Khorezm in 1975. For the first time, these monuments were created by a local artist as a worthy contribution to the national development of the majestic sculpture of Uzbekistan.

However, it should be noted that there are some problems in this regard as well. For example, according to the national interpretation of historical genre sculptures created in the 1970s and 1980s, they were not placed in the central squares, although they did not find an objective expression under the control of a certain old ideology. The main attractions of the country (political squares, highways, etc.) are decorated with statues of former Soviet leaders. Such statues, aimed at glorifying the Soviet society and glorifying its leading representatives, were dominant in all respects - in terms of expressive artistic interpretation and territorial installation. The second, that is, the next national image, is distinguished by the fact that it is installed in the courtyard of the building, and the artistic and plastic expression is gloomy. Their interpretations were not dominated by the qualities of glory, calling, leadership, and leadership. Probably depicted with his head bowed in frustration in general. As can be seen, in the 1970s and 1980s, the issue of establishing national images in political centers did not play a significant role. Moreover, they are not objectively expressed in terms of national artistic expression. For example, the statue of Ibn Sino near the gates of the Ichan fortress in Khorezm, although perfectly executed in terms of plastic solution and artistic expression, it is difficult to say that it was designed in the style of a great thinker. This is because the plasticity of the image, which represents a half-lying image in its seated position, does not correspond to the essence of the image. Also, the general pictorial-objective image of the scholar, who was inclined to the styles of classical Greek art, was performed in a way that was alien to the national costume of his time. Ideologically, it is as if the image of a person living in exile is being portrayed. A similar situation can be seen in the statue of Ibn Sina in Bukhara in the 1980s. Although it differs from the half-lying appearance of the monument in Khorezm, it is reminiscent of the stylistic approach of the ancient Greek sculptures, while the sculptural movement of the statue is more pronounced than the norm. This situation creates an ambiguity for the image of the thinker in terms of the perception of the image in the foreground in the eyes of the viewer. It is in this respect that the sculptures of this approach differ from the qualities of the first category of sculptures (glory and pride). If we compare such statues with the glorious statues of former government leaders, the difference is even more obvious. The statues of the former geniuses are in no way depicted as bowing to the ground, but rather as a proud image. However, the statues of great figures, whose medieval works made a great contribution to the development of world science and whose names are widely known; need to look tall and majestic.

In the 1970s, in addition to three-dimensional monumental sculpture, architectural ornaments and garden types also developed. The development of urban planning in Uzbekistan has become a source of need for decorative sculpture. The expansion of the construction of public service buildings and recreation areas in the cities and districts of Uzbekistan has had a positive impact on the development of decorative sculpture. In particular, the work on the decoration of subway

stations on the basis of artistic ceramics with embossed images has been launched. Of particular importance is the decoration of the AlisherNavoi metro station by sculptor Ahmad Shaymurodov, co-authored with the famous artist ChingizAhmarov. These designs are artistically sophisticated and polished in the combination of colors, as they are polished in the artistic thinking of two talented artists. Also round and embossed in the Navoi and Jami series on the theme of teacher and student by A.Shaimurodov (1970), which artistically decorated the hall and walls of the Museum of Literature and Art of Uzbekistan named after A.Navoi, are examples of architecturally decorated sculpture.

Since that time, animalistic sculptures (mostly deer, deer, mountain goats, etc.) in the country's parks, various parks and camps have spread to all regions. In addition, in the large halls and courtyards of various buildings there are statues that connect the activities of the place with the external environment. For example, in the yard of the Tashkent surgical hospital "Ibn Sino" (Yu. Kselev), outside the theater building named after AlisherNavoi in Namangan heroes of Navoi's Hamsa (I. Jabborov, 1986, copper), in the Charbagh reservoir "Farkhod" (R. Nemirovsku, concrete, 1971) and the installation of monumental statues associated with the activities of similar social institutions.

The rapid development of modern plastic trends in non-traditional ceramics since the mid-1980s has also had a positive effect on garden sculpture. The works of this direction were important not only for their modern features, but also for the development of the industry with their temperature resistance and durability. In particular, the installation of plastic works selected at the Republican Symposiums of Sculpture and Garden Pottery in various squares of Tashkent has played an important role in filling the urban environment with unique artistic and aesthetic means. It is clear from the above that since the second half of the twentieth century, the sculpture of Uzbekistan has entered an important stage of creative development. After the Second World War, as a result of the formation of a common cultural process of the peoples of the former Soviet Union, the policy of uniting all nations in a single culture, the environment for the development of sculpture, a non-traditional art form, increased. Acceleration of the exhibition activity of bench sculptures of a methodological nature of social realism and the penetration of monuments based on the realities of the Revolution and World War II to remote areas (district centers, public utilities, village councils, schools and cultural centers) contributed to the widespread promotion and development of this art form. The study of this specialty by local youth since the mid-1950s means that serious skills in this art form have emerged. According to these factors, in the late 1960s and 1970s, due to the expansion of modern development opportunities, the stage of development began. In spite of these opportunities, sculpture completely got rid of the complex process of formation in the first half of the twentieth century and became one of the most active areas of fine arts. Since the 1970s, the modern look of urban planning and architecture has provided a natural need for the development of monumental-decorative sculpture. As a result of the increase in the number of buildings, which tend to decorate the interiors and facades with embossed images, the demand for decorative areas has increased, and relief sculpture has developed at a rapid pace. The above considerations mean that since the 1970s, the sculpture of Uzbekistan has entered a period of rapid development. Although all the problems that have hindered the development of this field for many years have been resolved, some problems related to ideological factors in the creative process have not lost their power. For example, in the thematic genre of bench sculpture, there have been cases of approaching objective reality from the point of view of the principle of social realism, not deviating from a certain creative circle, or incorporating communist ideology into a compulsory

compositional basis. "The theory of socialist realism has confirmed the limited methods of figurative understanding. The artist had to adapt to the "socialist" reality, to approach the realities of life only from the point of view of the communist ideology⁸. Therefore, to think about the events of life in a personal way was considered to be selfishness and memorization. Of course, this situation encouraged them to work in a narrower range of the same content, without favoring free artistic thinking in thematic and everyday genres. For example, A.Ivanov's "Zvenochi" (plaster, 1951), A.Boymatov's "Oktabrgabirinchiqadam" (plasticine, 1988), "G'olibbolalar" (bronze, 1985), "Yigirmanchiyillar" (plaster, 1980), M. Musaboev's "Xalqlardo'stligi" (plaster, 1972-73), Ya. 1980), T.Esonov's "Kolkhozchilar" (med, vikolotka, 1980), R.Avakyan's "Oktabrgabirinchiqadam" (shamot, 1986), N.Banzeladze's "Yigirmanchiyillar" (shamot, 1986), L. Ryabtsev's "Sharqayollariozodligi" (bronze, 1987), U. Mardiyev's "Mo'lhosil" (stone, 1984), "Dobrovolsi" (shamot, 1985), J. Mirtojiev's "Yoshbrigadir - Ahmedova" (bronze, 1987), "Yoshbrigadir - B.Ibragimova" (bronze, 1987) can be assessed by this character. This, of course, did not make a serious negative turn in the advanced stage bench sculpture, which led to controversy as it was an internal methodological and expressive problem.

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00611.X****MEDITATIVITY: UZBEK MODERN POETRY****Gulnoz Ernazarova***

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ABSTRACT

The article argues that the new Uzbek poetry, which is understood under the term of modern Uzbek poetry, partially continuing the traditions and seeking to find more new lyrical concepts, has not lost the spirit of meditative interpretation, despite changes in form and content. From the global problems of any era, to the most subtle feelings about the human intelligence, it has been reflected in the word.

KEYWORD: *Observation, Meditative, Folk Pathos, Poetic Medium, Fantasy World, Real Life.*

INTRODUCTION

We think that before thinking about the problem of meditation in modern Uzbek poetry on the basis of poetic sources, it is necessary to dwell on a problem in our literature. This problem is a matter of the attitude of literary criticism and literary criticism to modernism.

Opinions about modernism in Uzbek literature are so diverse. According to our observations, the debate over modernism, which began in the 1990s and culminated in the 2000s, has not yet reached its consensus. While one group of literary critics advocates modernism and tries to prove its existence in Uzbek literature, another group of scholars argues that modernism is alien and harmful to the Uzbek national mentality. Our views and conclusions are a little different.

In our opinion, we must first distinguish between the concepts of "modernism" and "modern". Indeed, modernism is a literary-aesthetic phenomenon that has emerged in the European literary environment, branching into several new directions to this day. Prose, dramatic and poetic works created by dozens of representatives of modernism are being studied by researchers. The scientific descriptions given to the literature of modernism are largely derived from the character of these works.

Poems attributed to modernism in modern Uzbek poetry do not address the issues of absolute loneliness, depression, denial of God, abandonment of historical culture, nihilistic attitude towards family and parents, which are promoted in the literature of European modernism. From this point of view, when we say "Uzbek modern poetry", we mean a work of poetry that is newer

than our traditional poetry, far from the features of declaration, eventfulness, appearance. This poetry meets this "modern" requirement with new forms, new composition, new methodological research. Its content differs from traditional Uzbek poetry in terms of that it is relatively mysterious and built on more inner truths. The Novel (Jadid) researches of the Jadid poets at the beginning of the century, R. Parfi and the poems written in his direction, which appeared in the following periods, have a great influence on this, of course. Translations from the works of Russian, Japanese, Latin American, modern French, and English and Baltic poets have also had a significant impact on the formation of modern Uzbek poetry. The global world, the hyper reality, the man who thinks in a multicultural society, his dreams, his inner sufferings, his meditative observations have led modern poetry to have such a meaning and content.

Prof. K. Yuldashev's remarks are noteworthy that they summarize the features of modern Uzbek poetry: It cannot be regretted that, today we are creating systems dedicated to current events, important political events or the social essence of the human heart, but for the most part, original poetry is concerned with depicting the state of mind, drawing the color of the confusion and suffering of the senses, giving the tone of the colors. In Uzbek poetry, this direction of image, initiated by R. Parfi, has become the main direction of expression today" (Emphasis added. G.E.).

Among the above-mentioned and some of the uncounted poets of modern Uzbek poetry, the poetry of Fakhriyor, B.Ruzimhammad has been sufficiently studied by our researchers, famous scholars and has caused various debates in the press (Q.Yuldosh, S.Meli, U.Hamdani, N.Eshonqul, E.Ochilov articles). Keeping that in mind, we will try to reflect on the example of the work of young modern poets, who received relatively little attention in the last chapter of the last chapter of our work. In our opinion, Y. Eshbek's poetry is nourished by four main roots. In general, the Uzbek people, in particular, the folk wisdom reflected in the examples of Samarkand folk art, the style of expression is the main source of nourishment for the poet. The second source, Uzbek classical Sufi literature, works of Yassavi, Navoi, and Mashrab. This aspect is expressed lyrically in Y. Eshbek's poetry not in the form of dedication, praise or lament poems, but in the form of verbal expression of the "inner psyche", self-examination.

The third source is the experimental-modernist traditions of Cholpon, U.Nosir and R.Parfi. This aspect is reflected in the socialized poems of the poet in the form of generalization, socialization of the lyrical "I". The fourth and final source is the traditions of modern world poetry. At the same time, the poet seems to have been more influenced by his new poetry in Japanese and Latin America. The subtlety of style in Japanese poetry, the influence of the method of metaphorization in Latin American poetry, in particular, F.G. Lorca, is clearly known in the work of Y. Eshbek.

All the poems in Y.Eshbek's collection "Crying Girl" are original with a strange composition. Because none of these poems have a capital letter, a rhyme, a stanza. The melody and rhythm of the poems were formed by the flow of lyrical observation. The reader who falls into this stream does not feel the need for rhyme or weight. In the flow of words, the content is understood in an emotionally-intuitive way. Such a way of inspiration shows that our traditional views that the main element of poetry is rhyme and weight are not one hundred percent justified. Even more bizarre is the title of the first word of all the poems included in the collection. Usually, a title is a whole piece of composition that covers the content of a particular work. In Y. Eshbek, the first word itself not only makes us understand everything about the content of the poem, but also

serves as an open word that leads to the world of poetry. Such a general aspect belongs to the modern Uzbek poetry of Y. Eshbek.

The poet's poem, entitled "Spirit", contains the following lines:

(The poem will be given in its original language so that inner pathos of it might not be effected)

PYX

Atheists in the world
They say, "Peace be upon you."
and so on
he sees and hears
rather, they do not appear in the universal sense
sweet springs as white as snow
crystal gardens
transparent castles
but they are terribly terrifying
see fire mountains and pits...
let the spirits be a beautiful substance
let the original homeland be music! (Eshbek: 2019, p. 55).

There are a lot of dots, commas, colons, question marks in the poem, as well as points that need to be allocated to the rhetorical question. But the poet deliberately abandoned all of them. He put it all into a single exhortation on the last line. The word focuses on the meditative interpretation of a very important philosophical problem. Probably for this reason, the poet divided the poem into a lyrical component, three independent semantic parts. The first part is guided by the principle of historical associativity. Consequently, the atheists' denial of the soul, their conclusions about human death, comes in the form of information. But because the way in which this information is expressed takes an unexpected form, it evokes the same association in the reader who knows the subject of atheism. A dead person is buried in the ground, rotting or living forever as a spirit. In the next compositional section, the poet expresses his lyrical position on these two issues.

So how do we interpret the spirits of our parents, mothers, and grandmothers who enter our dreams when a person turns to dust after death? How something that has disappeared enters our dreams as if it were alive. How does he warn us, tell us about our condition, inform us of his condition? There is perhaps life in the words of atheists as well. They cannot be seen as a material eye, a materialistic organism. But the spirits see things we have never seen before: transparent towers, sweet springs, crystal gardens, fiery mountains, hot coals. By this the poet is pointing out that the possibilities of spirits are greater than those of us living. He absorbs into the poem the hadiths that they will see their own destiny in the future before they die. Whichever man is in paradise, he will be shown the clear springs, the gardens of paradise, the transparent towers. Hell will be shown with various scenes. The poet intuitively observes the meaning of the hadith. In the third part, with his poetic generous heart, he wishes all the best and happiness in

the hereafter. He wants no slave to be punished even after he dies. He figuratively describes the landscapes of paradise through the artificial words "let it spring", "connect", "tower". At the same time, it inspires a person to do good deeds in life, to do good deeds, and to make a good name for himself. While awakening the spirit of the Da'wah, he gives a humanistic, noble intention as a concluding line:

In his poem "Religious" he speaks about a global problem that is still relevant today. He says that the origin of religious strife is ignorance:

religion is the door to salvation
even if the stone is fired
bagrini ochar
repent
religion is a tree

There are many branches by promoting such wisdoms, when religion is described as "a tree with many hands," it may seem incomprehensible to many. But in the context of this poem, this line itself reveals several meanings. First, to say that he has many hands is an indication that religion is generous. Second, there will be the fruit of the tree, which will be enjoyed by everyone from humans to insects. Other trees grow from the seeds. This process is eternal and the essence of life. Third, religion is a tree that grows in the heart of every human being. A person who looks religious from the outside is not yet religious. His identity is determined by what kind of tree the tree that grows in that heart is. Fourth, for this, a person must purify his heart and repent of his sins:

pour water on the bottom of this plant
enter through the door
enter through the door
express your religion and yourself (Eshbek: 2019, p. 41).

From this it can be said that Y. Eshbek's poetry is original not only in form and content, but also in the novelty of his meditative observation for the current century. True, these ideas are also expressed in the poems of our classical poets. However, Y. Eshbek, like his Sufi ancestors, feels those words in himself, as a modern man, he can feel them in the reader of his age.

We see such renewed methods of interpretation more vividly in all the poems of the poet, in particular, in the poems "O heaven", "What is happening in the sky", "Man", "Athena", "Cemetery", "Sunbula", "Joy", "Moon".

One of the important directions of meditative lyricism is "graveyard poetry", which is widespread in Europe. This poem is dedicated not only to English and French poets such as Edward Jung, Thomas Gray, Thomas Kid, J.J. Russo, but also to Russian poets such as A.Pushkin, M.Lermontov, A.Beliy, V.Balmont, A.Akhmatova, M.Tsvetaeva. affected. This poetry is radically different from the elegiac, Martian lyrical interpretation that has traditionally existed in Europe. In this case, the lyrical "I" does not lyrically describe death itself, but the lyrical observation born of it. Interprets the phenomenon of death philosophically and meditatively.

Observing the tragedy of man, who lost his heart due to adornment of human society, the pursuit of nature, technical progress and globalization, is a leading principle in Y. Eshbek's poetry, all of which is a shining example of pure Uzbek meditative lyricism. Y.Eshbek lyrical hero is not selfish.

He does not remain in the shell of his individual self, no matter what he is talking about: history, personality, the human soul, natural phenomena, social problems, death and life. His lyrical "I" becomes a national, social, even universal "I" in the context of poetry. It grows from the private and joins the general.

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CREATING A METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF AMINO ACIDS IN THE SOWN SAFFRON PLANT– *CROCUS SATIVUS L*

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ABSTRACT

In this article, a method of high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was developed to determine the amount of amino acids in the material of the medicinal plant Crocus Sativus L-sown saffron plant, cultivated in Uzbekistan. According to the results, 20 free amino acids were found in the material of Crocus Sativus L-saffron, of which cysteine, tyrosine, valine, and phenylalanine free amino acids significantly more than the remaining amino acids.

KEYWORDS: *Crocus sativus L., aminoacids, analisys, method of analisys, medicinal drug, raw material.*

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization, more than 60% of the available drugs are drugs derived from the raw materials of medicinal plants. Because they are high quality, economically inexpensive, have few side effects on the human body [3].

Therefore, in recent years, our Government has been paying great attention to the creation of industrial plantations of medicinal plants and obtaining from them drugs and biologically active supplements (BAS). An example of this is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 21, 2013 No EDO-03 / 1-421 "On measures to establish

saffron (saffron) plantations in the country, to meet the needs of the pharmaceutical industry and to organize the reproduction of export-oriented medicinal plants". In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 21, 2013, the 114th meeting of the "SHAFRAN" LLC was established.

Abroad, saffron-derived drugs and biologically active (BAS) supplements are widely used to improve liver function, boost immunity, in addition to treating strong cancers, brain activity, memory, urinary tract, mental, inflammatory stress diseases [6]. The medicinal plant saffron (*SROCUS SATIVUS L*) grown in UZBEKISTAN contains 26 biologically active substances. [5] Microbiological purity has been studied in pre - clinical trials [4, pp. 214-219; 6, pp. 68-71].

In recent years, with the development of the detection of biologically active substances in medicinal plants, the study of free amino acids in them has become widespread. The spectrum of pharmacological effects of amino acids on the human body is wide and enhances the effectiveness of other substances in the body [1,2, pp. 74-77].

The purpose of the study. Development of a method for determining the amount of free amino acids in the raw material of the medicinal plant *Crocus sativus L*-Shafran (Ekma saffron), cultivated in Uzbekistan.

Object of research and method. *Crocus sativus L* -Saffron (Ekma saffron) plant raw material grown in Uzbekistan, high-efficiency liquid chromatography (USSX) method.

The proteins and peptides in the aqueous extraction of the samples are precipitated and 1 ml of the supernatant portion is taken, 1 ml of 20% TCA (trichloroacetic acid) is added to it, and after 10 minutes, centrifuged for 15 minutes at 8000 rpm. 0.1 ml of the residual liquid is dried in a lyophilic dryer.

Analysis of free amino acids was performed by the method of phenylthiocarbomyl (FTK) synthesis Steven A, Cohen Daviel [7, pp. 1-16].

FTK amino acid identification UV-detector, Agilent Technologies 1200 chromatograph uses a stationary phase 75x4.6 mm Discovery HS C18 column, as a moving phase a mixture of 0.14M CH₃COONa + 0,05% TCA pH 6,4 and CH₃CN.

Flow rate 1.2 ml per minute, absorption 269 nm. Gradient% B / min: 1-6% / 0-2.5 min; 6-30% / 2.51-40 min; 30-60% / 40.1-45 minutes; 60-60% / 45.1-50 min; 60-0% / 50.1-55 min. The amount of free amino acids detected in the plant composition is shown in Table 1, chromatography in Figures 1 and 2.

TABLE 1CROCUS SATIVUS L - AMINO ACID CONTENT OF SAFFRON (SAFFRON) RAW MATERIAL (MG / G)

№	Amino acids	<i>Crocus sativus L</i> -Saffron (sown saffron) <i>plant</i>
		(mg/gp)
1	Asparagine acid	0,430934
2	Glutamic acid	0,697983
3	Serin	0,740963
4	Glycine	0,677594
5	Asparagin	0,722892

6	Glutamine	1,251014
7	Tsistein	2,757732
8	Treonin	1,013514
9	Argenin	0,928588
10	Alanin	0,332815
11	Prolin	0,346611
12	Tyrosine	2,072204
13	Valin	1,429123
14	Methionine	1,215824
15	isoleucine	1,419956
16	Leitsin	1,068996
17	Gistidin	1,080395
18	Tryptophan	1,111631
19	Phenylalanine	1,602467
20	Lysine HCl	0,787783
21	Total	21,68902

According to the results of Table 1, *Crocus sativus L* - sown saffron plant raw material contained 20 free amino acids, of which cysteine, tyrosine, valine, and phenylalanine were significantly more than the amino acids.

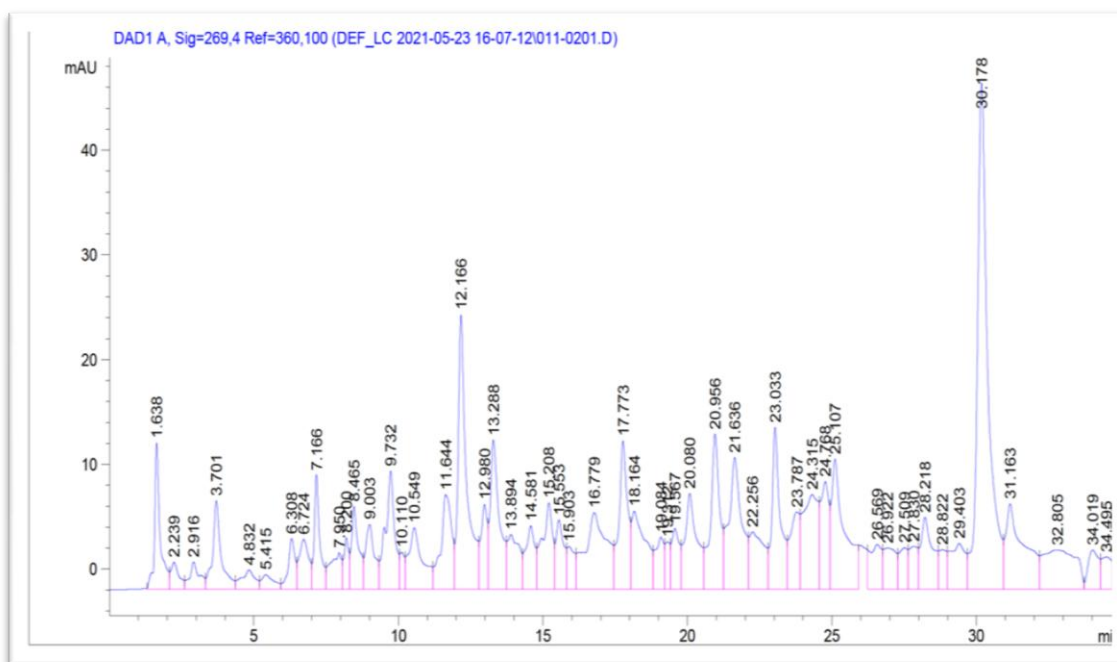


Figure 1 *Crocus sativus L* - Chromatogram of amino acids in the raw material of the saffron plant

CONCLUSION

Crocus sativus L - High-efficiency liquid chromatography (HELC) method for determining the amount of amino acids in the raw material of the plant saffron (Saffron) was developed.

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APPLICATION OF MODELING PROGRAMS IN CHEMISTRY

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ABSTRACT

This article covers several advantages of the introduction of modeled programs in the process of teaching chemistry. It is explained that the topic for the reader to be understandable, especially to show the increased process through the computer when experimenting with toxic substances. Modeling of chemical experiments is now taking a much more traditional tone. With the help of modeling programs, chemical experiments can be conducted on computers.

KEYWORDS: *Computerization In Teaching, Modeled Programs, Graphic Mode, Chemical Experiments, Real Laboratory, Evristik Conversation, Mechanism Of Reactions, Computer Animations.*

INTRODUCTION

Another aspect of the application of computers in chemistry teaching is the modeling of some learning situations and chemical experiments. The purpose of using modeled programs is to ensure that the material that is difficult to imagine when other methods of teaching are used is understandable to the eye. With the help of modeling, it is possible to present data to students in graphic mode in the form of computer multimedia. As a result, it will be possible to train processes that do not have the opportunity to see in real time in a lively, interesting way. The issues of the use of modeling in the study of atomic structure, chemical bonding, chemical equilibrium, the formation of precipitates, the process of formation of gases in obtaining anions from topics that are difficult to master are covered in the literature. [1, 2]

Modeling of chemical experiments is now taking a much more traditional tone. With the help of modeling programs, chemical experiments can be conducted on computers.

The main advantage of modeling chemical experiments is that it is possible to demonstrate from them experiments that can not be performed in real laboratory conditions (with the formation of toxic substances, reactions taking place in the presence of radioactive substances, in which there

is a danger of burning and explosion, as well as in the absence of low-flying and expensive reagents, or [1, 2]

Due to the structure, properties, retrieval of analytical compounds and their practical significance, it is known that majority organic materials are relatively easily assimilated by students.[3,4] Bunda provides them with a great help from the fund of knowledge of substances and chemical reactions obtained in the course of inorganic chemistry, as well as the assimilated general concepts, basic laws and theories of Chemical Science. Therefore, they tend to study the subject of inorganic chemistry in depth and demonstrate significant independence in the educational process. The ratio of the interaction of the techniques used in teaching inorganic chemistry should differ from the course of inorganic chemistry, of course. First, as the theoretical content of the inorganic chemistry course is deepened, the impact of Bunda lecture session's increases, and in it the euristic conversation unsurlari is used more.

Secondly, due to the increased level of preparation of students for mastering the instructional material, it will be possible to realize the opportunities to work independently in the study of this science and make more and more effective use of chemical experiment, educational literature, visual materials, new information and computational technologies of teaching.[5]

The oral statement of curriculum materials will continue in a manner related to the assimilation of the system of knowledge that will lead to the mental development of the students.

For the holistic structure of the educational process, these two interrelated aspects are equally important: intellectual development occurs by actively thinking about the educational materials that reflect the content of Education; qualitative acquisition of new knowledge is largely dependent on the achieved intellectual development. The stated instructional material should encourage the students to think actively and process it wisely. It is in them that the reading of observing events and making the right conclusions from them, comparing and summarizing, analyzing and synthesizing, creating inductive and deductive rational generalizations develops. [5, 6]

In addition to the use of methods that have been formed for many years in teaching, the introduction of new pedagogical technologies, conducting lessons using the achievements of Science and technology, mastering the science, of course, gives a positive result.

It is incredibly spacious and a large section of the Caraway because it is natural that Inorganic Caraway not be studied memorably. It can be learned and mastered well only by understanding it. In this respect, the method we want to bring is much better effective.

It is natural to not be studied by memorizing inorganic chemistry, because it is incredibly extensive and a large section of chemistry. It can be learned and mastered well only by understanding it. In this respect, the method we want to bring will yield much better

This method was developed using modern computers and computer programs. It consists of 3 parts:

1. The name of the chemical reaction with the participation of analytical substances.
2. The scheme of their occurrence.
3. Reactions mexanizmining computer animations.

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DEVELOPING THE INITIAL MATERIALS AND NEW VARIETIES OF BREAD WHEAT FOR IRRIGATED LANDS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of studies on the study of collection material and the development of a new variety of winter bread wheat, resistant to unfavorable environmental factors (heat, drought, soil salinity, diseases), which have high indicators for economically valuable traits. The heritability of morphophysiological and other valuable indicators, as well as the correlative relationship between the yield and grain quality of varieties and samples of winter bread wheat were studied.

KEYWORDS: Winter bread wheat, resistance, unfavorable factor, drought, soil salinity, disease, valuable traits, lodging, heritability, morphophysiological, correlation, yield, quality, variety, samples.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, global climate change has strong negative impact on the yield, full formation and quality of wheat grain. In the Central Asia countries special attention is paid to breeding work to develop high-yielding wheat varieties with high quality indicators, resistant to diseases and pests, lodging and unfavorable environmental factors.

In the world, in research work aimed at increasing yields and improving the quality of wheat, an urgent task is to develop new high-yielding and adapted to environmental conditions, as well as to create breeding material and lines with a complex of valuable traits and properties (high yield and grain quality, resistance to frost, drought, disease and lodging), capable of fully manifesting the genetic potential of productivity on a new hereditary basis.

Today, large-scale measures are being taken in the republic to create new early ripening varieties of bread wheat, resistant to unfavorable environmental factors, salinity and lodging. A high air temperature, a lack of moisture in the soil during flowering and grain filling are the reason for a decrease in yield and grain quality of bread wheat varieties.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, tasks have been outlined to expand research work on the developing of new varieties of bread wheat resistant to diseases and pests, adapted to local soil, climatic and environmental conditions, with high productivity.

Despite this, due to global warming, a decrease in soil fertility and a deterioration in its reclamation state, an increase in salinity to varying degrees, moisture deficit, soil and air drought, the creation of new varieties of winter wheat for the irrigated lands of Uzbekistan is becoming increasingly important.

MAIN PART:

The aim of the study is to develop a initial materials and a new varieties of winter bread wheat, resistant to unfavorable environmental factors (heat, drought, soil salinity, diseases), with high indicators of valuable traits.

The research objectives are as follows:

Determination of morphological, biological and valuable traits and properties of bread wheat varieties of various geographic origin;

Selection of bread wheat varieties with valuable traits, according to the duration of the growing season, morphological, biological and valuable traits;

Hybridization of bread wheat collections with local varieties, determination of the degree of heritability and the correlation relationship of traits and properties in the hybrids;

Creation of a high-yielding source materials and varieties that are resistant to unfavorable environmental factors, a high yield and its quality based on the assessment and selection of varieties of bread wheat.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The article provides information on the geographical origin of bread wheat varieties and samples, the growth periods and development, resistance to salinity, heat, drought, yellow and brown rust, lodging, morphophysiological and biometric indicators, grain quality, as well as correlations between them.

The the growth periods and development phases of varieties and samples in experiments is one of the important indicators of the growing season of wheat plants, and this property, along with an inextricable link with the hereditary structure from the genetic side, can vary depending on the soil and climatic conditions of cultivation and other factors.

The growth periods of wheat varieties and samples was studied by dividing into three groups. Phenological observations carried out during the years of experiments showed that in varieties and samples of different geographic origin and genetic characteristics, the "germination-maturity" period lasted 216-225 days. The longest period of "germination-maturity" of varieties and samples was observed in 2009.

In the spring of this year, prolonged precipitation and low air temperature led to a lengthening of the "heading-maturity" period, and a increase in air temperature in May-June 2011 contributed to a reduction in the "germination-maturity" period.

If for the standard variety Khosildor the period of "germination-maturity", on average for three years, lasted 225 days, then for the varieties K-030057, No. 118/2004 (Uzbekistan), K-030206

(Mexico), (Uzbekistan), K- 9029 (Russia), K-030093 (TCI (CIM-ICAR)), it was 216-217 days.

According to the average three-year data, it was noted that in the studied varieties and samples of winter bread wheat, the period of "germination-maturity" was shorter by 5-9 days in comparison with the standard variety Hosildor.

During the years of research, the heat resistance of the varieties was studied according to the following morphological and physiological characteristics: the angle of inclination of the flag leaf, the content of total water in the leaves, the length of the upper and lower internodes and the height of plants.

When determining the degree of resistance to heat of cultivars in laboratory conditions, after heating the seeds in a thermostat at a temperature of 57°C for 20 minutes, the germination capacity was assessed in percentage terms.

According to the research results, it was revealed that the germination of varieties and samples was 83-94%, while in the standard variety Hosildor this figure was 83%.

Among the samples that showed germination in the experiments in the range of 85-95%, when determined by resistance to heat, K-8704 (Ukraine) - 91%, K-2202 (Nepal) - 94%, K-030085 (Mexico) - 93%, K-8549 (Turkey) - 94%, K-030131 (Mexico) - 93%, K-9029 (Russia) - 92%, the germination rates of which exceeded the standard variety by 8-11%. In the standard cultivar, the number of seedlings was 83%, which was assessed as medium resistant.

When assessing the resistance of varieties and samples to drought in laboratory conditions, it was found that when germinating seeds in water (control), the germination rate was 94-100%, and in a 15% sucrose solution this indicator was 76-90%.

When determining the number of roots in grain varieties and samples of bread wheat, it was found that in the control variant this indicator was 3.4-4.6 pieces, and in a sucrose solution - 3.1-3.9 pieces (Table 1).

At the same time, if in the control variant the length of the roots of varieties and samples was 10.8 cm, and the length of coleoptile was 3.2 cm, then in varieties and samples K-6132, K-8704, K-030093, K-9029, K-030084, K-8605, this indicator was 1.7-2.9 cm, respectively.

In addition, the length of roots and coleoptile in the bread wheat cultivars K-8702, K-030093, K-030212 and K-8704 in a 15% sucrose solution, in comparison with the standard Khosildor cultivar, was, respectively, 0.2-2 more long, 9 cm and 0.2-1.0 cm.

Based on this, one of the important tasks facing wheat breeding today is the creation of varieties with a highly developed root system, capable of effectively using moisture and nutrients in the lower soil layers.

TABLE 1 EVALUATION OF DROUGHT RESISTANCE OF VARIETIES AND SAMPLES OF BREAD WHEAT IN LABORATORY CONDITIONS (GALLAARAL, 2009)

№	Name of varieties and samples	Germination, (%)		Number of roots, (pcs.)		Root length, (cm)		Coleoptile length, (cm)	
		control	sucrose	control	sucrose	control	sucrose	control	sucrose
1	Hosildor(S t.)	98	76	3,6	3,1	10,8	3,9	2,3	3,2
2	K-030084	98	85	3,4	3,2	12,5	5,7	3,9	3,2
3	K-8704	100	90	4,5	3,6	10,6	6,8	4,5	3,4
4	K-8605	96	84	4,3	3,7	12,9	5,6	3,9	2,8
5	K-8702	97	89	4,5	3,5	10,9	5,4	5,5	4,2
6	K-6132	95	85	4,2	3,9	10,2	5,6	3,8	3,1
7	K-950129	94	87	3,9	3,1	11,3	4,8	3,8	2,9
8	K-030277	98	87	3,8	3,2	11,7	4,9	5,0	3,0
9	K-030212	97	86	4,2	3,6	12,6	4,5	4,3	3,3
10	K-8503	100	89	4,6	3,9	11,9	4,1	4,6	3,0
11	K-030093	96	87	4,3	3,3	12,2	6,2	4,5	3,6
12	K-9029	98	90	3,7	3,2	13,3	5,7	4,8	3,1

According to the research results, varieties and samples of bread wheat resistant to heat and drought were identified and recommended for further use in the breeding process as a initial material.

In addition, during the years of research, varieties of bread wheat were selected K-030126, K-030206 (Mexico), K-2427 (Japan), K-8704 (Ukraine), Dustlik x K-6132 on 1% NaCl solution.

When assessing the resistance to rust diseases of common wheat in the course of experiments, it was found that most of the studied varieties and samples of the world collection were susceptible to yellow and brown rust. During the years of the experiments, it was observed that the varieties were affected by yellow rust by 80% and brown rust by 40%. Of these varieties, only 18 varieties showed tolerance and modarete tolerance, the rest of the varieties were affected by the local race of yellow and brown rust.

In the experiments carried out, it was found that 1000 of cernel weight of Sanzar-40 variety, on average over the years, was 44.5 g, which is 3.1 g higher than the standard variety, the lodging resistance was 9 points, and the standard variety this indicator was 7 points. The average productive bushiness of the plant was 6.3 pieces, while for the standard variety this figure was 4.8 pieces. The heat resistance of this variety in laboratory conditions was 58.2 ° C, while in the standard variety this indicator was 57.5 ° C.

When assessing the resistance to salinity in laboratory conditions in a NaCl solution (1%), the number of germinated grains was 94%, while in the standard variety this figure was 93.7%. While no yellow rust was found in this variety, the susceptibility of the standard variety ranged from 30% to 50%.

Based on the results of the experiments, a new variety Sanzar-40 (Dustlik x K-6132) was created for irrigated lands, which has high indicators for economically valuable characteristics, and transferred to the Center for testing varieties of agricultural crops. Data on economically valuable traits, biological properties and technological qualities of the Sanzar-40 variety are shown in Table 4. In the experiments carried out, it was found that 1000 of cernel weight of Sanzar-40 variety, on average over the years, amounted to 44.5 g, which is 3.1 g higher than the standard variety, the lodging resistance was 9 points, and the standard variety this indicator was 7 points. The average productive bushiness of the plant was 6.3 pieces, while for the standard variety this figure was 4.8 pieces.

TABLE 2 THE VALUABLE TRAITS, BIOLOGICAL AND QUALITY INDICATORS OF THE BREAD WHEAT VARIETY SANZAR-40 (GALLIAARAL, 2015-2017)

	Indicators	measurement	Sanzar-40				Hosildor (st)				Compared to the standard ±
			years				years				
		2015	2016	2017	Average	2015	2016	2017	Average		
1	Heading time	days	28/I V	26/I V	26/I V	-	7/V	1/V	4/V	-	-
2	Grain yield	c / ha	65,5	73,4	73,7	70,9	51,2	56,2	63,3	56,8	+14,1
3	1000 of cernel weight	г	42,8	46,6	44,3	44,5	41,4	40,4	42,5	41,4	+3,1
4	Lodging resistance	score	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	+2,0
5	Heat resistance	°C	59,5	58,0	60,0	59,2	57,5	56,5	58,5	57,5	+1,7
6	Productive tillering	Pc.	6,0	6,6	6,4	6,3	4,3	5,0	5,2	4,8	+1,7
7	Salinity resistance	%	92	94	96	94,0	94	91	96	93,7	+0,3
8	Damage (yellow rust)	%	0	5	5	0	80	40	80	-	-
9	Bulk grain weight	g/l	781,2	776,4	779,3	778,8	770,2	768,5	776,2	771,3	+7,6
10	Gluten	%	33,1	31,5	32,4	32,3	29,8	31,5	30,4	30,6	+1,7
11	Protein	%	15,6	14,3	16,3	15,4	15,6	14,6	13,5	14,5	+0,9

CONCLUSIONS

1. Samples K-030057, 118/2004 (Uzbekistan), K-030206 (Mexico), K-9029 (Russia), K-030093 (TCI (CIM-ICAR) with different genotypic properties. 6-8 days earlier heading of these samples was noted, in comparison with the standard variety Hosildor.
2. It was found that samples K-030277, K-030093 (Mexico), K-8549 (Turkey), K-9029 (Russia), K-8503 (Greece), K-8704 (Ukraine) for resistance to heat and drought exceeded the standard variety by 11-14%.
3. Samples 256/2010 (Uzbekistan), K-8704 (Ukraine), K-030206 (Mexico), K-030212 (Mexico), K-6132 (Armenia), K-9029 (Russia) were selected as a result of research, high resistance to yellow and brown rust (0-20%) for use in the breeding process.
4. Established a positive correlation ($r=0.24-0.85$) in the selected samples between the yield and the length of the spike, as well as the weight of grains of one spike.
5. Variety 2019/2014 (Sanzar-40) was created in the process of experiments on the basis of a hybrid combination Dustlik x K-6132, which has high performance in terms of valuable traits and was transferred to the Center for testing crop varieties.

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STUDY OF ACUTE TOXICITY AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF TURMERIC RHIZOME EXTRACT (CURCUMA LONGA L.)

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ABSTRACT

Preclinical studies of the preparation “Extract of rhizomes of turmeric long” were carried out in terms of acute toxicity and anti-inflammatory activity. According to the results of the study of acute toxicity, it was found that the preparation “Extract of rhizomes of turmeric long”, has high harmlessness, as to the fifth class of toxicity “Practically non-toxic”. The study of the anti-inflammatory activity of the drug proved the presence of reliable anti-inflammatory activity in the drug.

KEYWORDS: *Turmeric Long, Extract, Rhizome, Acute Toxicity, Anti-Inflammatory Activity, Preclinical Studies.*

INTRODUCTION

Long turmeric- “*Curcuma longa L.*” family ginger-Zingiberaceae. The main biologically active substances in turmeric are curcumin (difurilolmethane), demethoxycurcumin, bisdemethoxycurcumin. Long turmeric raw material contains 0.2 to 5.4% of curcumin. At the same time it contains 4-14% of essential oil, turmeric, alanine and zingiberone, starch, resin.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to the therapeutic value of long-term turmeric in the treatment and prevention of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases, neurodegenerative disorders, aging, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatology and other diseases. This medicinal plant has a wide range of pharmacological activity, in particular antioxidant, anticancer, antimicrobial and anti-diabetic effects. Long turmeric dry extract by many scientists Kok-Yong Chin, YounesPanahi, VilaiKuptniratsaikul, G.N.Schrauzer, Gamal Ramadan, Mohammed Ali Al-Kahtani and others is promising to create a variety of drugs currently used in rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and other similar diseases raw materials.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The production of drugs and biologically active additives based on natural plant raw materials occupies a special place in the pharmaceutical industry. This is due to the fact that they do not have serious side effects, are well absorbed by the human body. Despite the fact that today the production of synthetic drugs is carried out at a rapid pace, there is a growing interest in obtaining many biologically active substances from medicinal plant raw materials. In this regard, it is important to obtain a dry extract from medicinal plants, to study the acute toxicity and pharmacological activity of the extract obtained.

Based on the above considerations, the aim was to study the acute toxicity and anti-inflammatory effects of long turmeric extract.

1. Study of acute toxicity of the preparation "Extract of rhizomes of turmeric long".

All studies used healthy animals quarantined for at least 10-14 days [1, 2]. The study of acute toxicity was carried out according to the generally accepted method on white mice (both sexes) weighing 18-22 g, in a group of 6 animals, a total of 36 animals was used. The drug was administered to experimental animals orally in the form of a 24% aqueous suspension, at doses: 1200 mg / kg (0.1 ml / 20 g), 2400 mg / kg (0.2 ml / 20 g), 3600 mg / kg (0.3 ml / 20 g), 4800 mg / kg (0.4 ml / 20 g) and 6000 mg / kg (0.5 ml / 20 g). Then the animals were placed in separate cages in groups, and were continuously monitored during the first day, and once a day in the next 13 days of the experiment (total observation period was 14 days). At the same time, the clinical picture of intoxication and the lethality of the animals were taken into account. During the experiment, all animals were kept in standard vivarium conditions, and were on a complete food and water diet.

RESEARCH RESULTS

After administration of the drug, a number of changes were observed characterizing the toxic effect (Table 1).

**TABLE 1 THE RESULTS OF THE TOXIC EFFECT OF THE PREPARATION
"EXTRACT OF RHIZOMES OF TURMERIC LONG"**

<i>Dose</i>	<i>Result</i>
1200 mg/kg	In 20-25 minutes after the administration of the drug, the animals showed a decrease in locomotor activity within 1-2 hours. After the condition of the animals returned to normal, and during the entire period of the experiment no death of animals was observed.
2400 mg/kg	In 20-25 minutes after the administration of the drug, the animals showed a decrease in motor activity within 2 hours. After the condition of the animals returned to normal, and during the entire period of the

	experiment no death of animals was observed.
3600 mg/kg	15-20 minutes after the administration of the drug, the animals showed a decrease in motor activity for 2.5-3 hours. After the condition of the animals returned to normal, and during the entire period of the experiment no death of animals was observed.
4800 mg/kg	In 10-15 minutes after the administration of the drug, the animals showed a decrease in motor activity within 3-4 hours. After the condition of the animals returned to normal, and during the entire period of the experiment no death of animals was observed.
6000 mg/kg	In 10-15 minutes after the administration of the drug, the animals showed a decrease in motor activity within 4-5 hours. After the condition of the animals returned to normal, and during the entire period of the experiment no death of animals was observed.

The calculation of acute toxicity indicators due to the absence of dead animals after administration of the drug turned out to be impossible, which indicates the absence of toxicity in the dose range of 1200-6000 mg / kg, therefore, LD50 is assumed to be > 6000 mg / kg (Table 2).

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF INDICATORS OF ACUTE TOXICITY OF THE EXTRACT

“Turmericrhizomeextractlong”	
Dose	Number of animals killed / total
1200 mg/kg	0/6
2400 mg/kg	0/6
3600 mg/kg	0/6
4800 mg/kg	0/6
6000 mg/kg	0/6
LD50> 6000 mg / kg	

Based on the data obtained, the drug is highly harmless, since no death of animals was observed with the introduction of high doses of the drug. Based on the data obtained on the average lethal dose, we determined the toxicity class according to the toxicity classifier (the classifier contains six levels of toxicity classification), described in the methodological manual for preclinical research of drugs, edited by A.V. Stefanov [3]. According to this classifier, the drug for oral administration belongs to the fifth class of toxicity (Practically non-toxic). The study drug “Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long”, has high harmlessness, since the average lethal dose belongs to the fifth class of toxicity “Practically non-toxic”.

2. Study of the anti-inflammatory activity of the preparation “Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long”.

The study of the anti-inflammatory activity of the drug was carried out by the method of formalin edema of the paw in animals [1, 2]. The experiments were carried out on 30 white outbred rats weighing 170-220 g, followed by division into groups of 6 animals each. For this, one hour before the induction of inflammation, the animals were once orally administered the drug, according to the following scheme:

1. Control group (control) - animals with test-modeling, but without the introduction of dietary supplements / drug;

2. Test group No. 1 - the animals were injected with the preparation "Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long" in the form of a 10% suspension, at a dose of 500 mg / kg, in a volume of 1 ml / 200 g;

3. The test group No. 2 - the animals were injected with the preparation "Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long" in the form of a 10% suspension, at a dose of 1000 mg / kg, in a volume of 2 ml / 200 g;

4. The test group No. 3 - the animals were injected with the preparation "Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long" in the form of a 10% suspension, at a dose of 1500 mg / kg, in a volume of 3 ml / 200 g;

5. The test group No. 4 - the animals were injected with the preparation "Extract of the rhizome of turmeric long" in the form of a 10% suspension, at a dose of 2000 mg / kg, in a volume of 4 ml / 200 g.

Then, sub-plant animals of each group were injected with 0.1 ml of 2% formalin solution in the form of an aqueous solution into the rat's left hind paw. The amount of edema of the extremity was measured oncometrically, after 2 hours and 4 hours, and for anti-inflammatory activity, data was taken when the maximum inflammatory response was reached. The criterion for evaluating the pharmacological activity was a decrease in the edema of the paws of the experimental animals as compared with the control.

The results were processed by the method of variation statistics according to the Student's test at $p = 0.05$ [1, 2]. The tables show the arithmetic mean values (M), the corresponding standard errors of the mean (m), Student's test (t), the number of samples (n), confidence limits (lower confidence limit ÷ upper confidence limit).

During the experiment, it was found that the test drug at 2 and 4 hours of observation (after the induction of inflammation) statistically significantly reduced the volume of edema of the paw, compared with the control at doses of 500 mg / kg, 1000 mg / kg, 1500 mg / kg and 2000 mg / kg (Table 3). In this case, the highest effect of the tested dietary supplement is observed at a dose of 1500 mg / kg.

TABLE 3 RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY
($M \pm TM$; N = 6; P = 0.05)

Group	Swelling volume of the paws (ml) after	
	2 h.	4 h.
Control	0,683 (0,604÷0,762)	0,783 (0,644÷0,923)
"Extract of rhizome of turmeric long" (at a dose of 500 mg / kg)	0,400 (0,334÷0,466)	0,467 (0,381÷0,552)
"Extract of rhizome of turmeric long" (at a dose of 1000 mg / kg)	0,367 (0,240÷0,494)	0,450 (0,305÷0,595)
"Extract of rhizome of turmeric long" (at a dose of 1500 mg / kg)	0,333 (0,248÷0,419)	0,367 (0,312÷0,421)
"Extract of rhizome of turmeric long" (at a dose of 2000 mg / kg)	0,367 (0,312÷0,421)	0,417 (0,374÷0,460)

2000 mg / kg)		
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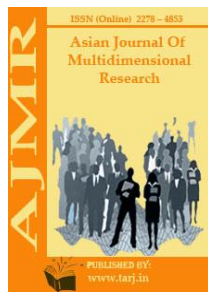
During the experiment, it was found that the tested drug has a significant anti-inflammatory effect, while a dose of 1500 mg / kg can be recommended as the most effective. The investigated preparation "Extract of rhizome of turmeric long" has a significant anti-inflammatory effect.

CONCLUSION

Preclinical studies of the preparation "Extract of rhizomes of turmeric long" were carried out in terms of acute toxicity and anti-inflammatory activity. According to the results of the study of acute toxicity, it was found that the preparation "Extract of rhizomes of turmeric long", has high harmlessness, as to the fifth class of toxicity "Practically non-toxic". The study of the anti-inflammatory activity of the preparation proved the presence of reliable anti-inflammatory activity in the preparation.

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(A Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed International Journal)

**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00616.9****BETI BACHAO- BETI PADAO: AN INTROSPECTION****Vikesh Kumar***

INDIA

ABSTRACT

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was started on January 22, 2015 as a cooperative scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development under synchronized and convergent efforts to give power to the girl child. First, it was initiate in 100 districts with low girl child sex ratio. The Olympic bronze medalist Sakshi Malik was made the brand ambassador for 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme in August 2016. According to Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that the son and daughter are equal. BBBP scheme is true to its words. The scheme intends to improve the efficiency of services for the welfare of women and to raise awareness regarding women's rights. The governments focus on low female sex ratio in almost 100 districts. When women are educated and aware, it leads to empowerment of women.

KEYWORDS: *Female Feticide, Beti-Bachao & Beti- Padhao.***INTRODUCTION**

India has got the prestigious heritage and history in every possible field such as technology, education, science, literature, politics, social work, and leadership. Many women leaders, scientists, sportspersons, actresses, have made India proud by their work. And in order to continue such heritage, we need to protect the girl child. Many initiatives are taken by Indian Government and NGOs to protect and save the girl child, and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” (बेटीबचाओ, बेटीपढ़ाओ) is one of them. The living is the fundamental right of any human being then why people take away this fundamental right of living in this world from the girl child.

The world celebrates 11 October is as International girl child day which focuses on problems faced by a girl child such as gender inequality, female foeticide, not able to get their basic human rights such as education, healthcare, legal rights and protection against discrimination. It also focuses on prevention of violence against women and child marriage. The Government of India began an initiative to save girl child, and it is called as “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana.” “Beti Bachao” means save girl child and “Beti Padhao” means to educate the girl child. It is a social

campaign that aims to create awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services which are intended for girls.

What Is Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme?

The venture of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is to turn down in girl child sex ratio and endorse women's empowerment in order to get better the women status in the country. There are some efforts are given related to scheme

NEED OF THE SCHEME

The latest census of 2011 reveals a declining trend in CSR in the age group of 0 to 6 years, the figure for girls having gone down to 919 per 1,000 boys, from what it was in the 2001 census – 927. The practice of aborting female foetus has become more rampant with the availability of modern diagnostic tools for sex determination of the unborn. With the social biases favouring the male child on consideration of economic advantages and the deep-rooted attitude of labelling the girl child as more of a liability, the sex ratio in the country has been skewed.

The process of elimination continues even after birth in various forms of discrimination in matters of health, nutritional and educational needs of the girl child. The 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,' campaign has been launched to achieve this objective, of bringing about the awareness and the change.

THE KEY FEATURES OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO SCHEME

There are two major features of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme:

Mass campaign:

The aim of the campaign is to make sure that the birth and upbringing of the girl child lead to their empowerment so that she becomes a proud citizen of the country without discrimination. The movement has been launch at the area level in 100 districts along with national, state and district levels with immediate effect.

Multi sectoral action to cover all states and union territories in 100 selected districts with CSR.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Affairs have taken some steps to ensure the survival and protection of girl's education. These involve multi sectoral, united efforts for the management of BBBP by all departments at the level of district Collectors/Deputy Commissioners.

Steps by the Ministry of Women and Child Development:-

1. To promote the registration of pregnancies in the first trimester in Anganwadi centres;
2. Undertake training of new women entrepreneurs;
3. Community mobilization and sensitization;
4. The participation of gender support;
5. Award and recognition of front-running workers and institutions.

Steps by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

Monitor the implementation of Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994

1. Increase in institutional deliveries

2. Registration of births
3. Strengthening PNDT Cells
4. Establishment of monitoring committees

Steps by the Ministry of Human Resource Development:

1. Universal enrolment of girls
2. Reducing the dropout rate among girls
3. Friendly, amiable behavior with girls in schools

To enforce Right to Education Act:

Creating functional toilets for girls

The aim of this scheme is to explain to the people that girls' education and marriage is not a burden to parents. You can arrange for the marriage of your daughter through the money saved under this account. This scheme provides complete financial security to the girl child.

SCHEME IS BOON NOT ONLY FOR GIRLS BUT ALSO FOR SOCIETY

In this scheme, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is functioning in collaboration with various other Ministries like Education Ministry and Health Ministry.

It can be a boon not just for the girl children but also for the whole society. Moreover, 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' yojana comes at a time when the nation is confronted with problems associated with women's safety like rape and other forms of assault.

The Union budget has also allocated to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Rs 50 crore for pilot schemes to safeguard the safety of women on public road transport. That may be a welcome step as this can facilitate to restore women's faith in the system.

Overall Goal-

“Celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education”

Districts Identified

The 100 districts have been identified on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each state. The three criteria for selection of districts namely are:-

- 1) Districts below the national average (87 districts/23 states);
- 2) Districts above national average but shown declining trend (8 districts/8 states)
- 3) Districts above national average and shown increasing trend (5 districts/5 states- selected so that these CSR levels can be maintained and other districts can emulate and learn from their experiences).

Objectives

The objectives of the Scheme are as under :

- i) **To prevent Gender biased sex selective elimination:** Focussed intervention targeting enforcement of all existing Legislations and Acts, especially to Strengthen the implementation

of Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PC&PNDT Act) with stringent punishments for violations of the law.

- ii) **To ensure survival& protection of the girl child:** Article 21 of the Constitution defines „protection of life and liberty“ as a legitimate right of its citizens. The difference in mortality rates of girls and boys indicates the difference in access to various health care and nutrition services as well as the preferential care and treatment given to boys. The access to various entitlements, changes in patriarchal mind-set etc. are to be addressed in order to ensure equal value, care for and survival of the infant and young girl child. Further implementation of various legislative provisions for the protection of the girl child and women has to be ensured to create a nurturing and safe environment for the girl child.
- iii) **To ensure education & participation of the girl child:** The access and availability of services and entitlements during the various phases of the life cycle of the Girl Child has a bearing on her development. Essential requirements related to Nutrition, Health Care, Education and Protection have to be fulfilled to enable every girl child to develop to her full potential-especially the right to quality early childhood care, elementary and secondary education. Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2010 provides children the right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school.
- iv) Further, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme for achievement of universalization of Elementary Education

(UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. Denial of these entitlements is a violation of children's rights, which will have a lasting lifelong negative impact. This will also adversely impact upon future human development.

Strategies

- 1) Implement a sustained Social Mobilization and Communication Campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.
- 2) Place the issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse, improvement of which would be an indicator for good governance.
- 3) Focus on Gender Critical Districts and Cities low on CSR for intensive & integrated action.
- 4) Mobilize & Train Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban local bodies/ Grassroot workers as catalysts for social change, in partnership with local community/women's/youth groups.
- 5) Ensure service delivery structures/schemes & programmes are sufficiently responsive to issues of gender and children's rights.
- 6) Enable Inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at District/Block/Grassroot levels.

Scheme Implementation

The formidable project can embrace a number of the most effective practices for better initiation and implementation. For example, West Bengal has a system for enabling money transfers at periodic intervals for the child's education. In Punjab, pregnant girls are registered in their first

trimester in order that the authorities may follow up and monitor cases of feticide. Another example is Tamil Nadu's Amma Baby Care Kit.

However, the initiative although sensible has been for the most part criticized by many people. It's not enough to allot funds and formulate schemes, it is said. There is need to amend the laws and penalize those who harm the girl children. There's also need to educate the grass roots about the rights of the girl child to exist.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development would be responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme from the Centre. At the State level, the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development will be responsible for overall direction and implementation of the scheme. The Structure of the proposed Scheme may be seen as follows:

At the National level

A National Task Force for ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*** headed by Secretary, WCD with representation from concerned ministries namely Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, National Legal Services Authority, Department of Disability Affairs and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting; Gender Experts and Civil Society representatives. The Task Force will provide guidance and support; finalize training content; review state plans and monitor effective implementation.

At the State level

The States shall form a State Task Force (STF) with representation of concerned Departments (Health & Family Welfare; Education; Panchayati Raj/ Rural Development) including State Level Services Authority and Department of Disability Affairs for ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*** to coordinate the implementation of the Scheme. As the issue requires convergence & coordination between Departments, the Task Force would be headed by the Chief Secretary. In UTs the Task Force would be headed by Administrator, UT Administration. Some States/UTs have their own mechanism at the State/UT level for Women's Empowerment, Gender and Child related issues which may be considered and/or strengthened as State/UT Task Force. Principal Secretary, WCD/Social Welfare will be the convener of this body. Department of Women & Child Development will have the responsibility of coordinating all the activities related to implementation of the Plan in the State/UTs through the Directorate of ICDS.

At the District level

A District Task Force (DTF) led by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner with representation of concerned departments (Health & Family Welfare; Appropriate Authority (PC&PNDT); Education; Panchayati Raj/ Rural Development, Police) including District legal Services Authority (DLSA) will be responsible for effective implementation, monitoring & supervision of the District Action Plan. Technical support and guidance for the implementation of Action Plan in the district would be provided by District Programme Officer (DPO) in the District ICDS Office for formulation of District Action Plan using the Block level Action Plans. A Gender expert/CSO member may also be included in the task force.

At the Block level

A Block level Committee would be set up under the Chairpersonship of the Sub Divisional Magistrate/Sub Divisional Officer/Block Development Officer (as may be decided by the

concerned State Governments) to provide support in effective implementation, monitoring & supervision of the Block Action Plan.

At the Gram Panchayat/Ward level

The respective Panchayat Samiti/Ward Samiti (as may be decided by concerned State Governments) having jurisdiction over the concerned Gram Panchayat/Ward would be responsible for the overall coordination & supervision for effectively carrying out activities under the Plan.

At Village level

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees, (recognized as sub committees of panchayats) will guide and support village level implementation and monitoring of the plan. Frontline workers (AWWs, ASHAs & ANMs) will catalyze action on ground by creating awareness on the issue of CSR, collecting data, dissemination of information about schemes/programmes related to girl child & their families' etc. The plan shall be implemented under the overall guidance & leadership of Municipal Corporations.

Participation for implimentation of the scheme by Civil Society

This scheme is not only implimented by Govt Institutions but also Civil society plays a vital role for efficient implimentation this scheme as CBOs/NGOs and khap Panchayats.

NGOs: The NGOs have vital role for any scheme of social issues which is implemented by national & state Govt. As, many NGOs have been curicial role playing in 'Beti-Bachao-Beti Padhao' scheme & programme at national, state level & district level. In this programme, PM Modi has already invited not only govt. mechanism but also invited to civil society for implementation this scheme. As NGOs have been two part of this scheme but corrsponding. One is to save girl as 'Beti- Bachao' like awarness of PNDT act, Govt. scheme & programme, role of girl in society, acheviments of women, reserativion of women & girl in govt. & private field. Not only help NGOs to Beti-Bachao but also empower & curicial role playing in the issue on 'Beti-Padhao' like awarness of school education to higher education, self school, skill deveploment & awarnessfor jobs & carriers. NGOs have already vital role regarding this scheme in case of 'Nirbha Scam' in New Delhi.

Khap Panchayats: PM Modi has implemented this scheme through Haryana state because there is lowest sex ration in India. Modi has called to all khap panchyat for implementaion of this scheme. As, Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar has asserted that Khap Panchayats have been part of old traditions and playing & resolving social issues as 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' government programme for the girl child. He thanked the Khap Panchayats for their cooperation and playing a leading role in the Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao programme. All Khap panchyat have crucial role playing in this scheme regarding femal-foticie, education of girls, safety & securty of girls in society & esteem of girls.

Media: Media have been boost role in this scheme regarding the awarensee of whole scheme like images of scheme, rule & regulation for save girl as PNDT act, editorial news, and group discussion on the scheme at TV channel, scheme for education & any curicial event.

Social Media

A YouTube channel on BBBP has been launched for all to access relevant videos on the issue of declining child sex ratio. Videos are being uploaded continuously and shared through this platform for generating awareness and for easy access and dissemination.

Further, to engage with the nation, **BetiBachaoBetiPadhao** Group has been launched on my Gov platform in order to seek active participation, engagement and whole hearted support in making this initiative of the Government a grand success. We urge you to subscribe to this group and enrich it with your valuable suggestions, feedback and comments. To subscribe the BBBP Group on MyGov portal is please click on Image.

Budget

A budgetary allocation of 100 Cr. has been made under the budget announcement for **BetiBachao, BetiPadhao** campaign and 100 Cr. will be mobilized from Plan Outlay of the Planned scheme 'Care and Protection of Girl Child - A Multi Sectoral Action Plan' for the 12th Plan. Additional resources can be mobilized through Corporate Social Responsibility at National & State levels. The estimated cost of the Scheme is 200 cr. Out of 200 cr., 115 cr. is proposed to be released during the current year i.e. 2014-15 (for six month). 45 Cr. and 40 cr. will be released during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Monitoring Mechanisms

A Monitoring System will be put in place right from National, State, District, Block and Village levels to track progress on monitorable targets, outcomes and process indicators. At the national level, a National Task Force headed by Secretary MWCD will monitor quarterly progress on a regular basis. At state level, a State Task Force headed by the Chief Secretary will monitor progress. At the district level, the District Collectors (DC) will lead and coordinate action of all Departments through District-level officials. They shall also undertake monthly review of the progress on the activities listed in the Department Plans of action at the district level. DC will have the overall responsibility for validating the measurable changes in identified indicator related to CSR.

Evaluation

The Scheme would be evaluated at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan to assess its impact and take corrective measures. Mapping of ultra-sonography machines, baseline survey of concurrent assessment of age of births of male & female child, reporting of complaints under PC & PNDT act will also help in assessing the impact or outcome.

Why the daughter saves the campaign:

In society, a child should be saved for various reasons:

He is less capable than boys in any field and gives his best.

Female discrimination is an illegal offense since 1961 and has been banned to prevent abortion after the election of gender tests. People should strictly follow all the rules to save girls.

Girls have proved to be more obedient, less violent and arrogant than boys

He has proved to be more responsible for his family, job, society or country.

He is more concerned about his parents and his actions.

A woman is a mother, wife, daughter, sister etc. Everyone should think that his wife is the daughter of another person and in the future his daughter will be someone else's wife. That's why everyone should respect every kind of women.

A girl is loyal to her responsibilities as well as her professional responsibilities, which makes it more special than boys.

Girls are the ultimate cause of human existence

Steps taken by the government to save girls:

Several steps have been taken by the government to save and educate girls. The most recent initiative about this is BT Bachi Beti Techa, which is very actively supported by the government, NGOs, corporate groups and human rights activists and NGOs. With the construction of toilets in women's schools, many social organizations have helped in the campaign. Crime against girls and women in the way of development and development in India is a major obstacle. However, in government hospitals, the government has set up gender determination, scan testing, amnion, etc., to prevent people from imposing ultrasound in order to tell people that there is no crime in girls society, female feticide, major issues One of them, though God has given them a beautiful gift

Strategies Defined by the Government to Make “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana” Successful:

To make this campaign successful, the governments have planned many strategies such as, Implementing a sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create equal value for a girl child and promote education. Focusing on gender critical districts and cities low on child sex ratio for intense efforts

Ensuring that the service delivery structures and programs are efficient responsive to issues of gender and children's rights

Placing the issue of declining child sex ratio in public discourse and improving it would be an indicator of good governance.

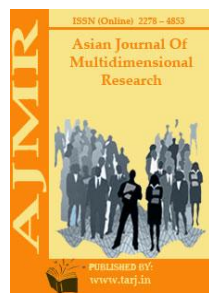
CONCLUSION

This scheme will have inclusive & sustainable approach regarding girl to women like to save girl & to enable & educate girl-women. All previous programme of govt. was only concern to save girl, not related to enable & educate girl. This scheme will have vital & curical role playing in sex-ratio, femal-foticide, skill girl, empower girl & sustain women. Therefore scheme will have present to long goals like women reservation in centre & state legilature. Its promote balance of men-women and again men society to women society in 21th centuray.

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THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS ON THE FORMATION OF THE CHILDS PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the influence of parental relations on the formation of a child's personality. The article also discusses the relationship between mother and child, parenting methods, emotional closeness with the child, the child's perception of relationships, family communication, love and empathy, ethnic culture, family values, childhood feelings, the social status of the family, religious beliefs such as pedagogical culture are studied. , spiritual education, parental relationships and their types.

KEYWORDS: *Child, Family, Upbringing, Attitude, Methods Of Upbringing, Values, Formation, National Upbringing, Ethnic Culture, Process, Empathic Attitude, Family Well-Being.*

INTRODUCTION

In fact, the first school for the formation of a child is a set of parent-child relations. Mutual respect, affection, manifested in parental relationships, is high as honesty, purity, hard work, humanity, category values, the rhythm of interaction in the family is created. This social process in the family reflects the ideas, views, concepts, worldview and oriental morals of the younger generation, the rules and the correct way to comply with them in practice. The spiritual image of the younger generation, its behavior, behavior is initially formed in the culture of family relations.

According to N.N. Krygina, the phenomenon of parenting is the most general and indicates the mutual connection and interdependence of parent and child. The parental attitude includes a subjective-evaluative, consciously selective idea of the child, which determines the characteristics of parental perception, the way of communicating with the child, the nature of the methods of influencing him. As a rule, emotional, cognitive and behavioral components are distinguished in the structure of parental attitude [1,80]. Thus, the concepts of parental position and parental attitude are used as synonyms for parental relationships, but differ in the degree of

awareness. The parental position is more likely associated with consciously accepted, developed views, intentions, the setting is less unambiguous.

According to E.G. Selyaeva, the role of a child can be clearly distinguished in a disharmonious family, where they relate to each other in a stereotypical, stereotypical way, for years maintaining rigid, rigid relations that no longer correspond to realities.

A role is a set of patterns of behavior in relation to a child in a family, a combination of feelings, expectations, actions, assessments addressed to the child by adults [2,74]. Still the most typical four roles are: "scapegoat", "favorite", "conciliator", "baby". The "scapegoat" is an object for the manifestation of mutual discontent of the spouses-parents. "Pet" fills the emotional vacuum in the marital relationship, care and love for him is overly exaggerated. On the contrary, with a strong closeness of spouses to each other, the child once and for all remains in the family only as a child, a "baby" with very limited rights. The "conciliator" is forced to play the role of an adult, to regulate and eliminate marital conflicts, and thus occupies the most important place in the family structure.

O.S.Arzasova write that violations of the family environment, family atmosphere can be classified in terms of satisfying the most important human needs - in active contact with the environment and in active control of external reality [3,33]. The environment in extreme cases can be too stable or extremely changeable; the control parameters vary from isolation to dependence. It should be noted that an ultra-stable environment, combined with emotional dependence, leads to selective hyperactivity directed at one person, often in the form of behavioral provocations. A changeable environment, emotional dependence develop general social hyperactivity, superficiality of contacts and feelings of the child. A similar model of the social environment is used to interpret parenting disorders in orphanages and families.

V.N. Druzhinin also distinguish three ranges of relationships that make up the love of parents for their child [4, 59]:

- Sympathy - antipathy, respect - neglect, proximity - distance. The combination of these aspects of the relationship allows us to describe some types of parental love;
- Effective love (sympathy, respect, intimacy). The formula of parental family education is as follows: "I want my child to be happy, and I will help him in this";
- Detached love (sympathy, respect, but a great distance with the child). "Look, what a wonderful child I have, it's a pity that I don't have much time to communicate with him";
- Effective pity (sympathy, closeness, but lack of respect). "My child is not like everyone else. Although my child is not smart enough and physically developed, it is still my child and I love him. "Love of the type of condescending detachment (sympathy, disrespect, large interpersonal distance). "You can't blame my child for not being smart enough and not physically developed.

According to the confirmation of I.M. Markovskaya, the position of parents in raising children in a family is divided into the following types [5, 42]:

- The optimal parenting position must meet three main requirements: adequacy, flexibility and predictability. The adequacy of an adult's position is based on a real accurate assessment of the characteristics of his child, on the ability to see, understand and respect his individuality. A parent should not focus only on what he wants, in principle, to get from his child; knowledge and

consideration of his capabilities and inclinations is the most important condition for the success of development;

- The flexibility of the parental position is considered as the willingness and ability to change the style of communication, ways of influencing the child as he grows up and in connection with various changes in the family's living conditions. The "ossified", infantilizing position leads to communication barriers, outbursts of disobedience, rebellion and protest in response to any demands;

- The predictability of a position is expressed in its orientation towards the "zone of proximal development" of the child and the tasks of tomorrow; it is a forward-looking initiative of an adult aimed at changing the general approach to the child, taking into account the prospects for his development.

One of the main psychological and pedagogical concepts for endowing various types of family education is the style of parenting, or the style of education. As a socio-psychological concept, style denotes a set of methods and techniques of communication in relation to a partner. Distinguish between general, characteristic and specific communication styles. The personality orientation as a generalized, relatively stable motivational tendency acts as the determinants of the communication style; the position taken in relation to the communication partner, and the parameters of the communication situation. Parental attitude and corresponding behavior allows taking into account a combination of extreme variants of the manifestation of these factors. G.Craig distinguishes four types of education [6, 221]:

1. Authoritative (warm relationship, high level of control). Authoritarian (cold relationship, high level of control);
2. Liberal (warm relations, low level of control);
3. Indifferent (cold relationship, low level of control). The problem of the connection between parenting styles, violations of parental attitudes and deviations in mental development, and even the health of children is most actively studied from a clinical and psychological point of view, a number of parameters of the educational process have been determined;
4. The intensity of emotional contact between parents and children: overprotection, custody, acceptance, rejection. Control parameter: permissive, permissive, situational, restrictive. In our opinion, several styles of attitude towards the child can be simultaneously represented in a family: father, mother, grandparents can conflict with each other, defending each of their own styles.

In conclusion, from the content of the above analysis, it is clear that parents should have the most important ability to reflect on the individual and age characteristics of the child, the readiness to consciously search for the most effective style of his individual upbringing. It is in our time that there are so many opportunities to learn and advance in the development of their own unique style, culture of family education. If more scientific research is done on this issue, then many problems associated with family relationships and parenting can be prevented.

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(A Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed International Journal)

**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00617.0****THE USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS ON THE TOPIC OF
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ABSTRACT

In this article, information about the geographic shell and its features, as well as about the important features of the geographic shell, is mentioned. The current scientific and technical development requires the introduction of modern technologies not only in the numerous branches of production, but also in the sphere of cultural, socio-humanitarian knowledge, education. Technology is a pedagogical activity that embodies the laws of training, upbringing and promotion of an individual and justifies its final result. And the goal is to encourage the improvement of teaching.

KEYWORDS: *Important Features Of The Geographic Shell, Planetary Geosystem - Geographic Shell; Regional Geosystems - Geographic Country, Geographic Province, Geographic Region, Geographic Landscape, Local Geosystems.*

INTRODUCTION

The current scientific and technical development requires the introduction of modern technologies not only in the numerous branches of production, but also in the sphere of cultural, socio-humanitarian knowledge, education. It is known that "in the national program of Personnel Training "...the provision of the educational process with advanced pedagogical Technologies was defined as one of the serious tasks to be performed in the second and third stages of continuous improvement and improvement of the quality of Education.

In this sense, in the development of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to create an excellent educational and educational system based on the rich spiritual potential of the people and universal values, as well as the latest achievements of the modern culture, economy, science, technique and technology, as well as the theoretical and methodological foundations of national pedagogy and modern pedagogical, it follows from the task of creating an educational market and training competitive specialists. Today, the need to study the theoretical foundations of innovative pedagogical technologies and introduce them into practice has become a major problem, therefore, traditional types of teaching have somewhat lost their activity, teaching with the help of dry words has not yielded good results. Instead, "information education" is more effective in the educational process. In addition, as a result of the very rapid development of Science and technology, the sharp increase in information, their use in the educational process requires a high level of scientific potential, qualification and pedagogical skills from the teacher of the present period. The possibilities of innovative pedagogical technologies in the purposeful development of a specialist's personality, whether free thinking, independence, the formation of creative abilities in the pupil or not, are somewhat wide. But in the application of innovations to the pedagogical process, the opposite results can also be noted if the activity is not organized on the basis of planning, systematization, integrity, reasonableness, socialization of educational content, humanization, as well as the rules of humanization.

Consequently, pedagogical technologies represent a set of issues related to the achievement of educational efficiency by means of modern requirements for higher and secondary specialized educational institutions preparing competitive personnel, as well as pedagogical teacher, professional skills of pedagogical teacher, raising awareness, knowledge, worldview of students, increasing their activities. Therefore, in order to fulfill the responsible and urgent tasks and to form new views on the educational process, the teacher must have the following qualities: a deep understanding of the essence of modern scientific, cultural and technological progress, knowledge of the world and man. have a deep and broad understanding of the system, the application of computer training and other technical means of teaching in the educational process, have an understanding of the Internet and in-depth analysis of the content of information technology, analyze the effectiveness of pedagogical work knowledge of universal and national culture and values, national ideas and national ideology and the essence of economic, spiritual and enlightenment reforms, knowledge of the essence and principles of pedagogical technologies and its advantages in the traditional teaching process, personality interest and educational priority be able to use pedagogical innovations to ensure the success of students, to use pedagogical technologies in teaching students in their subject, to intensify the learning process and achieve a high level of mastery of teaching materials and teach students to think independently and express themselves freely; to be a master and a devotee, to educate students through their own research, creativity and hard work, and so on. The above points allow us to conclude that the effectiveness and success of any profession depends on the training, skills, qualifications of professionals, how diligently and consistently they work to improve their efficiency. In order to become a full-fledged pedagogue, in order to cultivate the intellect of others, to enjoy enlightenment, to grow into a perfect person, first of all, the educator should not seek to enrich his spirituality and professional skills without setting an example with his knowledge and intelligence. It is impossible to be a teacher, a highly skilled educator, who is respected and respected by students.

The fact that the teacher can use new pedagogical technologies in an innovative approach to the students ' faults, that is, teach them to solve problematic situations: "Smart attack",

“Keysstady”, “discussion”, “Collaborative Education”, allows to increase the effectiveness of the lesson.

Technology is a pedagogical activity that embodies the laws of training, upbringing and promotion of an individual and justifies its final result. And the goal is to encourage the improvement of teaching. In the technology era, the sum of knowledge about the methods and tools for carrying out the course of processes, as well as the quality changes that occur in the object, is understood.

Technologies are of three types, they include the production of material and spiritual wealth, which includes information, equipment and social perspectives. Informative-the point of view carries out the statement of the principles and methods of production of material and spiritual wealth. Equipment point of view implements the technology of creating labor weapons, which is carried out in the production process. The social view is that employees and their organization perform.

Innovative education is a process that prepares future professionals to work on the ground, which consists in improving education on the basis of the knowledge they have acquired before and taking an effective new approach. It will achieve a new level of quality in education and training, achieve high efficiency and be directed to creativity, as well as upgrade educational technologies to a new level of quality, as well as ensure the organization of modern approaches in education and training.

MAIN PART

The role of pedagogical and innovative technologies in the study of the science of geography is of great importance, which in turn dictates that it is worthwhile to teach the lessons of geography with the help of new modern methods.

As a result of the fact that the content, goals and objectives of education in the field of Education have passed by periods, its types and methods have also developed, now the main directions of human activity are turning from this activity into a holistic system, new technologies that give the opportunity to fully realize the intended goals.

Therefore, in general schools, the use of interactive methods and didactic games in the conduct of geography science on the basis of modern educational technologies is of great importance. With the help of the interactive method of teaching, the correct Organization of the reading process is forced; the bunda is fully integrated into the process of studying, acquiring knowledge from the learners in the classroom. Uar will be able to imagine independently about all the concepts they thought and knew. That is, in the process of explaining and mastering the matter of the subject, the course process is organized as a result of the joint activities of students and teachers. In this process, the students themselves make a special individual contribution. Students share their thoughts, cognitive activity, the perception that the world's vision belongs to a new subject. This process will come true with the mutual support of the readers.

The basis of the use of didactic game technologies in geography lessons is the formation of an accelerated and self-confidence activity of students. Didactic games will be aimed at different goals. They are Didactic, Educational, develop workability and are applied for social purposes. The didactic purpose of the game is to further develop the framework of knowledge, cognitive activity, and the application of knowledge, experience and skills in practical activities, as well as the acquired knowledge.

Taking into account the didactic principle *illa*, it is worthwhile to apply not only a strict scientific statement of Fakt to the students, but also various interesting techniques of whitewashing. For example, it is natural that the crossword game, which is known to many, is of interest to students. The form of the questionnaire in the form of a crossword puzzle is an interesting and appealing method of *mudom* for students. When using this form of play method, not only strong pupils are gnawing, but also passive pupils are actively involved in the lesson. In the course of the lesson, one can also use techniques that will interest the students in another, that is, the use of puzzles related to geography also gives a good result, and as a result, the ability of students to think is increased. When using these interesting techniques, the teacher plans to purposefully organize the lesson, that is, the crossword puzzle will have to prepare the geological puzzles in harmony with the subject of the science.

In another, many three didactic techniques that increase the interest of students in the subject of geography in this science. In geography education, didactic games technology is used in advance as one of the main methods in improving the cognitive creativity of students.

The game "**who knows a lot**". This happens when we apply the game in the study of the desired subject of geography science.

Game Organization technology: force every reader to be able to draw up a problematic question based on the size of some subject. The questions are transferred to the teacher of the written papers; the pupils of the class are divided into two groups. The manager, counting the remains, will evaluate each of them from 1 point. Each question is answered by one reader. If the answer is wrong a score from the same group will be removed, which group accumulates many points, is the same group won.

Play the game” **find Without Sound** “online. Before starting the game, students are explained the rules of the game, an assessment is made to the student who actively participated in the game and quickly fulfilled the conditions. In the meaning of the game, the teacher tells the name of some object. The reader begins to search for this object from a geographic map or Atlas through a reading Medium.

The technology of the organization of the game: after finding the object, the reader raises his hand, shows the teacher the object that he found himself, the reader is forced not to hold the object with his hand, because the child standing side by side can see and use it. Therefore, the reader who found the obyekt is forced to keep the name of the place in his memory. It is imperative that the teacher go and examine before the student who has found and raised his hand. It is not taken into account that the readers who voted” **I found**” found it, warned the readers about this and the reader who first found the obyekt in the following game should show it from a geographic map or Atlas. In order to test how much other students know, they are also asked for an obyekt. After the reader who found the obyekt sat down Ó the narrator says the name of the new obyekt. In the same way the game will continue. This didactic type of game gives a very good result, especially its use in the subjects of “natural geography of the mainland and oceans”, “**economic and social geography of Uzbekistan**”.

Five Minutes Game

This game can be used in geography to study any subject you want. It is necessary to place the students around the chair so that one does not see what the other is writing. The game can be controlled by a teacher or an excellent pupil. He chooses the task. The learner will complete the

assignment delivered within five minutes. Students must be able to perform the recording at the same time. For example, if there are place names from geography, then the reader who wrote the most names and commented on it is the winner.

The method of "**discussion**" (discussion): The subject for holding the betting game is forced to be clear.

The technology of the organization of the game: if we take the pollution of the atmosphere from geography, then 15-20 short questions on this will be asked to the pupils, and the pupils of the class will be divided into groups from 3-4 pupils. The answers to the questions of the groups are told and the dispute begins. Each group member of the debate has the right to express their opinion about the problems posed. The team of experts, consisting of a beginner and 3 people, analyzes all the answers, determines the most optimal answer options and determines the optimal variant of solving the problem, concludes the discussion.

On the courses of economic and social geography, which are taught in 8-9 classes of secondary schools, it is also possible to develop individual and group didactic games:

For example, on the political map, Cards are distributed to students on finding countries. For this, initially, students are divided into 2-TH Group. Then it is removed from each group by the teacher from one pupil. Whoever finds the country written on the card in his hand in a short time from the map, members of the same group will be found the winner? Bunda will examine the students' knowledge on the political map and the geographic location of the countries on the map.

In another, looking at the flags of each state, too, from the map will be to the organization of games to determine which state is the flag.

These didactic play techniques develop the ability to see students, cleverness, creative, thinking. Increases the knowledge, skills and talents of students. There will be motivation for students to work independently. How students work on their own, the scope of their thinking, will increase the level of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the organization of didactic games in the classroom increases the effectiveness of the lesson. Helps students think independently and work independently. I think that didactic games are very important in geography lessons, and if we use them in the classroom, we, the teachers, will create great opportunities for students to work independently. The role of practice in consolidating the theoretical knowledge imparted from each subject is enormous.

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RESEARCH OF BASIC CONCEPTS OF LINGUOCULTUROLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Cultural linguistics as a special field of science has generated many productive concepts in modern linguistics: linguoculture, language of culture, cultural text, cultural context, subculture, linguocultural paradigm, precedent names of culture, key names of culture, cultural universal, cultural competence, cultural inheritance, cultural traditions, cultural process, cultural attitudes and others. The conceptual apparatus of science also includes such terms as mentality, mentality, ritual, custom, cultural sphere, type of culture, civilization, paganism and some others.

KEYWORDS: *Inguoculture, Language Of Culture, Cultural Text, Cultural Context, Subculture, Linguocultural, Mentality.*

INTRODUCTION

The question arises about the need to form a categorical apparatus of cultural linguistics, i.e., to define a set of fundamental concepts that characterize in the aggregate a model of linguocultural reality. It is necessary to create such a conceptual apparatus that would make it possible to analyze the problem of the relationship between language and culture in their dynamics.

Cultural linguistics as a special field of science has generated many productive concepts in modern linguistics: linguoculture, language of culture, cultural text, cultural context, subculture, and linguocultural paradigm, precedent names of culture, key names of culture, cultural universal, cultural competence, cultural inheritance, cultural traditions, cultural process, cultural attitudes and others. The conceptual apparatus of science also includes such terms as mentality, mentality, ritual, custom, cultural sphere, type of culture, civilization, paganism and some others. The most important concepts for this collective work are those with the help of which cultural information can be presented in linguistic units: cultural semes, cultural background, cultural concepts and cultural connotations.

Cultural semes are smaller and more universal than a word, semantic units, and semantic features. For example, the words "samovar", "bast shoes", "cabbage soup" can be distinguished by the following

cultural semes: bast shoes - peasant shoes, woven from bast; samovar - a vessel with a firebox inside, for Russian tea drinking; cabbage soup - a dish of chopped cabbage, Russian food. The cultural background - the characteristic of nominative units (words and phraseological units), denoting the phenomena of social life and historical events - disappeared like a Swede near Poltava, red-brown (about the national patriots of Russia). The two types of cultural information described above are localized in the denotation; they are relatively well studied by linguistic and cultural studies.

Cultural concepts are the names of abstract concepts, therefore cultural information is attached here to the signification, i.e. conceptual core.

Cultural inheritance is the transfer of cultural values, information that is significant for culture.

Cultural traditions are the aggregate of the most valuable elements of social and cultural heritage.

The cultural process is the interaction of elements belonging to the system of cultural phenomena.

Cultural space is a form of culture's existence in the minds of its representatives. The cultural space is correlated with the cognitive space (individual and collective), because it is formed by the totality of all individual and collective spaces of all representatives of a given cultural-national community. For example, the Russian cultural space, the English cultural space, etc.

MAIN PART

A linguocultural paradigm is a set of linguistic forms that reflect ethnically, socially, historically, scientifically, etc. deterministic categories of worldview. The linguocultural paradigm unites concepts, categorical words, precedent names of culture, etc. Linguistic forms are the basis of the paradigm, which is, as it were, "stitched" with meaningful representations.

Mentality is a world outlook in the categories and forms of the native language, which combine the intellectual, spiritual and volitional qualities of a national character in its typical manifestations. The concept of a given culture is recognized as a unit of mentality (see Yuri Stepanov's Dictionary of Concepts of Russian Culture). According to A. YaGurevich, mentality is a way of seeing the world, it is by no means identical to ideology dealing with thought-out systems of thought, and in many ways, perhaps the main thing, remains unreflected and not logically identified. Mentality is not a philosophical, scientific or aesthetic system, but that level of social consciousness at which thought is not separated from emotions, from latent habits and methods of consciousness. So, mentality is that invisible minimum of spiritual unity of people, without which the organization of any society is impossible. The mentality of the people is actualized in the most important cultural concepts of the language. Mentality is a category that reflects the internal organization and differentiation of mentality, a mindset, a people's mindset; mentalities are psycho-lingual-intellecks, different-scale linguocultural communities. As the analysis of scientific literature shows, mentality is understood as a certain deep structure of consciousness, which depends on socio-cultural, linguistic, geographical and other factors. Features of national mentality are manifested only at the level of a linguistic, naive, but not a conceptual picture of the world (Y.D. Apresyan, E.S. Yakovleva, O.A.Kornilov). Each of them is a unique subjective representation of reality, which includes objects of both immediate and mediated reality, to which such components of culture as myths, traditions, legends, religious beliefs, etc. belong. Cultural tradition is an integral phenomenon that expresses socially stereotyped group experience that is accumulated and reproduced in society. A cultural fund is a complex of knowledge, a certain outlook in the field of national and world culture, which a typical representative of a particular culture possesses. But this is not a personal identity, but a set of those basic units that are included in a given national culture.

Type of culture is one of the first typologies of culture proposed by Pitirim Sorokin, a Russian scientist who was exiled from Russia in 1922, settled in the United States and became an outstanding sociologist. He identified several types of cultures: ideational culture, which is basically religious; sensational culture - the antipode of ideational (since the Renaissance, this is the dominant culture in Western Europe); idealistic culture, which is a culture of a mixed type, a transitional form from one type to another (this is the Golden Age of ancient culture, European culture of the XII-XIV centuries). The type of culture to a large extent (although not always) determines the type of personality of each of its representatives.

The language of culture is a sign essence, more precisely, a system of signs and their relations, through which the coordination of value-semantic forms is established and existing or newly emerging representations, images, concepts and other semantic constructions are organized. In relation to other ethnic cultures, its language is understood as a set of all sign methods of verbal and non-verbal communication, which objectify the specifics of the culture of an ethnic group and reflect its interaction with the cultures of other ethnic groups.

Cultural attitudes are a kind of ideals, according to which a person is qualified as "worthy / unworthy." They are developed throughout the historical path traveled by the people, which is deposited in social memory and forms attitudes. Among other things, we are distinguished from animals by the rules and regulations that we have agreed with each other. It is they who separate us from the abyss of chaos, order our life, therefore they must be observed. Attempts to identify the most important traditional attitudes of the Russians were undertaken by many domestic scientists. The concept of N.O. Lossky was widely known - philosopher of the XX century. In his book "The Character of the Russian People" [1], published in 1957, he highlights the positive and negative attitudes of the Russian people (collectivism, disinterestedness, spirituality, fetishization of state power, patriotism, maximalism, compassion, but at the same time cruelty and etc.).

The attitudes of culture, from the point of view of V.N. Teliy, cannot be as obligatory (obligatory) as, for example, linguistic norms. The national culture includes everything that is interpreted in terms of value attitudes, "prescriptions (expressions) of folk wisdom" (according to VN Telia).

Cultural values perform a variety of functions in the mechanisms of human life: coordinating between man and the natural world, stimulating, regulating, etc. In axiology, there are many classifications of values, among which are absolute, or eternal, social, personal values, biological survival values, etc. etc. A person not only learns the world, but also evaluates it from the point of view of their significance for satisfying their needs. Linguistic information about the value system testifies to the peculiarities of the people's perception of the world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Subculture is a secondary, subordinate cultural system (for example, youth subculture, etc.).

We call the key concepts of culture the resulting nuclear (basic) units of the worldview, which have existential significance both for an individual linguistic personality and for the linguocultural community as a whole. The key concepts of culture include such abstract names as conscience, fate, will, share, sin, law, freedom, intelligentsia, homeland, etc.

Concepts, according to D.S. Likhachev, arise in the human mind not only as hints at possible meanings, but also as responses to the previous linguistic experience of a person as a whole - poetic, prosaic, scientific, social, historical, etc.

The concepts of culture can be divided, according to A. Ya. Gurevich [2], into two groups: "cosmic", philosophical categories, which he calls universal categories of culture (time, space, cause, change, movement), and social categories, the so-called cultural categories (freedom, right, justice, labor, wealth, property). It seems that it is advisable to single out one more group - the categories of national culture (for Russian culture, these are will, share, intelligence, collegiality, etc.). A closer analysis of the concepts reveals that there are much more culturally specific concepts in any language than it seems at first glance. For example, the concept of a potato can be considered culturally specific. For Russians, this is the standard of poor nutrition, hence the phraseological unit to sit on one potato; for Belarusians it is a familiar national food, which is the second bread, which is even more important than the first.

Key concepts of culture occupy an important position in the collective linguistic consciousness, and therefore their study becomes an extremely urgent problem. Proof of this is the emergence of dictionaries of the most important concepts of culture, one of the first works in this direction is YS Stepanov's dictionary "Constants: Dictionary of Russian Culture" (Moscow, 1997) [3].

Cultural connotation is the interpretation of denotative or figuratively motivated aspects of meaning in the categories of culture. This term was introduced by VN Telia in 1993. A special section (next) is devoted to this most important concept.

Linguoculturem is a term introduced by V.V. Vorobyov. This is a complex inter-level unit, which is a dialectical unity of linguistic and extralinguistic (conceptual or subject) content. In the understanding of V.V. Vorobyov, a linguoculturem is a combination of the form of a linguistic sign, its content and the cultural meaning that accompanies this sign. He attaches great importance to understanding linguocultural-culture to the deep meaning that is potentially present in the meaning as an element of its content. This term seems to us very vague, because it does not reveal the mechanisms of where and how cultural information is attached in a linguistic sign, how it "works" in a language, but only the fact of its presence in a linguistic sign is indicated, which has been known since the time of B.Gumboldt [4].

The most important source of cultural marking is the involvement of linguistic units in a certain type of discourse (text). In this regard, those concepts that are directly related to the linguocultural analysis of the text are of interest. First of all, these are cultural universals. These are elements common to all cultures (the presence of language, the manufacture of tools, sexual prohibitions, myths, dances, etc.), which we understand as fragments of reality that are important for culture and tradition, presented in a literary text. As a rule, they form the basis of the ideological clichés of the era. (For example, in E. Zamyatin's story "The Catcher of Man," the cultural universal is the state of a typical hero. It is given by the following maxim: "The most beautiful thing in life is delirium, and the most beautiful delirium is falling in love."

The point is that linguistics knows linguistic and conceptual universals.

A. Vezgbitskaya [5] identified a number of such words, which she called lexical universals: me, you, someone, something, thing, people, body, this, one, two, all, many, good, bad, etc. Conceptual universals, or rather, their most important combinations, are cultural universals. A. Vezgbitskaya writes: "To think about something, we need something more than "concepts": we need meaningful combinations of concepts [6].

The author makes adjustments to the Sapir-Whorf theory of linguistic relativity. First, she stresses, it cannot be argued that the systems of seeing the world provided by different languages are

incomparable; second, the identified nationally specific concepts are comparable to the extent that they are translated into the language of "semantic primitives". Each language, from her point of view, forms its own "semantic universe". "Linguistic and cultural systems are vastly different from each other, but there are semantic and lexical universals that indicate a common conceptual basis on which human language, thinking and culture are based."

The linguocultural universal can be represented both in one word and in whole expressions that create the core of the cultural image.

Cultural universal, on the one hand, is addressed to the material world, and on the other - to the national, cultural, moral problems of the ethnos. Such two-sidedness contributes to their semantic capacity, the ability to turn into a symbolic expression of the leading ideas of the text, symbols of the nation and the era. They are like cultural beacons of the text. The text is the true junction of linguistics and cultural studies, since it belongs to the language and is its highest tier, at the same time the text is a form of culture's existence. And cultural linguistics just considers language as a system for the embodiment of cultural values.

CONCLUSION

An important place in cultural linguistics is given to the study of precedent names and key concepts of culture. Precedent names are individual names associated with widely known texts (Oblomov, TarasBulba), with situations that are known to most representatives of this nation (Ivan Susanin, grandfather Talash). The precedent names of Russian culture include the names of people whose role is extremely great not only in Russian, but also in human culture. Thus, the Russian scientists Lomonosov and Mendeleev, Timiryazev and Vernadsky, Vinogradov and Kolmogorov contributed to the progress of world science. Russian writers Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Lev Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Kuprin, Sholokhov, Solzhenitsyn, and Brodsky had an indelible influence on the world literary process. Russian artists Rublev and Dionisy, Repin and Vasnetsov, Serov and Korovin, Malyavin and Vrubel delight any connoisseur of painting. Russian composers Glinka and Tchaikovsky, Scriabin and Prokofiev, Shostakovich and Schnittke cannot but be included in the history of world musical art. Russia has had such a great impact on world culture that acquaintance with the Russian people and their language presupposes knowledge of this contribution.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS OF V.L. VYATKIN AND V.V. BARTHOLD AT AFRASIYABIN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The author of the article claims that in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, a historical and archaeological study of Central Asia was carried out. The article discusses scientific research in Afrasiyab carried out by Russian orientalists and archaeologists. In particular, the origins of archaeological research methodology are revealed in the example of the works of V.L. Vyatkin and V.V. Barthold. Also, in addition to the merits and achievements in scientific theoretical and practical research, mistakes, lack of experience, and methodology for conducting archaeological excavations are shown.

KEYWORDS: V.V. Barthold, V.L. Vyatkin, Afrasiyab, Central Asia, Samarkand, Archeology, History, Ancient, Geographical Sources, Historical Sources, Archaeological Excavations, Archaeological Finds, Archaeological Methods, Archaeological Research.

INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence in Uzbekistan, particular importance is attached to the development of archaeological science since most of the history of humanity can be studied only by archaeological research. In addition, our country attaches great importance to the tourism business, which is of tremendous and potential importance in the developing economy [14: p.1]. To attract tourists, an archaeological site is needed, opened following all the rules, while observing the preservation of historical information in the archaeological site and without violating the legislative acts on the protection and use of historical and archaeological monuments [7]. Usually, such an object is opened only according to methodological recommendations and skills recognized in the world community.

Uzbekistan is a country with the richest history and culture, which is captured in many historical sources, confirmed by thousands of archaeological monuments, from primitive sites to the ruins

of ancient settlements and medieval cities. Archaeological excavations have been conducted on the territory of Samarkand Sogd, which is rich in cultural heritage. In antiquity and the middle Ages, the valley of the upper and middle Zarafshan was part of Sogd. The study of methods of archaeological research is given special attention at the global level since obtaining the correct historical conclusion depends on the methods of archaeological study of an artifact, or vice versa, an incorrect archaeological method can lead to the opposite - obtaining an incorrect historical and cultural conclusion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Considering the degree of study of the topic among the published works, it is necessary first to dwell on the scientific article of V.A. Shishkin[16]. The author highlights the archaeological research and archaeological excavations of Samarkand its environs. V.L. Vyatkin, in his works [5, 6, and 15] highlights the historical past of Samarkand and adjacent areas, compares archaeological observations and reports with data from ancient oriental manuscripts and documents, highlights the historical topography and historic geography of the area he studied. His works contain data of an epigraphic nature, clarifying the reading of the inscriptions on some architectural monuments in Samarkand. A.Yu. Yakubovsky described the archaeological excavations of Samarkand. M.Kh. Isamiddinov[8], in his works, describes the material culture of Samarkand Sogd based on the archaeological works of this region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Speaking about the methodology of this article, we need to emphasize that we used the selection and classification of material, comparative analysis of the facts, opinions, and conclusions. The article also uses methods such as historical and cultural continuity.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

After graduating from the Tashkent Teachers' Seminary in 1894, V.L. Vyatkin worked as a teacher in Samarkand and held various leadership positions. Using his knowledge of languages and the ability to read complex calligraphic inscriptions and manuscripts, he was interested in the history of Samarkand. VL Vyatkin was engaged in the translation of "Baburname", "an old unknown Persian manuscript" ("The Legend of the conquest of Samarkand by the Persian king Samar"), published in the Reference book [16]. His publications "Samarkand Legends" [16: p.224-240] and a translation from "Risol" by Kirk Muhammad Salih (XVIII century), containing a topographic description of the Samarkand vilayet[16: p.13-259], are also very valuable. In his works, V.L. Vyatkin uses medieval geographical and historical sources. In his historical conclusions, V.L. Vyatkin cites many vakuf documents, complex calligraphic inscriptions, and topographic data.

At the same time, in the works of V.L. Vyatkin, the use of written sources does not always end ideally. Thus, citing HafiziAbru and HafiziTanish about the walls of "Hisari-bala" (as Afrasiyab was called in the 15th-16th centuries), VL Vyatkin was unable to connect this message with Afrasiyab. In his opinion, "Muslim coins, as far as is known, have not been found until now ... during the period of Islam Afrasiyab was already in ruins and was not renewed" [16: p.9-10].

It seems to us that the best work of the orientalist V.L. Vyatkin is "Materials for the historical geography of the Samarkand vilayet" [16: p. 1-41], which mainly used vakuf documents of the 15th-19th centuries. In this work, in exhaustive completeness, data on medieval toponymic terms

are given, associated with existing topographic points. The main drawback of V.L. Vyatkin is that he could not connect the available historical source with archaeological materials.

Until 1904, V.L. Vyatkin was not engaged in excavation work, although from 1896, he was entrusted with managing the Samarkand Museum, which also included archaeological collections. Even in his official position, he should have known archaeological material, i.e., a source for reconstructing a specific historical event.

The end of the XIX - the beginning of the XX century was when extensive archaeological work on the territory of Samarkand and Samarkand Sogd was not carried out. At the same time, from different points of the Samarkand oasis, there are reports of new finds. In particular, in 1889, six ossuaries were found in the Jewish quarter of the city while digging a cesspool in the estate of Baba MakhsumFuzailov[16: p.45]. The interest in these ossuaries was so great that one of these ossuaries was sent to the World's Fair in Paris. A gold, well-preserved coin was discovered not far from this find, which turned out to be a "barbarian" type of bracteate. Later this coin was defined by M.E. Masson as a coin depicting the Byzantine emperor Theodosius II (408-480) [10: p.97].

In Samarkand, all archaeological work, collection of archaeological materials, activities of amateurs of archeology, local historians, and collectors did not act organized, although such attempts were made. On the initiative of one of the leaders of the Turkestan circle of archeology amateurs - military engineer I.T. Poslavsky, on December 29, 1895, a meeting of the Samarkand regional statistical committee was held, at which the question of organizing a branch of the Turkestan circle or an independent archaeological society was raised. However, later this organization did not function.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a momentous event took place for the historical science of Central Asia. V.V. Barthold's major work "Turkestan in the era of the Mongol invasion" [3] was published, which has become a reference book not only for historians of the XX century but will remain the best book in the XXI century.

V.V. Barthold is a prominent orientalist historian on the history of Central Asia. As a scientist working with written sources and extensive oriental literature, he always felt the lack of local archaeological materials and the absence of toponymic and hydrographic terms.

For the first time, V.V. Barthold visited Central Asia in 1893, when, on behalf of the Academy of Sciences and St. Petersburg University, he carried out archaeological exploration in Semirechye[17: p.49].

In 1902 V.V. Barthold, on behalf of the Faculty of Oriental Languages, comes to Samarkand to get acquainted with the manuscripts. In Samarkand, he first got acquainted with the rich collection of manuscripts belonging to V.L. Vyatkin. After visiting V.V. Barthold of Samarkand, the military governor of the Samarkand region, Medynsky, recommends V.L. Vyatkin was appointed "caretaker of antiquity" with the right to prosecute those responsible for the destruction of monuments.

The importance of studying the history and culture of Samarkand in the history of Central Asia was very great. Even though written sources on the history of the city were studied by V.L. Vyatkin and V.V. Barthold quite well, but at this time, there was an acute shortage of archaeological data. In particular, at the end of the 19th - at the beginning of the 20th century, in the absence of earth-moving machines, the territory of Afrasiyab was still intact, and for this

reason, the historical topography of medieval Samarkand was perfectly preserved. It was enough to have an excellent archaeological and topographic flair and plot it on a 10,000 scale on the plan. V.V. Barthold possessed such a flair and knew the history of the medieval cities of the East.

V.V. Barthold, being a good historian-orientalist, was well aware of the great importance of a detailed topographic plan of medieval Samarkand and its environs with the drawing of all defensive walls. In this regard, Barthold instructs Vyatkin to prepare a detailed topographic plan of Samarkand. Earlier, V.L. Vyatkin has already investigated the surviving remains of the walls of Samarkand; about 40 km long, and collected some data about them from written sources. As a result, through the joint efforts of two great minds, the Russian Committee received 105 sheets of a half-verst survey of Samarkand with its surroundings [15: p.302-303], and later eight more sheets on which the Divari-Kiyamat wall was applied [16: p.50].

This topographic map clearly showed not only the city itself but its surroundings, especially the southern foothills of Samarkand. Having this map, one could get acquainted with the citadel of Amir Temur and its fortification system, DevoriKiyamat and DevoriKundalang, with the gates connecting Samarkand with the outside world, quarters of the late medieval city. The street network was well marked on this map since all ditches, canals, and haus were visible. On the map, it was possible to navigate well regarding the water supply issues of the ancient and medieval city. Archaeologists still use this map to study the history and culture of ancient and medieval Samarkand [8: fig. 3-6, fig. 11].

V.V. Barthold and V.L. Vyatkin wanted to study Samarkand in historical and monographic terms, for which it was supposed to draw up an accurate topographic map.

V.V. Barthold visits Samarkand in 1904 and begins with acquaintance with Afrasiyab. Having examined him, V.V. Barthold concluded that Afrasiyab is nothing more than the “inner city” - “shahristan” of Samarkand, described by geographers of the 10th century, and the settlement is the original settlement of “pre-Muslim origin” [2: p.21-24].

V.V. Barthold, being an orientalist, perfectly understood the importance of water in agriculture in the ancient and medieval East, which is why he became interested in the water supply of the ancient city. At his request, N.P. Petrovsky leveled it at Afrasiyab, after which it was established that “the water pipe should have been laid near the present flour bazaar (near the Bibi-Khanum mausoleum) to the Khazreti-Khizr mosque on Afrasiyab” [1: p.1]. This conclusion of V.V. Bartholda was correct and has not lost its significance until today [11: p.294-300], [12: p.16-17], [8: p.15-30], [17: p.164-170].

In the same year, V.V. Barthold began the first and last excavations in Afrasiyab. Its excavations, apparently the pits were made in several places. However, the main excavation was at the site of the Cathedral Mosque, mentioned in medieval Arabic sources. At the same place, N.I. Veselovsky. In excavations at this site, V.V. Barthold saw many fragments of burnt bricks, blue and white tiles, massive walls stacked on plaster mortar. All these data made it possible for V.V. Barthold to believe that the Cathedral Mosque of the city existed on this site. On some fragments of glazed ceramics, he was able to read Kufic inscriptions: “Ikshid”, “Musayyab”, “Ishtikhan” and others [2: p.23-24]. He considers the first word to be the title of the pre-Arab rulers of Sogd, the second - his name, and the third - the name of a famous village in Sogd[16: p.52].

V.V. Barthold could not figure out the purpose of the open space on the upper layers of the excavation. It was, of course, difficult for an armchair orientalist. Also, he could not establish their dating and origin for many objects and things, i.e., signs of archaeological materials. He admitted that “he is deprived of the necessary qualities for the so-called work” in the field “on” material historical monuments. “

V.V. For family reasons, Barthold had to return to St. Petersburg urgently. After that, he never returned to archaeological work.

Of course, “... the primary sphere of scientific interests of V.V. Barthold was Central Asia and neighboring countries. In its entirety, the contribution of V.V. Barthold in the study of the historical and cultural past of Central Asia remains unsurpassed, providing a reliable basis for the increasingly widespread development of research work in this vast region” [9: p. 7].

Assistant V.V. Barthold V.L. Vyatkin independently continued archaeological research in Namazgakh to the west of Afrasiyab. The excavation site was determined from written sources, wherein the “Candia” in this area was once a place for holiday prayer. In the relief on the western part of Afrasiyab, a quadrangular shape was visible, stretched from south to north, and it was surrounded by an adobe wall, at least 2 m thick. The total size of the building reached 427x320 m. Excavations that started closer to the rectangle revealed some masonry from the Chupanatinsky stones; in addition, various household stones and objects made of clay, glass, and iron were found. V.L. Vyatkin, not satisfied with the results of his work, moved the excavation to the middle of the western wall, to the mounds, which consisted mainly of the remains of construction waste [16: p.53]. Somewhat later, V.L. Vyatkin assumed that “Namazgakh was founded on the site of the “Begar”- a Buddhist temple since it was located opposite the western gates of Afrasiyab, which bore the names of Naubekhar[5: p.18]. However, the assumption of V.L. Vyatkina is purely speculative and unconfirmed. At the excavations of V.L. Vyatkin, as well as at the excavations of other researchers, finds of the material culture of a Buddhist nature were not found.

Later in 1905, V.L. Vyatkin continues excavations by V.V. Barthold at the Cathedral Mosque. During the excavation of this object, the area’s relief was studied; for the first time, it was noted that a rectangular space surrounded by ramparts was drawn at this place. V.L. Vyatkin, studying other mosques in Samarkand and Bukhara, correctly decided that the mosque included a vast rectangular courtyard, and the main building of the mosque is located in the western part of this space. Two entrances were discovered in the south wall and one in the middle of the north wall. The walls turned out to be powerful, 2.27 m thick. They were burnt in places - this is a clear trace of a large fire that burned down due to the attack during the capture of Genghis Khan by the troops in 1220. V.L. Vyatkin accurately established the size of the mosque as 128x78 m.

Excavations laid on the western part of the excavation, near its eastern part, have found “pillars”. V.V. Barthold excavated the largest of them. Its purpose for the researcher remained unclear. A.Yu. Yakubovsky thought that this mosque was the foundation of the minaret of the old Samanid mosque. So, at least, the presence of a stamp on the bricks with the word “Rashid” [18: p.305] makes us think. A.Yu. Yakubovsky meant the presence of bricks with the inscriptions “Ikhshid” and assumed a date earlier than the Samanid time.

In general, V.L. Vyatkin was far superior to his predecessor, N.I. Veselovsky, who also excavated Afrasiyab. This was evident both from the excavations and from the reports of V.L. Vyatkin. He was faced with a specific task, and he used all the possibilities to solve this problem.

In particular, in conclusion about the excavation at the “Cathedral Mosque,” V.L. Vyatkin notes that “the mosque, which burned down in 1220, had a wooden ceiling, apparently resting on wooden pillars. The ceiling was richly decorated with carved ornaments. This building was built on the site of a destroyed older one, erected in the Samanid or Karakhanid times” [16: p.62-64]. The excavations carried out were very difficult as an “archaeological site”, and V.L. Vyatkin did not understand many of the details of his excavation. However, the overall result and the final result of the excavations at the “Cathedral Mosque”, i.e., the historical conclusion, built based on the study of archaeological material, looked excellent.

In 1910 V.L. Vyatkin, with the help of the local ethnographer Abu Said Makhsum, who knows calligraphy, oriental languages and studied the 17th-century “waqfnom”, drew attention to the names “Tal-i-rasad” (“Observatory Hill”), popularly known as “Poi-rasad” (“The foot of the observatory”), thanks to which he discovered Ulugbek’s observatory.

At the same time, V.L. Vyatkin also excavated the citadel. However, the successes that were obtained at the “Cathedral Mosque” at this facility were not repeated, which is why V.L. Vyatkin was disappointed in his work.

During a visit to the citadel of Afrasiyab, the overwhelming majority of archaeologists recall that once on the upper layers of this object, excavations were carried out by V.L. Vyatkin. However, we still do not know what structures were uncovered at this object, what buildings were, and what historical and cultural conclusions this scientist came to.

In almost all historiographic works of the Soviet period, in order to praise Soviet science in the periodization of the history of study, a “special” post-revolutionary period is distinguished. This is how the period in the history of archaeological study of the Samarkand Sogd was designated as the “post-revolutionary period” [16: p.67-74]. However, no significant changes took place in the history of the archaeological study of Samarkand in the first decades of the twentieth century. There is even a decline in the archaeological study of Samarkand. In particular, V.L. Vyatkin and several enthusiasts continued to protect monuments and mainly carried out work to strengthen the minaret of the Ulugbek madrasah, which was catastrophically inclined by this time [13: p.9].

After the national delimitation of the Central Asian republics in 1925, Turkkomstaris was renamed Sredazkomstaris. He was entrusted with the work of protecting monuments and their research in all the newly formed Soviet republics of Central Asia. Sredazkomstaris existed until 1928, when a republican body, the Uzbekistan Committee for the Protection of Ancient Monuments (Uzkomstaris), was created instead.

In 1919-1925, excavations continued on the building with panels, which were excavated in 1912-1913 by V.L. Vyatkin. M.E. Masson, with the participation of a local amateur artist, collector, and restorer of antiquities, M.V. Stolyarov, excavated a large room measuring 12.5x6 m, the walls of which were decorated with alabaster carved panels and a fragment with wall paintings. M.E. Masson dated the panel to the 9th century. AD, and unlike him, V.L. Vyatkin considered it to be the remains of the Tamgachkhan palace.

The diaries were not preserved about the excavations of V.L. Vyatkin from 1926 to 1932 (until his death), and no articles were published. At the same time, the excavations in the mosque and the complex of buildings near the Naubekhar gates remained unfinished. This was stated at a meeting of Sredazkomstaris in Tashkent on May 21, 1927, where V.V. Barthold [16: p.86].

In addition to archaeological work on Afrasiyab, V.L. Vyatkin also made archaeological observations in the vicinity of Samarkand. As V.A. Shishkin, “during the airport construction near the city, a large hill in the Chongul area was demolished. The hill turned out to be the ruins of a large building with many rooms, corridors, and the remains of stairs, testifying to the non-preserved second floor. The walls are adobe, plastered with alabaster painted in “yellow, blue and dark tones.” During the excavations, coins of Ulugbek were found” [16: p.86]. V.L. Vyatkin, based on the study of archaeological materials, concluded that “this was the estate of a wealthy man, or one of the many palaces of Timur” [6: p.278-279]. In addition, according to V.A. Shishkina, V.L. Vyatkin read all the “kairaks” (smoothly rounded large river pebbles- pebbles, used as gravestones with one-sided inscriptions in Arabic text and capital dates) of old Samarkand, of which there are over 250 pieces. However, he did not meet a single “kairak” on Afrasiyab territory, although the bulk of them belong to the XI-XII centuries.

In the same years, V.L. Vyatkin together with V.R. In the vicinity of Samarkand, Cheilytko examined the monuments of Tuli-Barzu and Farakhshin, in which large khums was found, and in Farakhshin, the arch of the entrance to the interior of the “kurgan” was found [6: p.279].

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The diaries were not preserved about the excavations of V.L. Vyatkin from 1926 to 1932 (until his death), and no articles were published. At the same time, the excavations in the mosque and the complex of buildings near the Naubekhar gates remained unfinished. This was stated at a meeting of Sredazkomstaris in Tashkent on May 21, 1927, where V.V. Barthold [16: p.86].

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“IBN A'THAM AL-KUFI AND HIS HISTORY BOOKS”

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ABSTRACT

IbnA'tham al-Kufi's "Kitab al-futuh" is not learned deeply till today by the scholars. From this case carrying out the research about this book helps us to enlarge our knowledge in source studies and making scientific comparison with other books in this field. There a lot of new information related to Central Asian history in this book. The aim of the research is learning deeply the life of the author and the situation in the period written "Kitab al-futuh", taking notes its scientific value in historical disciplines, making scientific comparative analyses with other historical books and as a result to show its important value in history and source studies.

KEYWORDS: *KhazarsRijal As-Sanad, Kunya, Imam, Qass, Caliphate.*

INTRODUCTION

Abu MuḥammadAḥmadibnA'tham al -Kufi al -Kindi (أبو محمد أحمد بن أعتام الكوفي) was a 9th century Arab Muslim historian, poet and preacher (qāṣṣ) active in the late 8th and early 9th centuries. Abu Muhammad Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Ali bin A'tham al-Kufi al-Ahbari is one of the least studied Arab historians. Information about the author's years of life is almost non-existent. It is only mentioned that his death occurred in h.314 / m.926. Only "Kitab al-Futuh" has survived. According to Ya'qut al-Hamawi's "Mu'jam al-Udabo", he had other works, "Kitab al-Tarikh" and "Kitab al-Ma'luf" as well.

Ya'qut al-Hamawi continues to provide information about the author in his work, noting that he belongs to the Shiite sect and classifies him among the *zaif* (weak) hadith owners. In "Mu'jam al-Udabo" can be also met also a poem dedicated to IbnA'tham al-Kufi, written by Ahmad al-Bayhaqi.

IbnA'tham al-Kufi's "Kitab al-Futuh" has not yet been sufficiently studied by scholars. The part of the work on the history of the *Khazars* was studied by D.M.Dunlop, D.Ludwig,

M.I.Artamanov. Z.M Buniyatov also translated some information on the history of Azerbaijan into Russian.

MAIN PART

The existence of this work has been known for a long time. Haji Caliph's "Dictionary" contains brief but relatively inaccurate information about this. Owsley published some chapters from the work of IbnA'tham al-Kufi in his book "Oriental Collections" (1797 y).

European scientists also learned "Kitab al-futuh" by its Persian translations. The name IbnA'tham was firstly met in "Oriental collections" which was prepared for publication by Owsley. Three chapters of the book was translated from Persian to English in this collection (1798 y.). Owsley notes the book as a valuable resource and draws the attention of orientologists to it. Friant in his book named "Indications bibliographiques" writes the author's date of death AH 314. Although it is assumed that this information was taken from the original work, it should be noted that the original work has not been found for a long time.

Although Abu Muhammad ibnA'tham al-Kufi lived in the 3rd century AH and was a contemporary of Arab historians such as Tabari, Balazuri and Ya'qubi, he did not have the same status as these historians and was forgotten by many, and it was not until the sixth century AH that the author's name began to be recognized.

IbnA'tham al-Kufi's name was first mentioned in Abu Nasr Ahmad ibn Ahmad ibn Nasr al-Bukhari's "Tag al-Qisas", written in 477 AH, and it was only after the work was translated into Persian that the work and its author became widely known. The translation was made by Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Mustawfi al-Harawi at the request of one of the Khorezm kings in 596 AH, and was completed by Muhammad bin Ahmad bin Ali Bakr al-Katib al-Mabaranabadi, according to a manuscript preserved in the Bodleian Library. Muhammad al-Mustawfi gives some information about the author's name and the importance of the book in the introductory part of the translation, but there is no data about IbnA'tham's life and by whose order he carried out this translation. Kozimbek based on the manuscript of the work preserved in Petersburg notes that this translation was ordered by Muhammad Khorezmshah. Thanks to this translation, the author's name became known to the people. But even then, this work was not so popular. We can find the author's name in works written in the 10th century AH. Hondamir first mentions IbnA'tham al-Kufi's work in his "Habib as-Siyar" and then in "Nigoristan" as the second source after Tabari's work. Haji Khalifa also mistyped the author's name as Muhammad bin Ali in his work "Kashfaz-Zunun", but we have information that Haji Khalifa saw the original Arabic copy of the work found in Topkapi.

In the 1881 years in Germany Pertsch published "Catalogues of Arabic manuscripts" in the Gotha library and here the Arabic version of "Kitab al-futuh" was given under the number 1592. However, suspicious attitude towards his name has been continued. Because, Perstch himself was skeptical about "Kitab al-futuh" that it was the original Arabic text. Manuscript preserved in Gotha library consists of 192 volumes and in these volumes the lives of Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman (r.a) were narrated. There is also a commentary in the final part that the incident of Ali (r.a.)'s murder will be narrated in the next section.

In 1881, the first part of the work was found in the Gotha Library in Germany. Until now, only a Persian translation of the book is available and known. The original Arabic copy of the work was found in the library at the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul (Ahmad III Library, № 2956, two

volumes). The first part of the book is called “Al-juz’ulawwulu min kitabilfutuh”. The conquests of the Arabs in Central Asia are described in the second part. A comparative analysis of the work in Persian and Arabic historiography in the 3rd and 4th centuries reveals that IbnA’tam was a historian dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AH. That is, he was a contemporary of Arab explorers such as Tabari, Balazuri, and Ya’qubi. Nevertheless, his work differs in many respects from the history of Tabari. However, the passages describing Qutayba ibn Muslim’s marches to Khorezm and Samarkand bear similarities between Bal’ami’s history book and Tabari’s Turkish translation. But IbnA’tam’s work contains information that is not found in any other work.

Lawrence Conrad also expressed his views on the personality of Ibn Assam. “IbnA’tam was almost unknown to later writers. Ya’qut al-Hamawi (d. 626/1229) is the only medieval historian who has true information about him. But it also does not provide information on the date of birth or death of the author. He mentions that he belonged to Shi’ism and was a *rijal as-sanad* (among the narrators of hadith). IbnTawus (d. 664/1266) quoted information about his name and some chapters of the work, but was not personally acquainted with IbnA’tam. The works of al-Safadi (d. 764/1363) and IbnHajar (d. 852/1449) also contain background about the author. But the information in their works is based on the data of YaqtHamawi”.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Modern historians indicate the date of IbnA’tam’s death as 314 / 926-927. This date is given not only on the front page of the Hyderabad edition of the work, but also in the research of several scholars, including Riu, Griffini, Storey, Masse, Al-Amin, Tehran, Kahen, Togan, Ursula Sezgin. While Brockelman cites the date of his death in his work, noting that this is the only information we have about IbnA’tam, Masse states that he was a contemporary of Tabari.

Another Turkish scholar, ZakiWalidiTogan, writes about his life: “The life of IbnA’tam al-Kufi is still unknown to us. Even information about his name and surname is almost non-existent. 304h./926 m. also an absolute mistake. However, by Harawi it is only the date of completion of the work. Ya’qut al-Hamawi’s words, who read both volumes of IbnA’tam’s work and said that IbnA’tam, in his “Kitab at-Tarikh, narrates the events from the Abbasid Caliph Ma'mun (813-833 BC) to the time of al-Muqtadir is also far from the truth”.

The most reliable information about the author’s biography can be found in his own work. In the play, his name is given as Abu Muhammad Ahmad ibnA’tam al-Kufi. The same name is used in the Persian translation of Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Harawi, only the name of Abu Muhammad is omitted. At the end of the first part of the manuscript of “Futuh”, his *kunya* (ratio) is given as al-Kindi. In his “Mu’jam al-Udabo”, Ya’qut mentions his name as Ahmad ibnA’tam al-Kufi Abu Muhammad al-Ahbari.

Only the first volume of the work, consisting of 129 pages of the original Arabic manuscript, is preserved in the Gotha library. Brockelman describes the work as follows: “IbnA’tam’s “Kitab al-Futuh” is like a novel written from a Shi’a point of view”.

Henry Masse also commented on the work, noting that the work has a special significance in "Persian literature". Interestingly, he adds to the idea of a manuscript of the work preserved in the Gotha library that the work was translated from Persian into Arabic, and also that the author was a Shi’a.

The work is not a historical novel written in the Shiite spirit, but was recognized as an important source only after the second and third volumes of the work were found in 1925 at the Topkapi

Palace. The fact that the work is written in Shi'ite script can be seen in the following: "The author often describes Ali and the Companions around him according to the oral tradition of *Kufism*. He cites Shiite tradition as saying that the Prophet Muhammad's grandson, Hussein, had been predicted to be killed by a man named Yazid in Kufa". But there are also speculations that such ideas were later introduced into the work by the Shiites. In Ibn A'tham's work can be seen that he used some epic legends. This is especially seen in the author's quoting of events during the Muawiya caliphate. Bal'ami also used similar epic sources in his work.

In the encyclopedia of Arabic literature, the following information can be found: "Abu Muhammad Ahmad ibn A'tham al-Kufi was one of the first Iraqi akhbariis. The fact that the date of his death is 314 / 926-7 is the result of the mistakes made by the ancient orientalis. Ibn A'tham was the son of one of the students of Ja'far as-Sadiq (d. 148/765 m.), the sixth imam of the Shiites. He became famous as a poet and orator. The first part of the work covers the period up to the time of the event of Karbala (61/680) and was rejected on the erroneous order of his brother and rival al-Amin when he was brought to Ma'mun. This part of the work was translated into Persian by al-Mustawi in 596 / 1199-1200. Ibn A'tham continued to write again after a while, summarizing the events that took place before the caliphate of Harun al-Rashid (786-809). The work had been completed by two prominent Sunni scholars and covered the years leading up to al-Muqtadir's execution.

According to Zaki Walidi, the first part of the work was copied in 1194/1780 and the rest in 872/1462. But it can be seen that the secretary made many mistakes in copying the work. For example, the secretary mentions "Tukharistan" in one place and "Tabaristan" in another.

Ibn A'tham's work informs about important historical events, but on the other hand, it also shows that during the Abbasid period, such stories easily entered the field of historiography and played a special role in preaching. The play also contains information used by scholars who became famous in historiography in the IX-X centuries.

Another source states that Ibn A'tham al-Kufi's work serves as an important source in covering the history of the Arabs. According to the author, he collected the hadiths of the famous hadith narrators of that time, al-Mada'ini, al-Waqidi, az-Zuhri, Abu Mihnaf, and Ibn al-Kalbi, in his historical work and mentioned their names in several places.

It is true that Balazuri, in his "Futuh al-Buldon", gives enough detailed information about the struggle of the Arab armies against the Sassanids. Ibn A'tham, on the other hand, gives relatively detailed information about the lands occupied by the Arabs and, in particular, about Armenia and Khorasan. Balazuri focused more on the history of the invasions. Ibn A'tham tried to shed more light on the e

A thorough study of this work of the historian will help to reveal yet undiscovered aspects of the history of our country. It should be noted that in addition to the information given in the history books of Balazuri, Yaqubi and Tabari, the source contains news about the history of Central Asia. Bal'ami also made extensive use of Ibn A'tham al-Kufi's book in translating Tabari's historical works.

CONCLUSION

It can be said that the date of birth of Ibn A'tham al-Kufi is not known, only the date of his death is recorded in the sources as h.314 / m.926. The author's book "Kitab al-Futuh" has come down to us. However, there are reports that he also had works called "Kitab at-Tarikh" and "Kitab al-

Ma'luf'. Sources state that IbnA'tham was the son of one of the students of Ja'far as-Sadiq (d. 148/765 m.), the sixth imam of the Shiites. The work is not a historical novel written in the Shiite spirit, but was recognized as an important source only after the second and third volumes of the work were found in 1925 at the Topkapi Palace.

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00619.4****TURKISH ASSIMILATION WORDS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE****Bakhtiyor Abdushukurov*; Lobar Aralova****

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UZBEKISTAN**ABSTRACT**

In this article, Turkic words that entered the Russian language were interpreted on the basis of scientific sources as a result of hundreds of years of Mogul role in Russia, the Golden Horde statehood, the migration of Amir Temur's kingdom to the territory of the Mogul khanates. The historical roots of the words assimilated into the Russian language, the phonetic, lexical, semantic changes in them are given. Each example is explained based on the lexemes available in the fraternal peoples, effectively using a number of linguistic methods, such as comparative, comparative-historical.

KEYWORDS: *Turkish Assimilations, Thematic Groups, Food Name, Drinks Name, Etymology of Turkish Lexemes, Compound Words.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the vocabulary of a language is based on some laws. Vocabulary undergoes specific changes under the influence of internal and external factors over time. If an assimilated lexeme signifies a new concept and information, it can only be accepted into language if it has a semantic meaning.

Assimilation words increase the vocabulary base of a language by serving as a source for new stems, phrases and terms. It should be noted that once a word enters a particular language, it adapts to the phonetic, spelling, semantic and grammatical features of that language. This adaptation distinguishes assimilation words from international words. International words retain aspects of a foreign language.

External sources, words from other languages have played a significant role in improving the vocabulary of Turkic languages, including Uzbek. There is a lot of information about words

assimilated from other European languages in sources, books, textbooks, research papers and dictionaries. However, little is known about the role of Turkic languages, including Uzbek, in the development of other languages.

II. LITERATURE RIVIEW

Great scientists such as Khorezmi, Farobi, Fergani, Ibn Sino, Beruni, Zamakhshari, who grew up in our land, wrote works in Arabic and made a great contribution to its development. Our compatriots, who laid the foundation stone of our classical literature, composed in Persian and helped to raise this language to the level of a poetic language. The founder of the Uzbek literary language, Hazrat Navoi, who has added wonderful meanings to more than twenty-six thousand words, wrote about this in his book "Muhakamat al-lughatayn": "...All the people of the Turkish people, from old to youth, use and understand the Persian language. Even Turkish poets write wonderful poems in Persian. However, none of the Persian-Tajik people can speak Turkish and they do not understand the words of those who speak Turkish, they do not know the meaning of words"¹.

It is obvious that the Turkic population, young and old, from the servant to the official was good at Persian and spoke it beautifully, fluently and flawlessly and poets wrote beautiful poems. However, the Persian-speaking people, from the common people to the intelligent people, from the ignorant to the wise could not speak Turkish and did not understand the meaning of what they spoke.

We find the first information about the assimilation of Turkish words into the language of non-fraternal peoples and their influence on their development in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk". Here are a few examples:

Dağ is a mark on cattle and others. The Persians took the word from the Turks. Because the Persians do not have cattle like the Turks. That is why they did not need this word. I have heard this word on the Muslim frontier (DJIT, III, 167).

Yalma is a cotton coat, which the Persians borrowed from the Turkic peoples. The Arabs, on the other hand, take it from the Persians and use it in the form "**yalmaq**". The Arabs converted qto x. For example, "**xanda-xandaq, yara-yaraq**" (DJIT, III, 41).

The fact that this tradition continued in the following period can be seen in the work of Alisher Navoi. In his above-mentioned work, the great scientist points out that the Turkic language is not inferior to the Persian language, its richness of language possibilities, and the ability to create beautiful examples of literature in this language, as well as words borrowed from the Turkic language to the Persian language. In the work, we read the following sentences about it: "They use Turkish words such as *tubuchoq, argumaq, yaka, yobu* to describe a horse. They also say words in Turkish, such as *cream, katlama, bulamog, kurut, uloba, manti, quymoq, urkamoch*. They also borrowed words from the Turks, such as *kimiz, curd, boxsum, boza, tutmoch, umoch, kumoch and tolqon*"²

Experts admit that the diffusion of assimilation words into the language system depends on some conditions and factors. These include: the word being adapted to the actual writing characteristics of the language in which it is received; concurrence with phonetic, semantic, grammatical norms, categories; active participation in their own production system; the meaning of assimilation is clear; the foreign word must be used continuously in the language in which it is mastered.

These requirements are specific to all languages, so that lexical units coming from another language can be firmly established and diffused. In particular, in Russian, assimilation words obeyed to the above requirements, regardless of the language from which they are mastered.

A number of scientific studies about Turkic words that have assimilated into the lexical base of the Russian nation have been done first in Russia and then in Kazakhstan³.

III. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TURK AND RUSSIAN

The relationship between the Slavic and Turkic peoples which began in ancient times is reflected in written monuments, as well as in modern literature. These sources allow to restore the historical memory of the nation and describe the lexical-semantic processes in the history of the Russian language.

In fact, Turkisms assimilated to the Russian language in ancient times, long before the appearance of written memoirs. Their history goes back to the ancestors of the peoples living in the forest-steppe regions bordering the territory of current Russia, the Volga and the Black Sea deserts.

Turkologist N. Baskakov notes that the Turkic tribes marked on the East Slavic languages, Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian dictionaries, and influenced some extent to the phraseology and grammar of these languages.

Initially, investigation about Turkisms in Russian (Kazakh, Tatar, Crimean Tatar, Turkish words) was written in the XV-XVIII centuries. The assimilation of these words into the Russian language occurred as a result of the strengthening and growth of diplomatic and economic relations of the Russian people with Kazakhstan, the Crimean Khanates and Turkey. Thus, by the XIX century, language relations with Turkic-speaking countries were strengthened, and translators and diplomats fluent in Turkic languages were taught in Russia.

Based on the classification of N.A. Baskakov, the development of relations between the Russian and Turkic languages can be divided into the following periods:

First, the interaction of Slavic dialects with dialects of Iranian and Finnish tribes and dialects of Turkic tribes was formed in the period before Kievan Rus (I-VIII centuries).

The second is the period of the emergence of Kievan Rus. The ancient Russian language has close ties, first with the language of the Turkic tribal alliances - the language of the Pechenegs and then with the language of the Polovets (Kipchaks). During this period, Turkish words such as *basurman*, *poyabzal*, *qamish* began to be assimilated.

The third is the period after the Mongol invasion. At that time, the ancient Russian principalities were dependent on the Golden Horde and the Kipchak dialect of the Turkic language, which was widespread in these areas had a serious influence on the Russian language. As a result, many terms such as *ataman*, *pul*, *soqchi*, *hoji*, *xon* entered to the language.

The fourth period is the annexation to Russia of the former khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, Siberia and Crimea, as well as the peoples of the Caucasus and Central Asia. During this period, lexemes such as *mayiz*, *xanjar*, *salla* were included in the Russian dictionary through the cognate Turkic languages.

Fifth, the intensification of relations between the peoples of the former USSR, that is, the period from the beginning of the XX century to the present day. During this period, words such as *akin*, *basman*, *dushman* assimilated to the modern Russian.

By the end of the XVII-XVIII centuries, linguists began to study words that assimilated from European languages, rather than Turkisms. This is because Turkish lexemes were second position, which after European languages in terms of Russian lexemes. However, later the existing Turkisms in Russian dictionaries were identified and special dictionaries were created. A stable layer of Turkish words is preserved in the lexical base of the Russian language to this day. At the same time, it should be noted that Eastern terms, like Western Europe, also strengthened the speech and writing of the Russians.

The history of ethnic relations between Uzbekistan and Russia dates back to the emergence of khanates. Classifications in the scientific literature allow us to periodicize the relationship in Uzbek and Russian. According to the classifications, the history of bilingual relations includes four periods:

1. The period which from the emergence of khanates in the territory of Uzbekistan to the annexation of the country to Russia in the XVI century.
2. The period from the XVIII century to the XX century. During this time, diplomatic and trade relations were established between the Khiva and Bukhara khanates and Russia.
3. Soviet period.
4. The modern era. It covers the period from the end of the XX century (the acquisition of sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan) to the present day. Of course, each of the periods differs in the intensity of the bilingual connections and the content of the existing dictionaries.

IV. ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Turkologist Yusuf Azmun comments on the lexicology of Turkic languages and its relations with other languages in his book. In particular, he noted that the Turkish word "*qavur*" meaning "*carpet*" was changed to "*kovyor*" in Russian and the words "*kerpich*" and "*ayva*" were transferred to Russian and they were replaced by Persian words "*g'isht*" and "*behi*" in Turkish. At the same time, the linguist gives examples about several thousand Turkic words assimilated into the Persian language. Especially, in the field of toponyms, there are many place names that begin with "Qora" in Iran: "Qoratepa", "Qorakul", "Qoratog'", "Qorabog'". Turkish words even passed to European languages during Attila's time. For example, the word king – "khan" is formed from the word "kang" – "father"⁴. Consequently, there are a number of lexemes that have been assimilated into Russian in many fields at different times and have served to denote object, animal name, and color. In particular, the **balda** lexeme, which means "a metal tool used for chopping, cutting, splitting something (wood, meat, etc.), parallel to the handle of a knife" is considered to have been adopted into Russian in the XVI and XVII centuries as a result of the Ottoman Empire. But among the Turkic peoples this word was actively used in the X-XIV centuries. For example, in Kutadgu Bilig, it appears in the form of a **baldu**: *Qilič baldu boldi bu el saqčisi* - the sword and the ax, the guardian of the country (ДТС, 80).

Qunoq lexeme, which is the basis of Kunakov's anthroponym, means "guest", "friend" in Russian. In fact, the word is **qonuq** (qon+(u)q) in Turkish, which means "guest" in "Devon Lughat al-Turk": *Nelük arsiqar sen aja öldäci özün iki künlük qonuq boldacı* – Why are you so

proud, o mortal, you are a two-day guest (ДЖТ, I, 365). At the same time, the word is also used in the “Devon” to mean “hospitality, party”. In languages other except for the Oghuz, the word was used to mean “to stay in someone’s house without the owner’s liking” (ДЖТ, I, 320). At present, it is used to mean “hospitality, a small banquet at weddings” in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya dialects and to mean “guest” in Karakalpak dialects (ЎХШЛ, 367).

In Makhmud Koshghari’s “Devon Lughat al-Turk”, **kerpich** means “brick”: *bīšiğ kerpič* - a baked brick (ДЖТ, I, 424). This lexeme appears in the form of a brick in the Russian vocabulary. Although the term is not currently used in modern Uzbek literary language, it is preserved in Khorezmian dialects (ЎХШЛ, 176).

In Russian, animal, oil, milk and mineral oil are referred to as **jir**. The origin of the term is Turkish and we often use the phrase “there is no fat” in relation to a thin person. This lexeme is rarely used in literary language because it is accepted by most people as a Russian alternative to the word fat⁵. The term is mentioned in Makhmud Koshghari’s dictionary if this word is a Turkish word: *ašičta jir yōq* - there is no oil in the pot (ДЖТ, I, 313).

In the 1983 edition of the Russian-Uzbek Dictionary, **najdak** word is commented: **najdak** m.r. “Emery, emery-cloth, glass-dust”. The word *jilvir* is described as follows in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”: *JILVIR*, *jilvir* is a paper or cloth coated with sand (used for grinding, polishing the surface of objects)⁶. **Najdak** is also a Turkic word and is described as a rock consisting of small and fine, granular crystals in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” (ЎТИЛ, I, 4). The word is found in the **nijdağ** form, giving the meaning “glass-dust” in “Devon Lughat al-Turk” (ДЖТ, I, 432).

The lexeme of **o‘choq**, which means “a device with a closed back and sides, on which a fire is lit and on which a pot is placed for cooking”, assimilated to the Russian language in the form of **o‘chag**. It means “burner”, “family, home”, “source, and place”. The word derived from the word **o‘t** and the suffix **-chuq**. It occurs form **o‘chaq** in the “Devon” (ДЖТ, I, 95). Undoubtedly, this term is also a basis in the formation of **O‘chagov** surname.

In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” **tarxan** exempt from taxes and any obligations; described as privileged, inviolable (tribe, clan, lineage, or official) and attributed to the Mongols. The term is Turkish and originally comes in the semantic “rank” in the form of **oftarqan** in monumental monuments (ДТС, 538). In addition, Russian etymological dictionaries state that the lexeme was borrowed from the Turkic language. We see that the phonetic variant of the lexeme *darxon* is used in folklore, epics: *Endi senga timsol aytay bir alvon, Men ketgancha, o‘zing Chambilda darxon*. “Маликаи айёр” (ЎТИЛ, I, 234). Makhmud Koshghari states that the term *tarxan* was used before Islam in the sense of “bek” and mentions that it is *argucha* in the “Devon Lughat al-Turk” (ДЖТ, I, 409).

Turkish **surqach** is the squeezed juice of a tree called *luk*. Handles of swords, daggers, and large knives are attached to it (ДЖТ, I, 423). The mentioned lexeme entered the Russian language in the phonetic form *surguch*: запечатать сургучом - to push, to seal with *surguch*.

Inju (“pearl”) assimilated to the Russian language in the XII century in the form of **ajemchug**, which underwent a phonetic change during a certain historical development. The lexeme came in the form of **enjü** in the sources preserved in the Berlin Manuscripts Fund in Uyghur script: *Qizilenjü* (ДТС, 256). In Devon, the phonetic variants - *enjü*, *jinjü* are mentioned, the first of which was in the Turkic language and the second in the Oghuz language (ДЖТ, I, 67). At the

same time, there is information that the word *enjü* has the semantics “maid, handmaidens” in Makhmud Koshghari’s dictionary (ДЖТ, 256).

Tovar in Russian - the first form of the word “thing for sale, goods or goods” **istavar**, which it means “living, inanimate goods, goods” (ДЖТ, I, 343), “bribe, wealth” in the “Devon Lughat al-Turk”. *Tamu qapuğın achar tavar* - bribe opens the door of Gehenna, why others do not open. This proverb is used in the sense that a person who wants to end a case must pay a bribe (ДЖТ, III, 252). The origin of the lexeme is connected with the verb “*tabmaq*” in Makhmud Koshghari’s “Devon Lughat al-Turk”. This verb is to find; earn; to have. Also, on the basis of the mentioned word a new lexeme in Russian - the word **tovarish** was created: **tovarish** – “tovar + ish”, ie “tovar - partner” who works together through commodity.

The word **tyufyak** is explained as follows in T. Efremova’s book “Modern Interpretive Dictionary of the Russian Language”: 1) soft bed; 2) an incurious person; 3) bridges to protect the riverbank, a flexible cover applied to dams⁷. There is the variant of the term **töshäkin** Makhmud Koshghari’s dictionary: *töşak töşädi* - bed (ДЖТ, III, 282). According to E. Shipova Dal, Dmitrev’s opinions, this lexeme is formed by adding the suffix **-k** to the verb **töshä**. It came to the Russian people from the Turkic peoples⁸. When N. Baskakov explained the surname Tyufyakin, said that this is the word that was borrowed from the Turks, and the name is given only to people who are lazy and love to sleep⁹.

The word **shashlik** meaning “kebab” was introduced into Russian in the XVIII century. In the XI century, the lexeme of **shish** meant a stick that ate tutmoch (dough soup), a special stick used instead of a spoon (ДЖТ, II, 326). This lexeme is formed using the affixation method with the word-formative suffix: *shish+lik=shashlik*.

The holiday celebrated to the end of spring field work is called **sabantuy** in Tatar and Bashkir nations. The term was assimilated to Russian language in the XIX century and is used as **asabantuy**. The word is made on the basis of the form “noun + noun phrase” using the composition method: *saban* – “hammer” + wedding “wedding, holiday”. This holiday, which is one of the biggest traditional holidays of the Turkic peoples, is celebrated on the eve of Navruz. Tatars and Bashkirs in Uzbekistan widely celebrate this holiday in every year. The plays such as traditional wrestling, rope-pulling, climbing pole, jumping with bag, overflow in bucket and women’s wrist wrestling attract people in the ceremony. The term *Saban* is defined in “Devon Lughat al-Turk” as follows: *saban* - double, double ox, ploughshare, oxbow. The word is also used in the sense of plowing with a ploughshare (ДЖТ, III, 136). The term mentioned, i.e. *saban* is shown in the form of “*saban, soka; hammer*” in Russian language.

The word **cheburek** was assimilated from Turkic languages into Russian in the XIX century. It is made by both affixation and composition methods. In the Tatar nation, the word *börek* - *bürök* - is formed by adding the suffix *-aq // - ek* that gives action meaning to the word “*bör-bür*”, which means “to cover”. Its meaning is “to kiln”. L. Budagov notes about the etymology of the surname Piogov that it is derived from the word **pirog**. Moreover, the term is a phonetic variant of the Turkish *börek* - *bürök* lexeme¹⁰. In fraternal Turkic languages, including Nogai, Crimean Tatar and Karakalpak, the word *bür* means “folded, fermented dough”. In the Crimean Tatar language *chij* - *chig* means “force-meat” + *bürök* < *chij bürök*, which means “to cook fatty meat by wrapping in dough”. However, the term does not appear in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”.

Kolbasa which means one of the food products was assimilated to the Russian language from the Turkic fraternal peoples in the XVIII century. The term is a combination of the words “hand + press”. The word formation pattern is “noun + verb”. Shipova also notes that this lexeme is formed from a combination of two words in the book “Turkish words in the Russian language”, based on the opinion of historians¹¹. According to his opinion, kolbasa consists of the words **qo‘l** (рука) and **basu** (давить). This lexeme is analyzed as follows in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”: [r. kolbasa<t. kolbosti - fried in a pan and cooked meat] A food product prepared by stuffing meat into the intestine or artificial cortex (ЎТЇЛ, II, 443).

A stick, in the form of a stick with a thin and long graphite in the middle, used for writing letters, drawing, painting a picture, a drawing tool is called **karandash**. The word means “black” and “stone” in Turkish. Karandash- black stone, which entered the Russian language in the XV century, was once understood as graphite, and later became the basis for the formation of the surname **Karandashov**. Dmitriev considers the consonant **n** in this word to be a sound conjoined in the middle of a word¹². Summarizing these opinions, we conclude that karandash is made of graphite (black stone), so **karandash** is formed from the words “qora” (black) and “tosh” (stone).

The word **tamg‘a** means “mark”, “seal”, “trade dues” in Russian. The term **tamg‘a** assimilated in the Russian language in the XIII century was actively used in diplomatic relations. In Makhmud Koshghari’s dictionary, this word is commented as the seal of the king and a cachet (ДЛТ, I, 400). The word occurs in the sense of “seal”, “sign” in Turfan texts (ДТС, 530). The following semantics of the lexeme is given in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”: “a mark to be docketed on a thing, a commodity, a product, etc., to mark it, to identify it or to indicate to whom it belongs”; “the marking on the bodies of prisoners, a tool used for heating to press and the mark which is formed by pressing this tool in ancient times”; “A device used by heating to mark on the body or one of the body parts of a horse, cattle and mark left in the result of pressing this device”; “a marked thing which is put to open and break”; “hatchment”; another meaning “trace or something that is a sign of it”; next meaning is negative meaning: “a mark given for human behavior” (ЎТЇЛ, III, 706). The term is formed by adding the suffix -mato taq-verb that its meaning is “to tie and to glue” (ЎТЇЛ, I, 320).

The term **tamğacı** are shown in Kultegin’s inscription and “Kutadgu bilig”. It is one of the officials of the palace, which means “the person guarding a cachet”: *Oğuz bilgā tamğacı kelti*-the seal or Oghuz Bilga came (ДТС, 530).

The base of word **tamojnya** which means “place of duty, office, post” in Russian also has **tamg‘a**. This lexeme which is translated into our language as “custom-house” has an ancient history. Its formation dates back to the period of the Turkish Khanate. When Turkish Khanate brings the goods of the occupied territories to their country, they stamped their own cachet and stamp to all the goods brought from other countries. They did this work on the border. The role of the current “custom-house” is also related to the movement of goods between countries.

The lexeme **dengi/denga** is used in Russian to mean “a metal or paper mark that is a measure of price, valuation, value in a transaction of purchase or payment; money”. In the XIV century, **tanga/tenge** was used in the Russian peoples in the sense of a small silver coin and money in general. There are different opinions on the origin of this word. For example, K.Fren wrote about the connection between the word **tanga/tenge** and the term stamp; I.Dobrodomov argues that currency is formed from the names of furry animals: **teying – tiyin** -“squirrel”. According to the popular version in M. Fasmer’s dictionary, the Russian **dengi/denga** is made up of the

Turkishtanga/tenga/tamg'a lexemes. Of course, this opinion is historically correct. The coins were issued with their own stamp, i.e. the stamp was put on the coin in ancient times, especially, in the kingdoms of Kushan and Bactria.

Several words such as *kaftan*, *sharovari*, *sarafan*, *fata*, *fartuk*, *chuloq* assimilated from Turkic to the Russian languages during the Golden Horde. One of them is **kaftan**, which is derived from the "qop to'n". This lexeme which assimilated to the Russian language in the XVI and XVII centuries was commented as "long men's outerwear sewn from wool" by the lexicographer Dal. The word also served as the basis for the **Kaftanov** surname. **Kaftan** means "coat, outer garment" in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk" (ДЖТ, I, 408). The phonetic forms of **qapton**, **xafton** (АНАТИЛ, III, 388) express the semantic "cotton jacket, a large coat which is worn under cuirass and tied on both sides" in the works of Alisher Navoi:

Hirqa aning jismida qapton bo'lub,

Qaptoni tan jismi aning jon bo'lub (АНАТИЛ, IV, 388).

Bashmoq, which is the basis for the surname Bashmakov, meant a specially designed shoe for the Russian nobility in ancient times. This Turkish lexeme was joined in the Russian dictionary in the XVI century. The lexeme *başak* (Chigil) means "ankle" in the "Devon Lughat al-Turk" (ДЖТ, I, 359). At the same time, Makhmud Koshghari notes that Oghuz and Kipchak people added (m) and used it in the form of *bashmak* (ДЖТ, I, 433). This word means "shoes" in "Qisasi Rabghuzi": *Yana biri aydi: alman, başmaq erni izzati bolur* (ҚР, 204r16). The term is explained as "boots; shoes in general" in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (ДЖТ, I, 342).

The word **karagach** assimilated to the Russian language in the XVII century. It is tree that its wood is hard, the branches are dense, the leaves are small and dark, giving a thick shade, a drought-resistant tree. The word is described as **kara** "black", **agach** "tree" in Russian sources. According to ancient monuments, in fact, **qayrag'och** consists of the following components: **qadīr- qayīr** "hard", "dense", **yīgač** "tree" (ДТС, 265; 403, 408). In particular, **yīgač** is used in the sense of "tree", "wood" in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk" (ДЖТ, III, 14-15). This term is found in the works of Hazrat Alisher Navoi in the same semantics: *Onda to' bivaş yig'ochlar jilvasoz* (ЎТИЛ, II, 82). The word is used mainly in the form of wood in the modern Uzbek language, but instead of the first meaning the word tree is used.

Qumiz is considered assimilation word which it has entered to a dictionary of the Russian language through the Turkic peoples before the Mongol period. It comes in the form of **qīmīz** in the "Devon Lughat al-Turk". Makhmud Koshghari said that **qīmīz** is the milk of animals, which is fermented by encasing it in jug and bagpie (ДЖТ, I, 346). It comes in the same form in the works of Alisher Navoi: *Va qimizni va suzmani va boxsumni va bo'zani dag'i turkcha ayturlar* (АНАТИЛ, IV, 52). This noun which is actively used in the ancient Turkic language is formed by adding suffix **-(u)z** to the verb **qum**-which originally means "sway, waves" - **qum+uz=qumuz** (ЎТИЛ, I, 547).

We use the Persian term -"**dazmol**". It is a device that it flattens cloths, smoothes and eliminates wrinkle of clothes. The word **o'tuk** is also actively used in our language. We misinterpret this as having been mastered from the Russian language so far. However, the word **o'tuk** is mentioned in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk" several centuries ago: "the iron is an iron-like tool that is heated and polished by pressing the seams and fuzz of clothes" (I, 99). This

lexeme assimilated to the Russian language in the form of **utyug** in the XVII century. It should be noted that the following commentary in Devon clarifies the different opinions on the etymology of this term: **ötidi**- ironed. *Ul tönig ötidi* - he flattened the seams of clothes with an iron (ДЖТ, III, 268). So it is clear that the word **o'tuk** is derived from the verb **o'ti** – “to iron”.

The horse has been the main means of transportation, the main working animal of agriculture for many centuries. It also required a lot of horses for the army during the war. The Russian expression for the horse which is considered to be a “single-hoofed animal, a large mammal” is **loshad**¹³. **Alasha** is in Tatar language, **lasha** - horse is in Bulgar and Chuvash. The etymology of the word **loshad** is based on the combination **alasha** (**alacha** – **olacha** – ola-bula) + **at**.

The word **shashlik** means “kebab” in Russian language. The word is of Turkish origin and **shish** means a special stick used instead of a spoon, a stick that eats tutmoch (doughy meal) in Makhmud Koshghari's dictionary (ДЖТ, II, 326). **-lik** is a word-forming suffix. **Shashlik** is a dish of the nomadic peoples of Central Asia. It assimilated to the Russian language in the XVIII century. Typically, it is cooked in **shish** - a device made of mutton, wood, twig or metal. Tutmoch twig is come as **siš** in “Devon Lughat al-Turk”. This word is used in the works of Alisher Navoi in the form of **shish**, **six**:

Bazmning asbobini qilg'IL nasaq,
Hozir etub sixu, kabobu tabaq (ЎТИЛ, III, 532).

The word **fartuk** means “work clothes which are usually worn or fastened to the waist to prevent clothes from dirt”, “leather or canvas used to protect the cavalier from dust, etc.”, “a tire, cover or top of something part” semaphores in Russian. This word was originally interpreted as **partü** in Makhmud Koshghari's “Devon Lughat al-Turk”, “cloth, one-layer coat, and pinafore” (ДЖТ, I, 393). The phonetic variant of the word futa/FO'ta is interpreted in two senses in the works of Alisher Navoi:

1) A waistband, a cloth wrapped around the waist:

Belingmudurki, anga qizil FO'ta bog'lading,
Yo rishtaiki o'tkarilibdur aqiqdin;

2) Lungi which is binded in the bathroom:

Futalar mushku anbarog'ushta,
Tortilib ip yerida zar rishta (АНАТИЛ, III, 364).

The term **fata** is used to refer to “smooth white women's headdress, hat, short silk scarf or handkerchief” in Russian. While the Russian people in northern Russia call the large silk scarf that women wear on their heads a fata, the people of the southern region use the term for a woollen skirt. In fact, the origin of this lexeme is also related with the word **partu** – **fo'ta/futa**.

Many sources associate the etymology of the word **yogurt** with the English yogurt lexeme, which in Russian means “it is added jam, canned fruit, chocolate, cocoa, other ingredients and it is considered diary like creamy product”. N.Komlev notes that the term is derived from the Turkish word **yog'urt-yogurt**¹⁴. The term came in the form of **joğurt** in the “Devon Lughat al-Turk” and its meaning is a thick liquid food: suvuq joğurt- liquid yoghurt. There is a phonetic variant of **jug'rot** in the works of Alisher Navoi:

Ani uyga kelturdi tortib inon,

Ravon mohazar chekti jug'rot-u non (АНАТИЛ, I, 601).

The following meanings of the word **kibitka** is given in T. Efremova's book "Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language": 1) closed vehicle, 2) man-carried housing; home; 3) a small house of the old type¹⁵. This lexeme was adopted from the Turkic languages in the XVI-XVII centuries as a result of the cultural influence of the Ottoman Empire. The word was actively used among the Turkic peoples in the XI-XIV centuries. It also means "small shop" in the Kutadgu bilig: *Kebit kez bezädim...* - I decorated the shop well (ДТС, 500). The phonetic form, **kebit** is seen in the semantics of "liquor store, pub" in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk" (ДЖТ, I, 338).

The word **sarancha** belongs to the group of straight-winged birds and is interpreted as an insect that harms agricultural crops, i.e. locusts in Russian. This word which assimilated to the Russian language in the XVII century origin of Turkic and its genesis goes back to ancient sources. In particular, it is mentioned in the form of **saričğa** in the dictionary of Makhmud Koshghari. At the same time, in Devon mentions the use of the word **saričğa er** for effeminate (ДЖТ, I, 451). Zoonim appears in the phonetic forms **sarčqa** (10-18) in Tarjumon, **sarīnčīqa** in At-tuhfa (11a6), and Kipchak **sarīnčqan**, **sarīnčīqan** (57,103) in Abu Hayan's Kitab ul-idrak. It is not used in any other monuments.

The lexeme **yanichar** means "infantry" or "armed guards" in Russian. Infantry was called **yanichari** during the Ottoman period. Accordingly, experts said that the word assimilated to the Russian language from Turkish through Ukrainian in the XVII century. The term is a combination of two components: **yeni** (new) – "new" and **čeri** (čerig) – "army".

Cherig was first mentioned in Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Qutadgu Bilig": *Yüräksiz kişilär čerig artatur* – timorous person weaken the army (ДТС, 144). In Devon, *čarik* means "battle line", "face of everything, time" (in Oghuz): *Alpčärikdä, bilgä tirikdä*. Some sources state that the word was borrowed from Sanskrit (ДТС, 144; ЪТИЛ, IV, 475). However, the following thoughts of Makhmud Koshghari clarify this issue: *čär* - opposite (Oghuz): *Aniñ äwi bu čärlikdä* - his house is in front of this thing. Both soldiers are called *čärik*. Because they also face each other (ДЖТ, I, 312-313).

The influx of consumer goods into the Russian people is explained by the mutual contact of the Turkic peoples to the territory of Russia. Naturally, the process of product conversion leads to the assimilation of these types of words as well. A number of food names are phonetically altered or assimilate directly from Turkic languages. One of them is the word **churek** which means "bread". This word which was adopted from the Turkic peoples in the XIX century on the basis of certain phonetic changes is the national bread in the form of a rectangle of the peoples of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The **čüräk** means "bread" in Turkish, Azerbaijan and Crimean Tatar (PCJI, III, 2040). It is used in the meaning small bread in Makhmud Koshghari's "Devon Lughat al-Turk" (ДЖТ, I, 369).

The term **yarlik** "label, decree" assimilated to the Russian language in the XIII century, its meaning is "label, decree"; "writing"; "nickname". This term was used to refer to the letter and decree of the hagan in ancient Turkic sources (ДЖТ, III, 49). A well-known lexicographer Makhmud Koshghari points out that the lexeme is used in the Chigil language and the Oghuz do not know this word. The extent of usage of this document has expanded in Turkish

court cases century by century. In particular, the term was understood to mean all official texts which belongs to a potentate by the Middle Ages: orders; privilege labels; labels; agreements. It is now preserved in the combination of credentials that the ambassador gives to a particular ruler of state¹⁶.

The word **chixir** which means “home-made wine” in Russian was actively used in the Old Turkic language. He first gave the semantics “juice”, “drink, wine” in the form of čäğir in his work “Devon”: er čäğirjuvšattī – a man prepared the drink sourly (ДЖТ, I, 343; II, 389). It is used in the form of **chog’ir** in the works of Alisher Navoi:

Qaddi havosida labidin rohat istaram,

Ichsam kerak mudom chog’iri mo’tadil bila (АНАТИЛ, III, 467).

This term which appeared in the Russian dictionary in the seventeenth century was used in the same way in Babur’s poetry: *Firoq o’tida ovunsam chog’ir bila ne ajab* (ЎТИЛ, IV, 480).

The word **stakan** in Russian has the following meanings: 1) a cylindrical glass-ware without a handle, used for drinking beverages; 2) cylindrical metal coating (in the military field); 3) the name of the various parts in the form of a cylinder (special). The word, which began to appear in Russian labels in 1356, is in the old Uzbek language: **tustag’on** – a wooden dish for drinking wine; in Kazakh: **tostagan**, **tustagan** – a wooden bowl; in Kyrgyz: **tostukan** – a rare wooden bowl¹⁷. There are many places where Hazrat Navoi portrayed a simple, open-minded, tolerant Uzbek people. In one of them he praised the glass and wine:

Halol ona sutidek gar o’zbakim tutsa,

Tobuk qilib, yukinib tustag’on ichinda qimiz¹⁸.

The term has experienced a number of phonetic processes since its rise from the vocabulary of the Russian language: *tustagon > tostagan > dostagan > dostakan > stokan > stakan*.

The Turkish **qarg’a** zoonymy assimilated to the Russian language in the XVII century in the form of **karga**, meaning “crow”, “evil old woman, witch, hellcat”. The word existed among the Turkic peoples as early as the tenth century. That is, the term first appeared in the monument “Golden Light”: *qaltī bir ök bu yirtinču tā qarğali ügili ikägü qayu tüzülüp bir uyali bolsalar* – someday crows and owls, will congregate and have a nest in this world (ДТС, 426). The same semantics is used in the “Devon Lughat al-Turk”: *Qarğa qarışın kim bilir, Kişi alasın kim tapar* – Who can distinguish the old from the age of the crow, who can know the heart of a man (ДЖТ, I, 401). According to D. Bozorova’s opinion, the term **karga** is derived from the word imitation of the sound “kar” and the affix -ga or by adding the suffix -a to the word “karg” (ИФПЗТ, 34).

The word **kazna** which means “money and other valuables belonging to the state, organization or community”, “money in general”, “treasury” in the Russian dictionary was first used in the form of *qaznaq* in the text of “Kutadgu bilig”: *Telim artti elda yañi känd uluṣ, Elig qaznaqi toldi altun kümüṣ* – the number of new towns and villages in the country increased, and the potentate’s treasury was filled with gold and silver (ДТС, 439).

The word **choriq** which is the basis of the anthroponym **Charikov** is also one of the words assimilated to the Russian language from the Turkic peoples. We first come across this lexeme in Makhmud Koshghari’s dictionary. It gives the meaning of “shoes made of thick raw leather, short-soled, shoes with thick soles, the tip is slightly turned up”: *Yaḍağ atī čaruq, küči azuq* – the foot of the man is a shoe and his strength is food. The use of this term in later periods can be

seen in “Qisasi Rabghuzi”: *Aḍaḡinda eylänmägän ešäk terisidin čaruḡi bar erdi* (ҚР, 154v7). The lexeme *čaruḡ* is formed by adding the suffix **-q** to the verb **čari-** which means “wrap up” (ЎТЭЛ, 1,435).

V. CONCLUSION

It can be seen that due to socio-political processes, diplomatic, economic, cultural relations, a number of lexical units representing human body parts, household items, objects, food, profession, career, zoonyms, phytonyms assimilated to Russian language. Experts note that among the more than 2,000 Turkish words in the Russian dictionary, there are not only cognate base but also compound words. Of course, the existence of such terms, the fact that Turkisms serve as the basis for compound words, once again shows how Turkic languages have a role. Furthermore, the analysis showed that most of the assimilations were polysemantic in Russian. Consequently, such scientific research helps to reveal the true meaning of words whose origins have been misinterpreted, to determine the relationship of assimilations with words about the inner layer and their scope, to characterize the historical and modern state of language, as well as to know the history of the nation.

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INFLUENCE OF DIET AND OTHER RISK FACTORS ON ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Environmental disorders, including poor or unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, environmental pollution and psychological stress, have now been shown to increase the risk of metabolic diseases, in particular the development of endocrine diseases. A number of studies have determined a clear position of scientists, how diet and other risk factors are the cause of various pathological conditions, including diseases of the endocrine system.

KEYWORDS: Ecology, Nutrition, Smoking, Alcohol Consumption, Environmental Pollution, Stress, Metabolic Changes, Endocrine Diseases.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that one of the effective measures to ensure the reduction of morbidity rates and increase the life expectancy of the population, indicated in “Action strategies for the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021”, is the provision of healthy and safe food for the population. Unhealthy diets and physical inactivity are the leading causes of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some forms of cancer, accounting for 10% of all morbidity, mortality and disability. The results of scientific research presented in the city of Perm (2020) by the Uzbek scientist U.Kh. Adilov showed that the development of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, chronic respiratory diseases, as well as risk factors (tobacco and alcohol, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity) are an urgent problem in the field of public health in Uzbekistan and account for 78% of all deaths in the country. In 2017, diseases of the circulatory system (69%) occupied the first place in the overall morbidity structure of sex- and age-standardized indicators of causes of death (69%), where ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension and their complications (myocardial infarction, cerebral stroke) accounted for the bulk. Then there are malignant neoplasms (8%), diabetes mellitus (3%) and chronic respiratory diseases (3%). In the recommendation section, the

author identified the main tasks for organizing a healthy diet. The assessment of the risk associated with the likelihood of harm to human life and health from food products should be determined by scientific principles and analysis based on the recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius, taking into account the specifics of the population's nutrition, as well as, if necessary, by conducting a toxicological and hygienic assessment. According to the scientist, the average daily food consumption rates are medical criteria aimed at meeting the physiological needs of a person for basic nutrients and energy, taking into account gender and age. Analysis and assessment of food rations are the basis for research in the field of assessment and planning of nutrition for various age and gender and professional groups of the population of Uzbekistan (Ermatov N.J., G.I. Shaikhova, A.S. Khudoyberganov, Adilov U.Kh. 2020).

I.B. Zhurtova, M.Z. Ivanova (2018) present the results of examination and examination of 611 children and adolescents, 343 (56.1%) were healthy, 268 (43.9%) had various endocrine pathologies; 80 patients were diagnosed with obesity or overweight, which in the structure of all identified endocrine nosology was 29.8%, in the structure of the examined cohort of children and adolescents - 13.1%. In the structure of all identified endocrine pathology, the problems associated with excess high-calorie nutrition and physical inactivity occupy a leading place. Thus, the formation of healthy eating habits and sufficient physical activity in children should be established from an early age in order to avoid various diseases and their complications.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes that poor nutrition is one of the leading causes of major non-communicable diseases, including diseases of the cardiovascular system, diabetes, and certain forms of malignant neoplasms. The diet of most of the adult population does not correspond to the principles of a healthy diet due to the consumption of foods high in animal fat and simple carbohydrates, a lack of vegetables and fruits, fish and seafood in the diet, which leads to an increase in overweight and obesity, the prevalence of which in the last 8-9 years has increased from 19 to 23%, increasing the risk of developing diabetes mellitus, diseases of the cardiovascular system, etc.

According to the World Health Organization, non-observance of the norms and rules of physical activity and nutrition, excessive consumption of foods and sweets with a high content of salt, sugar and fats, as well as insufficient intake of vitamins and minerals are the cause of youth lagging in growth and mental development, progression in adults of cardiovascular, endocrine, malignant tumor and a number of other diseases leading to the premature death of a person [Tamraeva E.U.].

WHO considers monitoring of hygienic food safety as an essential subsystem for public health, since, depending on conditions, from 30 to 80% of potentially harmful chemicals enter the body with food. Ensuring food security is one of the priority directions of the state policy in the field of healthy nutrition of the population of the Russian Federation. The solution to the problem of food security involves the consumption of food products in accordance with the physiological needs of a person for nutrients and energy and the protection of the internal environment of the human body from the ingestion of various toxicants of chemical and biological nature with food - sanitary and epidemiological safety [Onishchenko G.G., Zaitseva N. V. 2014, etc.]

Multiple epidemiological studies of the worldwide prevalence of type 1 diabetes mellitus (DMI) have indicated marked differences in the incidence of DMI among disparate age groups, ethnic groups and geographic locations. Overall, the incidence of DMI in children is increasing, and the plausible inverse relationship between the initial incidence and the subsequent annual increase in

incidence has been increased. Countries in which lower incidence rates were previously observed, as a rule, have a sharp annual increase, while countries with already established high incidence rates are more likely to demonstrate a moderate increase or even stabilization of the incidence of DMI (Kovalev E.V., Kurashvili O. M., Pavlova N.V. 2020; Luzhetskiy K.P. et al. 2017)

Environmental agents believed to be responsible for the current evolutionary picture of DMI incidence mainly include the growing prevalence of childhood obesity, chronic viral infections, mother-child interactions such as breastfeeding, and the latitudinal ultraviolet B-vitamin D pathway. In an attempt to explain Some rationale has been put forward for the potential link between environmental agents and the development of DMI. For example, the hypothesis of accelerated development considers insulin resistance as a factor of an earlier onset of the disease in obese children, while the negative correlation of microbial infections in background populations with the incidence of DMI is the main component of the hygiene hypothesis (Xia Y, Xie Z, Huang G, Zhou Z . 2019)

Asthma and type 1 diabetes mellitus (DMI) are the two most common chronic diseases, representing a model of atopic and autoimmune diseases, respectively. These two groups of disorders are mediated by different immunological pathways, helper T (Th) 1 for diabetes and Th2 for asthma. For many years, these two groups were considered mutually exclusive according to the Th1 / Th2 paradigm. In children, the incidence of both diseases is steadily increasing throughout the world. In this narrative review, we report evidence for a potential link between asthma and DMI in childhood.

Uzbekistan belongs to iodine-deficient regions. This affects the health of the population, and primarily the health of children and adolescents. The main role of iodine deficiency in the pathogenesis of endemic goiter is generally recognized, in addition, the influence on the development of this pathology of natural and man-made factors that disrupt the utilization of iodine and the realization of its biological effect under conditions of already existing iodine deficiency [Emre A., Akbulut S., Sertkaya M., et al 2018].

Sgrazzutti L., Sansone F., Attanasi M., Di Pillo S. (2021) discuss which molecular mechanisms may be involved in the association between asthma and DMI, such as genetic predisposition, cytokine patterns, and environmental influences. The cytokine profile of children with asthma and DMI shows activation of the Th1 and Th2 pathways, which indicates a complex genetic-epigenetic interaction. Therefore, in children, the potential link between asthma and DMI needs further research to improve the diagnostic and therapeutic approach to these patients. The purpose of this article is to invite pediatricians to consider the potential resistance of these two disorders in clinical practice.

A number of studies have proven that harmful environmental factors have a significant effect on the development of diabetes-2. So in the work of a large group of authors (Dendup T., Feng X., Clingan S., Astell-Burt T. 2018), environmental risk factors for the development of type 2 diabetes are shown. Of the more than 200 reported cases of DM-2, assessed in 60 studies, 82 showed a significant association in case. Causes: air pollution, food and physical activity, environment and proximity to roads were the most common environmental characteristics studied. Literature data indicate that socioeconomic, demographic, and behavioral factors at the individual level are important predictors of DM-2, and also suggest an association between environmental and health outcomes closely related to DM-2, such as obesity, cardiovascular

disease, hypertension, metabolic syndrome and physical activity [Giles-Corti B., Vernez-Moudon A., Reis R., Turrell G., 2016; Rajagopalan S., Brook R.D. 2012].

Several articles show that green spaces protect against the effects of obesity [Lee A.C., Maheswaran R. 2011]. The protective effect of green spaces also needs further confirmation from studies that may determine the minimum level and quality of green spaces to prevent DM-2

Over the past two decades, public health has focused on identifying environmental chemical factors that can negatively affect hormonal function, known as endocrine disruptors (ED). ED mimics natural hormones such as estrogens and androgens, which in turn can affect the endocrine system. As a consequence, ED affects human reproduction as well as post- and prenatal development. In fact, babies can be affected already at the prenatal level due to the effects of ED on mothers. In particular, much attention is paid to those chemicals or their metabolites that have estrogenic properties or antagonistic effects on the activity of androgens or even inhibit their production. Therefore, these compounds have the potential to interfere with important physiological processes such as masculinization, morphological development of the genitourinary system, and secondary sexual characteristics. Animal and in vitro studies support the conclusion that endocrine disrupting chemicals affect the hormone-dependent pathways responsible for gonadal development in men, either through direct interaction with hormone receptors or through epigenetic and regulatory regimens of the cell cycle.

In human populations, epidemiological studies have reported an overall decrease in male fertility and an increase in the incidence or congenital malformations of the male reproductive system. Most studies point to a link between ED exposure and male and / or female reproductive system disorders such as infertility, endometriosis, breast cancer, testicular cancer, and poor sperm quality and / or function. Despite promising findings, a causal relationship between reproductive disorders and exposure to specific toxicants has not yet been established due to the complexity of the clinical protocols used, the degree of occupational or environmental exposure, the definition of the measured variables, and the sample size of the subjects studied. Despite the lack of consistency in the results of so many studies examining endocrine disruptions in the properties of many different classes of chemicals, the general finding points to a positive association between ED exposure and the reproductive system. Future research should focus on uniform systems for studying human populations in terms of the effects of specific ED and direct effects on the reproductive system.

Research on endocrine diseases has grown significantly over the past two decades due to their potentially adverse effects on human health; supported by increased experimental evidence in developmental biology and environmental toxicology. More specifically, it is well known that chemicals that interfere with hormonal pathways can seriously affect human reproductive function. Several studies have shown significant reductions in fertility biomarkers; especially sperm counts in human populations that have been exposed. Research conducted on ED has grown significantly over the past two decades due to its potentially adverse effects on human health; supported by increased experimental evidence in developmental biology and environmental toxicology. More specifically, it is well known that chemicals that interfere with hormonal pathways can seriously affect human reproductive function. Several studies have demonstrated significant reductions in fertility biomarkers, especially sperm count, in exposed human populations. Research on ED has grown significantly over the past two decades due to its potentially adverse effects on human health, supported by increased experimental evidence in developmental biology and environmental toxicology. More specifically, it is well known that

chemicals that interfere with hormonal pathways can seriously affect human reproductive function. Several studies have demonstrated significant reductions in fertility biomarkers, especially sperm count, in human populations that have been exposed to endocrine diseases [Safe S. 2014; Perry MJ. 2011].

Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are a mixed group of new chemicals that can mimic the mechanisms of hormone biosynthesis, transport and metabolism. These chemicals pose a variety of health threats such as early puberty, infertility, obesity, diabetes, reproductive disorders, cancers and related disorders (immune cells, hormone activity, and various organs). On the other hand, pharmaceutical compounds such as antibiotics also harm the natural environment, human health and soil microbiology. Their low concentration, varying from a few ng / L to $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$, gives rise to the phenomenon of micro-pollution, which makes it difficult to detect, analyze and degrade in wastewater treatment plants. Activated carbon (AC) and other adsorbents, including natural materials (wood, keratin), are considered the benchmark for nanomaterials (NM) for the separation of organic pollutants. It is generally accepted that mass transfer phenomena control the kinetics of sorption at the liquid / solid interface, while the retention is controlled by the properties of the sorbent / sorbate. Therefore, the type of interaction (strong or weak van der Waals forces) and the hydrophilic / hydrophobic properties of the adsorbent are two decisive factors.

In addition, the sorption of EDC and pharmaceutical compounds on these types of nanoporous solids is dependent on both molecular size and charge density. The use of nanomaterials on non-conservative methods such as advanced oxidation processes or AOPs (such as photo-catalysis and Fenton's reaction) is seen as more suitable than conservative technologies such as reverse osmosis nano-filtration, adsorption, etc. One of the reasons is that AOP generate free radicals (hydroxyls), which are strong oxidants to demineralize organic compounds, and an extreme case where hydroxyl radicals can attack any kind of pollutants, producing only water and carbon dioxide as end products. AOP can imply the use of NMs as catalysts or photo-catalysts that improve the selective removal of the target pollutant.

Thus, various reviews of the literature have shown that there is a timely need to improve the effectiveness of restorative approaches to adequately protect the environment from EDC and pharmaceuticals. There are currently no definitive risk assessment tools due to their difficult detection and related lack of information in the health risk database. Therefore, our present review focuses on the use of carbon-based nanomaterials for the removal of EDC and pharmaceuticals from aqueous systems. The article discusses the impact of these pollutants and photocatalytic methods for the purification of these compounds in wastewater, as well as their limitations and problems, plausible solutions and prospects for such methods.

The endocrine system occupies a special role among the regulatory systems that ensure the adaptation of the human body to environmental conditions, while it is subject to the negative impact of environmental factors [Sergeev O.V. et al. 2014; G.G. Onishchenko et al. 2016]. In areas with a high level of industrial development, both in the adult and child populations, an increase in diseases such as obesity, diabetes mellitus and thyroid gland pathology is observed. According to a number of Russian scientists, hygienists and clinicians (Speranskoy O., Sergeeva O. (2014), KhamidulinaKh.Kh. (2013)), these processes acquire the character of a non-infectious epidemic [KhamidulinaKh.Kh. et al. 2013]. At the same time, data on the increased prevalence of certain groups of endocrine system diseases in areas with unfavorable sanitary and hygienic indicators of the environment are extremely insufficient. Over the past five years (2010–2014), a

multidirectional dynamics of endocrine pathology has been observed among the population of the Russian Federation: an increase in the adult population by 21.5% (including the newly diagnosed - by 16.4%), stabilization and decrease in the registration of diseases in children - by 13.1% (17.5%). Diabetes mellitus (51.3%), thyroid diseases (33.7%) and obesity (14.6%) are the priority endocrine pathologies in the adult population; in children - malnutrition (obesity and excess body weight -48.5%), thyroid pathology (46.1%) and diabetes mellitus (4.3%).

Based on the assessment of the regions of the Russian Federation by the methods of factorial and cluster analysis, two types of territories (clusters 2 and 4) with the highest level of endocrine pathology (obesity and thyroid disease) and unfavorable sanitary and hygienic indicators of the environment were identified. In these Federal subjects, characterized by a high proportion of sources / water pipelines that do not meet sanitary standards and rules (19%), an increased number of water samples that do not meet hygienic standards for sanitary-chemical indicators (19-26%), a high frequency of non-compliance with hygienic standards for samples of manganese (7-8%) and nitrates (1.1-3.3%) in water, lead (9%) and cadmium (2%) in soil, formaldehyde (11%) and heavy metals (2%) in the atmospheric air, a high incidence rate of the population was revealed by certain groups of diseases of the endocrine system (Luzhetsky K.P. et al. 2014).

The authors Kovalev E.V., Kurashvili O.M., N.V. Pavlova (2020) as a result of research established that for the period 2009–2018 in the territory of the Rostov region there is an increase in diseases of the endocrine system, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders, the number of which in the entire population in 2018 amounted to 13.93 per 1 thousand of the population against 10.2 in 2009. In the structure of the incidence of endocrine system diseases, nutritional disorders, metabolic disorders, the leading ranking places are occupied by thyroid diseases, diabetes mellitus and obesity. The number of cases of thyroid diseases in dynamics since 2009 increased by 32.2% and amounted to 3.2 per 1,000 population in 2018, while the indicator was 2.42 in 2009.

In the structure of the incidence of the thyroid gland, the leading ranking places are occupied by endemic goiter associated with iodine deficiency, thyroiditis, and subclinical hypothyroidism. As a result of the study of the actual nutrition according to the questionnaires, 2039 men and 2485 women in the daily diet noted the monotony of consumed food products, the diet is not balanced in terms of micro- and macronutrient composition; not corrected by the consumption of dietary supplements (88% of men and 83% of women), vitamin preparations (84% of men and 74% of women), fortified foods (86% of men and 76% of women), iodized salt (69% of men and 61 % of women), the diet does not correspond to physiologically grounded recommendations. Hygienic diagnostics of the state of the habitat indicates that the priority factors of the habitat that affect the health of the population in the Rostov region are drinking water and atmospheric air (Kovalev E.V., Kurashvili O.M., Pavlova N.V. 2020).

CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis of the literature reviewed in the review shows that the problem of improving social and hygienic measures associated with the development of diseases of the endocrine system is very acute in different countries of the world. Scientists and clinicians monitor the social and hygienic living conditions of the population and put forward proposals on changing harmful environmental factors, poor nutrition of the population to the governing structures of their regions, requiring an immediate solution. On the basis of such a systematic approach,

specific medical and social measures are being developed, taking into account the state of health in various age-sex and social-professional groups of the population.

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ADVANCED EXPERIENCES OF BUDGET TRANSPARENCY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the world practice of budget transparency. The process of forming an initiative budget is proposed. The experience of the countries that have achieved the highest results in terms of budget transparency was studied, and reasonable conclusions and recommendations on budget transparency and their application in Uzbekistan were developed and recommendations for implementation in our country were given.

KEYWORDS. Budget, fiscal policy, fund, draft budget, budget transparency, portal.

INTRODUCTION

World practice shows that the purpose of ensuring budget transparency is to increase the confidence of the population in the state fiscal policy. In the modern economy, various forms of ensuring budget transparency are emerging, and their systematization is important. In this way, confidence in fiscal policy can be achieved.

According to the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, there are four criteria for financial transparency, which are reflected in the following:

Transparency of functions and responsibilities is explained by the separation of public administration from the state and other sectors of the economy. The boundaries of management and policy functions in the public sector should be defined and information about them should be open to the public. It is also advisable to have a clear and transparent administrative, legal and regulatory framework for fiscal management. Transparency of budget processes should be implemented within the timeframe set for achieving macroeconomic and fiscal policy objectives. The budget must be prepared, implemented and monitored.

Provide (financial) information to the general public about past, current and future indicators and risks. Budget information should be consistent with analysis and transparency, and the publication of financial information should be documented at the government level. In order to

ensure expediency, fiscal data must have the status of indicators on the basis of established standards. Fiscal policy should be defined with effective internal and external control criteria.

It should be noted that the International Monetary Fund has set some norms aimed at ensuring the transparency of fiscal policy[1], which reflect the general economic rules. The main aspect of the criteria is that they are recommended to be clear, understandable, simple and easy to find in any form. Clear delimitation of powers in public administration can also be seen in the aspects aimed at optimizing the role of the state in regulating the economy.

In our opinion, in turn, the determination of public participation in the budget process remains an important factor in ensuring the transparency of budget policy. Further development of public participation in the allocation of budget funds as a key element of transparency is becoming increasingly important.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In general, the category of budget transparency is considered to have emerged in the XXI century. The International Budget Partnership, a non-profit organization, has been established in cooperation with the World Bank, UNICEF, the European Commission and a number of other international funds. The organization has been studying the transparency of government fiscal policy since 2006 and publishing assessments of it. At the same time, an international budget survey is being conducted.

According to a survey on budget transparency by this non-profit organization[2], In 2019, the transparency of fiscal policy of 117 countries was analyzed. The overall result is a maximum of 100 points. The fact that the average score in 2019 was 45 means that many countries do not publish basic financial data on the budget. The level of budget transparency is divided into five categories: The first group - not transparent enough 1) without notice (0-20 points), 2) minimum (21-40 points), 3) limited (up to 41-60 points) and sufficiently transparent 4) significant (up to 61-80 points), 5) Transparency indicators with high (up to 81-100 points) levels have been developed. According to the survey, 86 of the countries surveyed, or 74 percent, had a score of up to 60. In every region of the world, except Asia, one can see a country that is sufficiently transparent. It is also possible to observe the presence of the following categories of indicators in countries with high results in terms of budget transparency:

- Relatively strong democracy;
- Propensity for relatively small levels of corruption;
- Relatively high level of development and prosperity;
- Relatively high tax collection;
- Relatively small degree of inequality.

In our opinion, the high performance of the budget transparency category is inextricably linked with the availability of other socio-economic indicators of the state. In particular, it can be said that the level of tax collection also depends on the transparency of the budget - this is characterized by a high sense of involvement of the population in the budget.

It should be noted that the financial literacy of the population is also an important indicator in ensuring budget transparency. The reason is that the participation of the population in the budget

process requires a certain level of understanding of financial indicators and their essence. This creates a need for financial literacy.

In general, based on our research above, we will try to develop independent scientific approaches to the categories of budget openness and budget transparency.

Budget transparency means the level and opportunity of the population's participation in the budget process, which is assessed by the scale of the population's initiative in planning budget funds and its implementation.

We can say that budget transparency is the assessment of the availability of budget indicators to the general public and the opportunity created to see financial indicators in real time.

In this context, the level of financial literacy of the population is important. No matter how many reforms the state implements to ensure budget openness and transparency, it will still be difficult to achieve the desired results if the population does not consciously understand it.

Budget transparency is characterized by the ability of citizens to monitor and directly participate in all processes related to the implementation of the state budget. In this regard, the study conducted by the International Budget Cooperation focuses on the following indicators that reflect governance and accountability[3]¹:

Transparency is the transparent delivery of information about the state budget to citizens in a timely manner;

Participation is explained by the participation of the public, especially the poor, in the formation of the budget process.

The existence of an oversight body is determined by the ability of the legislature, the national oversight body and the independent fiscal body to function properly.

In ensuring budget transparency, it is important to imagine the process associated with the formation and implementation of citizen initiatives. The initiative budget originated in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and later spread to many countries around the world. Its essence is determined by the implementation of collective discussion in the adoption of the budget and cost planning. Many countries around the world now have an initiative budget (budget transparency), the only thing that unites it is the process of diagnosis, discussion and decision-making of budget expenditures[4]².

Founded in 2005 and currently helping to ensure budget transparency for the people of the United States and Canada, the NGO Initiative Budget Project[5]³. To date, 300 million for more than 400,000 citizens of 29 cities. He has participated as a general consultant in the allocation of state budget funds in excess of USD. According to the experts of this organization, budget transparency is a democratic process in which members of society make decisions on the use of state budget funds.

The main purpose of this NGO is to help citizens, especially in the United States and Canada, to organize activities to organize the financing of entrepreneurial ideas from the budget. In this process, citizens will first get acquainted with several projects that need to be funded in the next fiscal year and discuss these ideas. Roadmaps for the implementation of the ideas are developed and they are selected. Projects selected by the population are implemented in the process of government funding (See Figure 1).



Figure 1. The process of forming an initiative budget⁴

Based on the above experience, it is expedient to introduce the following aspects in the context of Uzbekistan:

Grouping and systematization of regionally relevant activities;

Development of roadmaps for the formation of projects and their implementation in the long and short term;

Determine the content of projects in the budget process, which will be determined by online voting by citizens, and include them in future funding plans;

It would be expedient to introduce the possibility of monitoring by the population of projects adopted under the initiative budget.

In our view, the above information focuses on several key aspects in ensuring budget transparency. These include:

Financial information is formulated in an understandable and clear, fluent language;

Real-time implementation and implementation of financial information transparency;

Ensuring public participation in the budget process and the introduction of its regulations.

Since the category of budget transparency is a relatively new economic category, there are not many scientific and theoretical views on it. This makes it necessary to study in detail the international experience of modern trends in the formation of budget transparency.

In our view, in ensuring budget transparency, as we have noted, two important aspects can be distinguished, such as the transparency of the budget process data and the participation of citizens in the budget process. In terms of these two areas, we will try to review the international experience of budget transparency trends.

The United States has enacted numerous laws and regulations on budget openness and transparency that provide the basis for public analysis and monitoring of budget indicators. Russian scholar N. Guz points out some aspects of budget transparency in the United States. In particular, it emphasizes the following aspects of financial indicators to ensure budget transparency in relation to recipients of funds from the federal budget^[6]:

Name of the recipient of budget funds (meaning the head of the institution);

volume of financing;

Information on the conclusion of the contract and the financing institution;

Location of the object receiving funding;

Information on the unique number of the recipient of funding is available on the site.

N.Guz also draws attention to the cases mentioned in the government's memorandum on transparency and openness. The memorandum sets out the following principles:

Transparency - information about government decisions and activities can be easily posted on the Internet;

Participation is explained by expanding the opportunities for Americans to participate in the policy-making process;

Cooperation is defined by the use of all opportunities and means to develop cooperation at the level of governmental and non-profit organizations to individuals.

Detailed information on the budget and other government expenditures in the United States is available at <https://www.usaspending.gov/>, where we can have information on many financial indicators.

On this portal (website) budget indicators can be divided into 3 groups. They are: In terms of budget function - cost analysis can be seen in terms of the functions of top budget distributors, in terms of agencies - in all link systems of the U.S. Department of State, and in terms of object classification - in terms of budget expenditures on all goods purchased by the federal government.

An important aspect of this website is the ability to systematize the costs associated with COVID-19 in the country. In particular, the total amount of budget funds related to the pandemic on this website is 4.5 trillion. USD, of which 3.5 trillion. USD liabilities have been agreed, of which 3 trillion. It can be seen that the U.S. dollar costs have already been financed. It involved 39 agencies, 265 federal accounts and 35 budget facilities.

In addition, the number of entities that received funding for coronavirus-related activities as of August 1, 2021 amounted to 14.71 million. can be seen to form the body. In general, the formation of each financial indicator and the trajectory of reaching the object of financing can be easily and completely tracked.

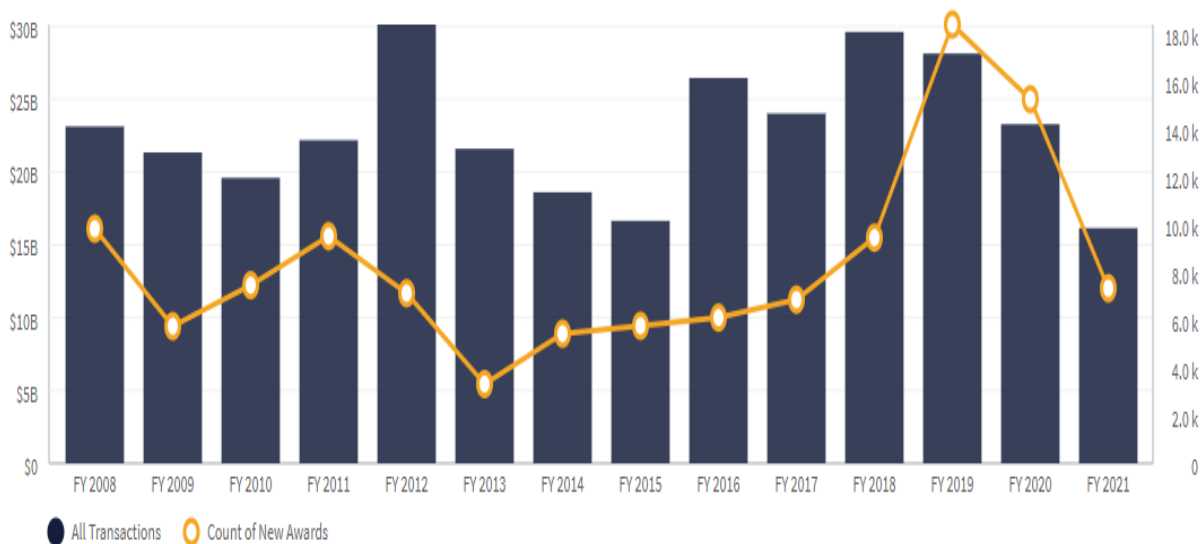


Diagram 1. Mutual settlements between the U.S. state budget and Boeing⁶ [7]

In the Profile View section of the website, you can see the costs in the form of systems such as agencies (budget organizations), federal accounts, states, fund recipients, and pandemic-related costs. For example, in fiscal year 2021, 16.2 billion in more than 13,000 transactions with Boeing. It can be seen that there were funds in the amount of \$ (1- diagram).

It should be noted that the US government provides information not only on current transfers with a company, but also on ongoing trends in budget indicators. This contributes to the emergence of an effective form of tracking the trajectory of state budget expenditures.

Also, one of the important aspects of this website is the availability of a glossary section. In this section of the site you can find a description of all the economic categories used within the web portal. This, to a certain extent, contributes to increasing the level of financial literacy, helping to increase the effectiveness of the use of the site by the population.

In our opinion, the following improvements in the operation of the website to ensure the transparency of the trajectory of the US state budget can be applied in Uzbekistan:

Systematization of budget expenditures in terms of budget classification and efficiency;

Introduction of a differentiated form of search within the site;

Implementation of a system of clear indication of the history of development of mutual settlements with any company;

It is expedient to indicate the share of budget recipients' expenditures, with the provision of information in each district.

Continuing our research, we will study the experience of countries that have achieved the highest results in terms of budget transparency. In this regard, the experience of Georgia is of particular importance, as it has the highest result among the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In particular, Georgia ranks 5th out of 117 countries in terms of budget transparency, lagging behind developed countries such as Germany, France and the United Kingdom⁷[8].

Reforms in Georgia, which began in 1993, have allowed for many changes in fiscal policy. By 2015, a lot had changed. As a result, the role of self-government bodies in budget policy has been further strengthened.

TABLE 1 TRANSPARENCY OF IMPORTANT BUDGET DOCUMENTS IN RUSSIA[8]

Document name	2010	2012	2015	2017	2019
Initial draft budget	+	+	+	–	+
Draft budget	+	+	+	+	+
Approved budget	+	+	+	+	+
Budget for the citizen	x	x	+	+	+
Current report	+	+	+	+	+
Semi-annual review	–	–	+	+	+
Annual report	+	+	+	+	+
Audit report	+	+	+	+	+

Note: “+” Transparent to the public; “-” - delayed / not published at all on the Internet or set up for internal use; The “x” is not developed at all.

Another country where budget transparency is effectively established is the experience of the Russian Federation. It can be seen that Russia currently has 74 points out of 100 on the aggregate coefficient of budget transparency. It should be noted that the level of openness in the country is sufficient.

It should be noted, the 2010-2012 budget years, to take the initiative in the formation of the budget process in the country in general will be improved. Since 2013, the budget category for citizens has been introduced. As a result, the participation of the population in the planning of expenditures within the budget has begun to play an important role. According to the order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation dated December 27, 2013 No. 141 "On the establishment of a single portal of the budget system of the Russian Federation", the web portal <http://budget.gov.ru/> was created.

This website contains all the information about the budget of Russia. It provides access to and analysis of budget information through the following sections:

- Budget system (budget structure, principles of the budget system, budget classification, budget process, participants in the budget process, responsibility for violations of budget legislation and budget legislation);
- Budget (budget law, revenue, expenditure, balanced budget, government support, government programs, public debt, financial management, budget reporting);
- National projects (list of national projects, list of federal projects, list of regional projects and interactive map of capital construction facilities);
- Regions (territorial passport, municipal structure, budget provision of RF subjects, level of subsidy of RF subjects, quality of territorial financial management, register of expenditure obligations);
- Public sector (aggregate information on institutions, balance sheet, public services and interdepartmental network);

- Russia and the world (information on Russia's role in the international arena);
- Information and services (glossary, surveys, membership management and other similar useful services are available);

About the portal.

It would not be wrong to say that the structure of the web portal is comprehensive in ensuring the transparency of financial indicators in the Russian Federation. The reason is that it includes everything from the fundamental structure of the budget to a real-time map of construction sites.

A number of interesting information on budget policy can be found in the database of this website. For example, the targets of the draft budget for citizens for 2020-2022 can be seen (Figure 2).

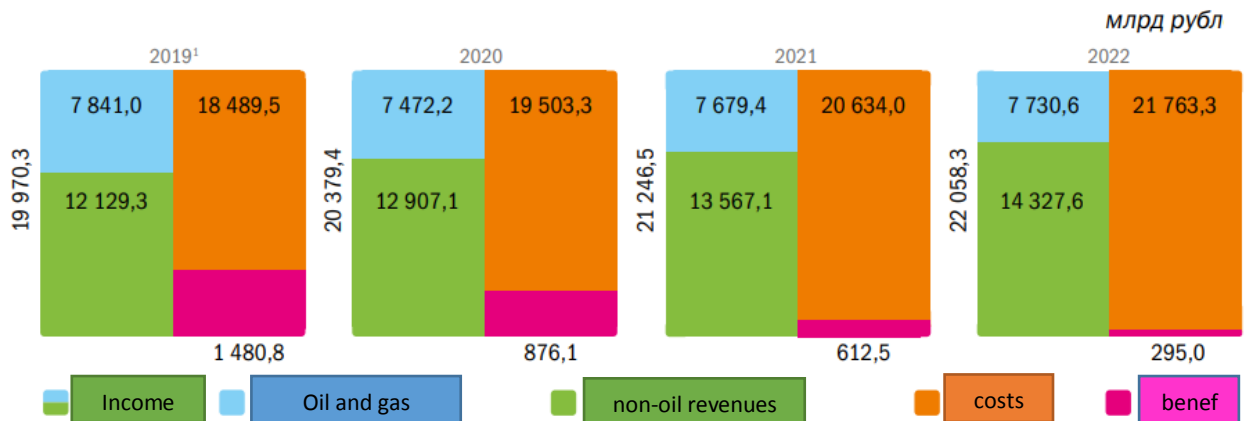


Figure 2. Targets of the Federal Budget of the Russian Federation for 2020-2022, bln. In rubles [9]⁸

In the Russian Federation, it can be seen that the amount of revenues of the federal budget from the oil and gas industry remains insignificant. This can be expressed in the need to implement reforms aimed at reducing dependence on oil in terms of economic security of the Russian budget and the need for it. The maintenance of the surplus in 2019-2022 can be explained by the fact that costs do not increase sharply during this period. It is noteworthy that the share of non-oil revenues has increased significantly in recent years compared to other budget indicators (Figure 2).

CONCLUSION

In general, it is important to apply some advanced aspects of the experience of the Russian Federation in our country. At the same time, it is expedient to pay attention to the improvement of the website <https://openbudget.uz/>:

Update information on the budget system, such as budget structure, budget system principles, budget Classification, budget process, participants in the budget process and liability for violations of budget legislation;

Systematization of budget support from the state support, especially for low-income individuals - members of the "Iron Book" ("темир дафтар"), "Youth Book" ("ёшлар дафтари") and "Women's Book" ("аёллар дафтари").

Expression of the role and place of the state budget and public debt in government programs and their financing;

Creation of an interactive map of capital construction projects carried out in the country at the expense of the state budget. At the same time, it is expedient to clearly state the financial indicators;

Provision of information on the regions where the level of subsidies is maintained in the country, as well as indicators of the effectiveness of the financial management of the region.

In conclusion, it is important to pay special attention to three aspects in ensuring budget openness and transparency in Uzbekistan. These are: budget openness and transparency legislation, financial literacy of the population, placement of budget information on the Internet and the creation of a feedback system with the population.

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PEDAGOGICAL VALEOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF STUDENTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of a sociological survey of female students studying in secondary specialized educational institutions of a medical profile, where low theoretical knowledge in the field of a healthy lifestyle and an insufficient level of physical fitness were revealed. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, structural changes have taken place in the system of educational institutions, favorable conditions have been created for innovative pedagogical technologies introduced into the system of training national personnel, based on the created National Model and the rich intellectual heritage of the people.

KEYWORDS: *Pedagogical Technology, Monitoring, Innovation, Methodology, Valeology.*

INTRODUCTION

Relevance. In his monograph, Uraimov wrote "It is the health of people that should serve as the main hallmark of a prosperous state."

As an academic discipline "Valeology is currently gaining wider application, due to the fact that in the modern educational system this subject is classified as pedagogical valeology.

The introduction of disciplines aimed at the formation of health-saving technologies into the pedagogical process of secondary educational institutions goes beyond medical science and moves to the educational plane, where pedagogical valeology, has determined the main direction of the educational process, inheriting the traditions of "physiotherapy exercises" and "hygienic education" health of student youth. (6, 7, 8)

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, structural changes have taken place in the system of educational institutions, favorable conditions have been created for innovative pedagogical technologies introduced into the system of training national personnel, based on the created National Model and the rich intellectual heritage of the people.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5368 of March 5, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of physical culture and sports" clearly defines the priority areas for the development of the social sphere, provides measures to improve the quality and effective operation of educational institutions based on the implementation in the educational process of international training standards and assessment of the quality of training of specialists. (1, 2, 4, 5)

The World Health Organization (WHO) has officially recognized that the lack of physical activity of modern youth (physical inactivity) is an unfavorable factor.

Long-term monitoring of the health status of student youth, research conducted in recent years on the contingent of female students of secondary specialized educational institutions of medical profile have revealed that the factor of hypodynamia occurs in 17% of cases and tends to further progress. (8, 9)

In the modern theory and practice of physical education of the middle level of professional medical education, the problem of forming a healthy lifestyle among modern youth occupies a priority position.

Purpose of the study. The system of secondary specialized education aimed at training medical personnel for work in the system of medical institutions requires improving the educational process in the course of pedagogical valeology, where in the process of teaching the basics of a medical specialty, professional knowledge of the laws of health-saving technologies that contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the health of student youth is needed.

RESEARCH METHODS

The level of knowledge of female students on this issue was studied by the method of questioning; their physical development and motor readiness were determined, as well as the influence of regional factors on the formation of their knowledge of a healthy lifestyle (10, 11, 15).

The scientific and technological revolution, having freed people from hard physical labor, entailed physical inactivity as a factor limiting the motor activity of young people. The role of physical culture and mass sports, as a leading factor in the process of forming a healthy lifestyle among students, is well known.

The study of this problem revealed that significant shortcomings in the pedagogical process of the studied contingent of the middle level of education, physical culture lessons among female students were aimed at solving problems related to the fulfillment of test standards for physical fitness. The normative gradations of physical fitness, provided by the curriculum for physical education, as an evaluative test criterion, do not have a long-term stimulating factor for physical improvement.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Our sociological research among female students enrolled in medical secondary schools showed that most of them do not have a healthy lifestyle attitude, where more than 60% need to restructure their lifestyle and only 4% of respondents considered their health to be good. It was noted that 57% of girls violate their diet, sleep and only 9% are satisfied with their lives. (12, 13, 14)

The scientific and technological revolution, having freed people from heavy physical labor, was the result of the learning limitation of the motor activity of young people. It should be pointed out that the role of physical culture and practicing selected types of mass sports is a leading factor in the process of forming a healthy lifestyle among students.

Long-term monitoring associated with the study of this topical problem revealed significant shortcomings in the pedagogical process. Physical culture classes among female students were aimed at solving problems related to the fulfillment of test standards for physical fitness, and their physical fitness taken as a basis as an assessment test criterion does not have a long-term stimulating factor for physical improvement.

Studies have shown that the lack of physical activity of students is associated with a limited number of training sessions provided by the curriculum for physical education.

Annual monitoring of the state of health of female students, according to medical supervision, revealed negative dynamics of subjective complaints and objectively confirmed changes in one or several functional systems of the body. The results of the motor readiness testing, determined by the Barchina health tests, showed their low level.

Pedagogical modeling of the educational process with the introduction of health-saving technologies requires the fulfillment of the basic pedagogical conditions of their interaction and scientific substantiation.

Valeological functions should be considered consistently throughout the entire period of their training, where the role of the teaching staff leading physical education classes should be responsible for their health.

We consider it appropriate to indicate that the valeological principles of organizing the life of students will include:

1. Consistency in the formation of a healthy lifestyle.
2. Unity and synchronization of general and valeological-ecological education of students.
3. Humanization focused on the development of a socially active position of the individual.
4. Control over the results obtained with the assimilation of health-preserving skills and techniques.

By ensuring a healthy lifestyle, observing the valeological principles in teaching, expanding and deepening the knowledge system through the content component of the pedagogical process, it is possible to solve the main tasks of valeological education for students of secondary specialized educational institutions:

1. Raising the need for health.
2. Formation of a scientific understanding of the essence of a healthy lifestyle.
3. Development of the need for a constant increase in physical self-improvement.
4. Mastering the methods of assessing physical development, self-control in the process of physical culture and health-improving classes.
5. Formation of valeological culture of personality.

The valeology model in the pedagogical education system should include four basic conditions:

1. Compliance with sanitary and hygienic norms and rules in the organization of the pedagogical process in the school.
2. Organization of health and fitness work for all students and teaching staff.
3. Regular preventive medical examinations and consultations.
4. Creation of a data bank of physical development and motor readiness on the basis of annual monitoring of the health status of female students.
5. Organization of healthy recreation with elements of physical culture and sports activities

The valeologization of the content of education presupposes the deepening and expansion of special knowledge with the implementation of the following conditions:

1. Compliance with the principles of valeological education.
2. Interdisciplinary connections in the formation of valeological knowledge, skills and abilities.
3. Transition to continuous valeological education and self-improvement..

There is a need to introduce in secondary specialized educational institutions a special course "Theory and methodology for the formation of skills in health-improving activities", which will help to increase the effectiveness of the development of physical capabilities and the formation of theoretical knowledge on the self-organization of a healthy lifestyle.

It is recommended to include in the program of the special course topics that will arouse the greatest interest among female students: rational nutrition, hardening of the body, health systems, methods of developing physical qualities, methods of correcting physique by means of physical culture and sports, a healthy lifestyle as an element of general culture, etc.

The introduction of a special subject will allow solving the following tasks:

- The formation of the necessary health-preserving knowledge among students, allowing them to independently select physical exercises of a health-improving orientation and control the functional state of the body in the course of classes;
- Mastering the skills of a health-improving orientation of an adequate response to emerging stressful situations;
- Update and implement a system of measures aimed at increasing the prestige of a healthy lifestyle.

Improving the health level of student youth is solved through:

- Study of scientific, methodological and special literature on the self-organization of physical culture and health improvement work;
- conducting trainings and master classes on the independent analysis of the functional systems of the body;
- Mastering the technique of the simplest motor actions and the ability to compose complexes of physical exercises that contribute to health improvement;
- Organization of sports events to promote a healthy lifestyle;
- monitoring of health, physical development, functional state and motor readiness of female students.

As a result of the introduction of health-preserving measures, it was revealed that a significant improvement (from 17.4% to 10.9%) in the level of physical fitness and health of students.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A sociological survey and studies of the motor qualities of female students studying in secondary specialized educational institutions of a medical profile before the experiment showed low theoretical knowledge in the field of a healthy lifestyle and an insufficient level of physical fitness.

2. Introduction into the educational process of health-preserving technology of teaching girls from secondary educational institutions in physical culture, conditioned the formation of their theoretical knowledge in the field of a healthy lifestyle, an increase in the level of their physical activity and positive dynamics of the development of physical qualities.

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COALITIONS OF DEPOSITORS AND LIQUIDITY MECHANISM A REVIEW OF DIAMOND–DYBVIG MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper tires to take up the issue of liquidity shocks that are consequences of deploying deposits to finance illiquid and risky loans for investment in terms of behaviour changes of agents in a short and long period. Due to this many countries have experienced banking crises, bank runs and bank panics. On the basis of the model, this paper examines whether such deposit contracts are efficient and further looks in to possible policies that can potentially prevent the likelihood of bank runs by following Diamond–Dybvig (1983).

KEYWORDS: *Discrepancy, Intermediary, Eliminating, Idiosyncratic, Functioning.*

INTRODUCTION

There is an apparent discrepancy between banks issuing loans that cannot be sold quickly at a high price and the issuance of demand deposits that allow depositors to withdraw at any time. This discrepancy that results in a bank's liabilities becoming more liquid than its assets has caused problems especially when too many depositors attempt to withdraw at once (a situation referred to as a bank run). In a way to mitigate this discrepancy, banks have followed policies to stop such runs, and governments have also instituted deposit insurance to prevent runs.

The theoretical literature on bank runs is based on previous works by Bryant (1980) and Diamond and Dybvig (1983). The model proposed by Diamond and Dybvig shows that consumers consider a bank as a financial intermediary which pools risks in an environment

where privately observed idiosyncratic shocks that affect agents' consumption needs and investing for longer-term productive assets earn greater fixed rates of return than shorter-term assets. (Diamond and Dybvig, 1983)

More specifically, Bryant's earlier (1980) paper, links the risk-sharing design of banks to the private information that prevent standard arrangements from functioning. Risk is simply modeled as a random need of early consumption and can't perceive the full production of initial investment. As a consequence banks provide liquidity but become illiquid itself. (Bryant, 1980)

In addition, Diamond and Dybvig (1983) argue that banks creation of liquidity is an important function due to propose more liquid deposits. Moreover maintaining liquidity leads investors to invest via a bank, rather than to hold assets directly. It is more relevant to understand how banks create liquidity and why there are consumers demand for liquidity.

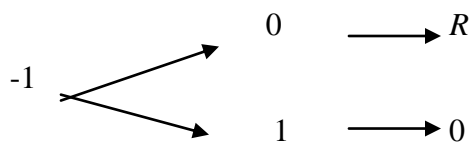
I begin with the different kinds of consumers demand for liquidity as a result of uncertainty on consumption and longevity of assets held; a consequence of which is their concern on the value of liquidity of assets on different dates than a single date. Following that, I will also discuss some important mechanisms for eliminating the run equilibrium including deposit insurance and suspension mechanisms. These mechanisms have been used to various degrees over time, for instance the United States has had federal government-provided deposit insurance since 1930s¹

Deposit insurance has proved to be able to rule out runs without reducing the ability of banks to transform assets. (Merton 1977) (Kareken and Wallace, 1978) (Dothan and Williams 1980).

The paper proceeds as follows: The model is outlined in the next section with some theory about bank runs and the policies to prevent bank runs in general. Deposit insurance is analysed in Section III. Section IV concludes the paper.

II. BASIC MODEL

The model has three periods, ($T = 0; 1; 2$) planning period and two consumption periods (1 and 2) with a single homogeneous consumption good at each period. Agents endowed with one unit of the good at planning period (time 0) and none in subsequent periods.



Production process yields $R > 1$ unit of the good in period 2 for every initially invested good in period 0. While outcome may be just initial investment itself when process interrupted in period 1 by the agent. Once agent interrupt, production process cannot be resumed and salvage value would be initial investment 1 for 1 basis. Across periods, storing a unit of good may be costless to the agents. Agents are identical with their action at planning period (time 0). With the fraction t and utility function:

$$(c_1), \quad (1)$$

One discovers himself to be type 1 agent, at time 1. With the remaining fraction $1 - t$ and utility function below agents fall within type 2.

$$(c_1 + c_2), \quad (2)$$

Where c_t denotes agents type and consumption period, ρ is a constant value less than unity and $u(c)$ strictly concave and increasing function and twice continuously differentiable, satisfies Inada conditions $u'(0) = \infty$, $u'(\infty) = 0$ Also, we assume that the relative risk aversion coefficient $-cu''(c)/u'(c) > 1$ everywhere².

Agents maximize expected utility with their state dependent utility function.

$$EU = (c_1) + (1 - t)(c_1 + c_2) \quad (3)$$

There is no consumption in period 0, at $t = 0$. Agents can't distinguish what type they would be in period 1. Everyone ends up either with fraction $t \in (0, 1)$ being an early consumer or with the fraction $1 - t$ a late consumer. $T = 1$ agents learn about their type but no information about remaining types ex-ante distribution like type 1 consumer considers only about early consumption while type 2 cares about both period 1 and 2 consumptions, with ex-ante distribution agents' option are only two. Being an early consumer, which is pure storage technology yields 1 unit of gross return that invested per unit in period 0, while being a late consumer with a gross return $R > 1$.

Full Information Case

Optimal insurance contract could only be written when types are publicly observable as of period 1.

An agent's consumption whose type is i in period k denoted by c_k^i , optimal consumption satisfies as following;

$$c_2^{1*} = c_1^{2*} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$u'(c_1^{1*}) = \rho R u'(c_2^{2*}) \quad (5)$$

Where marginal utility in line with marginal productivity,

$$tc_1^{1*} + \frac{(1-t)c_2^{2*}}{R} = 1 \quad (6)$$

And the recourse constraint,

Diamond and Dybvig imposes restrictions $\rho R > 1$ and relative risk aversion always exceeds $-cu''(c)/u'(c) > 1$, In order to show the optimal consumption level satisfies

$$R > c_2^{2*} > c_1^{1*} > 1 \quad (7)$$

Agents relieve themselves from experiencing the unfortunate outcomes of type 1 with the above described optimal insurance contract.

Incomplete Information Case

When banks or other financial intermediaries are non-existent, is with private information one cannot reveal other types consequently leading to two feasible scenarios. One would be clearly $c_1^1 = 1$, $c_2^1 = c_1^2 = 0$ and $c_2^2 = R$. In which agents only care about their consumption pattern. But we know it is dominated by optimal consumption that we had in equation (4) - (7) mainly due to the consumption constraints failing to satisfy the equation (5) under restrictions.

The second scenario that characterises the existence of the bank is that banks collect units of deposit from different agents at $t = 0$, when these endowments invested to the production process, they give the withdrawing option in period 1 or 2 to the depositors. Each agent who withdraws in period 1 gets $r_1 > 1$ a fixed claim.

The agent who is not withdrawing in period 1 gets a pro rata share of the bank's assets in period 2. Most essential assumption that "payment to any agent depends only on the agent's place in line and not on future information about agents behind him in line"³ specified as a sequential servicing constraint.

If f would be fraction of depositor who tries to withdraw early at $t = 1$, the only case in which $f < 1/r_1$ enabling the remaining depositors to get their claims from the bank with this given equation at $t = 2$.

$$r_2 = \frac{R(1-r_1f)}{1-f} \quad (8)$$

In the possible case of $f \geq 1/r_1$, depositor who stays in line to withdraw gets r_1 at $t = 1$ and there is enough type 2 depositors attempting to withdraw early because of self-panic as a consequence the remaining depositors will not be able to get their claims and eventually the bank will fail. But if a depositor's fraction " t " is publicly observable and it is equal to the number of total deposits withdrawn $f = t$, then type 2 depositor will never try to withdraw early in order to achieve a better outcome r_2 since $r_2 > r_1$.

Diamond and Dybvig pointed out that when the fraction t is not stochastic the bank can easily be able to eliminate the possibility of run equilibrium. Suspension of convertibility occurs when t is stochastic and is not publicly observable.

III. Government Deposit Insurance

In this section, I talk about the reasons and provisions of government deposit insurance and how this provision mechanism can improve economic performance. Deposit insurance is a way of government intervention to promote financial stability and prevent bank runs. Government provision relies on the existence of social benefits linked with insurance of bank deposits. Deposit insurance aims to prevent bank deposit runs and the possible damages associated. That is exactly the reason why the justification to deposit insurance has to be linked to the potential social costs associated. Friedman and Schwartz (1963), discussed the damage to money supply caused by bank runs and argue for a systemic run to currency and a failure of the monetary authority to offset the collapse of the money multiplier. Unlike to other insurance companies government provision of deposit insurance works very well and guarantee against larger losses because it has taxation authority. They generate a tax backed system in order to eliminate bank runs. The government is supposed to be able to levy any tax that charges from agents who try to withdraw early at $t = 1$. The amount of tax is dependent on particularly the number of deposits withdrawn in period 1. The tax is levied whether or not the bank fails from all period 1 withdrawers and the insurance financed with the below tax $\tau(f)$.

$$\tau(f) = 1 - c_1^{1*}(f)/r_1 \quad (9)$$

The after tax proceeds, for every units of initial deposit at $t = 1$ is dependent on fraction of f , and it is given by:

$$V_1(f) = r_1[1 - \tau(f)] = c_1^{1*}(f) \quad (10)$$

This implies that the after tax proceeds for every units of initial deposit at $t = 2$ is given by:

$$V_2(f) = \frac{R[1-fc_1^*(f)]}{1-f} = c_2^*(f) \quad (11)$$

Whether or not bank fails with the given value of $V_2(f) > V_1(f)$ for all $f \in [0, 1]$, type 2 agents have no incentive to withdraw early.

The concept of government deposit insurance is to bail out depositors from suppositional problematic events such as bank runs. As mentioned above "Government deposit insurance can improve on the best allocations that private markets provide"⁴. The model proposes the establishment of an institution that can beforehand prevent bank runs. Deposit insurance laws could also force governments to insure banks and protect them against failure. Other mechanisms to prevent bank runs include Federal Reserve discount window and central bank lending.

IV. CONCLUSION

The unfortunate circumstance of a bank run, which refers to, depositors rushing to withdraw deposits because they expect the bank to fail, can potentially happen to every bank in the world. Banks which face such scenarios eventually leads to the bankruptcy and closure unless government assist it.

Banks can potentially provide different contracts to customers including deposits with suspension of convertibility of deposits to cash. Another way is the interference of the government to minimize the risk of coverability. Bank runs occur when a bank has liquid assets and liquid liabilities, the latter which allows depositors to withdraw early. The consequence is that when all agents think that the rest are withdrawing and thus possibly decide that the bank will not all requests then they will also try to withdraw.

Bank runs may occur if there is some panicking among depositors generated through rational agent behaviour even when assets are riskless. In this regard, a system of deposit insurance will always prevent a bank run. This basic approach can be used to model many issues in banking as well as to model liquidity in many contexts.

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PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FROM THE ATTACK OF BLOOD-SUCKING PINCERS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides some information about blood-sucking flares. Among the blood-sucking pincers, ixodid and argasic pincers are the main pests of farm animals. In protecting the basis of animals from these pests, there is a question related to those biology. These should be carried out anti-mite measures. In connection with this, the action of acaricidal drugs against these parasitic bloodsuckers was studied. To carry out activities, we studied the activity of ticks in different periods of the year to attack animals.

KEYWORDS: Benzophosphate, Cyodrin, Diozinoi, Desert Chlorophos, Stall, Cattle, Nymph, Imago, Atar, Aerosol, Suspension, Acaricidal.

INTRODUCTION

With the onset of spring and the warming of the earth's surface, the hatched mite larvae from eggs belonging to a different family intensify. Newly hatched mites from eggs and adults, when hungry without any host kits, are attacked. Therefore, protecting animals from attack by various types of parasites is the main way to preserve the health of animals and increase their productivity. To address such issues, it is necessary to develop the most effective system of measures.

When carrying out activities in individual farms with the use of drugs, it is necessary to take into account, first of all, the amount of costs, i.e. the feasibility of these activities.

First of all, there is the question of identifying the effectiveness of the drug, its cost and toxicity for humans and animals and their correct application in practice.

Currently, preparations such as benzophosphate, cyodrin, diazinon, chlorophos and others are recommended for the treatment of cattle. However, they have not been tested for the fight against pincers in small and cattle. Sheep are attacked by ticks, usually in pastures. Therefore, when grazing and on pastures, in order to prevent mass ticking of animals, it is necessary to draw up a processing schedule.

It should be noted that most areas of the desert territory in our republic at the beginning of spring, the ambient temperature is usually low. In such cases, the first two treatments are carried out by the dry method - dusting, and the subsequent ones - wet. When carrying out treatments, attention is also paid to the keeping of animals (stall or stall-walking).

In such conditions, the processing of animals is carried out in the following terms: during the period of low number of ticks - April, August, and October (once every 30 days): high - the second half of May, June, and July (once every 15 days).

With regular and accurate preventive and health-improving measures, it is possible to significantly eliminate the parasitism of ticks on animals. It is necessary to know that more labor-intensive protection of livestock is in case of pasture-stall keeping, in connection with their possible gnawing on pastures and indoors.

In this case, treatments are carried out in March, April, May, August, September and October. The intervals between treatments are 25 days, in June-July, 15 days.

In addition, instead of the old cutans and livestock buildings, it is necessary to build buildings for farm animals that meet modern requirements.

The presence of manure in the vicinity of the premises, irregular maintenance of cleanliness, untimely repair of adobe duvals of the premises leads to the creation of favorable conditions for the development and spread of ticks.

Therefore, it is necessary to regularly remove manure, clean, repair, deacarifify the premises and the surrounding area.

Also, do not allow rodents to live near the premises for livestock and settlements.

To prevent the spread of ticks, it is necessary to destroy the burrows of rodents and other wild vertebrates in these areas. To prevent the spread of ticks, it is necessary to destroy the burrows of rodents and other wild vertebrates in these areas.

The main methods for destroying burrows are plowing the soil with tractors.

The development of lands inhabited by rodents for agricultural crops in certain landscape zones ultimately leads to the elimination of burrows and habitats of ticks that carry various dangerous diseases.

When importing and transporting an animal, special attention should be paid to anti-tick measures of imported pedigree livestock, especially when transporting steppe ticked animals to

other pastures where healthy, non-ticked animals are kept. Livestock should be brought to farms during the period of decline in tick activity (from October to February).

With the onset of a period of tick activity, livestock should be kept in a stall, stall-camp mode or placed in high-mountain pastures and regular anti-tick treatment of animals and premises should be carried out. To prevent the spread of ticks, it is necessary to destroy the burrows of rodents and other wild vertebrates in these areas.

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With the onset of a period of tick activity, livestock should be kept in a stall, stall-camp mode or placed in high-mountain pastures and regular anti-tick treatment of animals and premises should be carried out. Fighting mites in biotopes is more effective. Biotopes are a constant source from where ticks attack animals. As we know, many mite species go through developmental phases on earth. The phases of development are the laying of eggs, the emergence of larvae, and the transformation of the larvae into nymphs and adults.

When driving atar sheep to mountain pastures and back, it is necessary to correctly determine the time of their driving, since the valleys and foothill zones are usually inhabited by ixodids. It is better to drive animals during a period with low soil temperatures, when ticks are not yet attacking animals. This falls in season in spring and autumn.

Considering that some types of mites such as *H. anatolicum*, *H. detritum* attack animals indoors, killing them in biotopes is highly effective. Before treatment with acaricidal preparations in the premises, it carries out appropriate repairs and sanitary cleaning of manure and various debris. All these works are easier to carry out in early spring and summer. It is convenient to treat premises with aerosols. Contamination of milking equipment, milk dishes, and feeders with preparations is not allowed. After disinfestation, it is recommended to thoroughly rinse them with hot water, and ventilate the premises.

The family Argasidae includes two subfamilies; Argasinae and Ornithodorinae.

Of the argasins, the greatest harm to poultry is caused by the Persian tick-*Argas persicus*. Attacking birds, ticks suck blood and apply toxic substances with saliva, causing toxicosis in birds. According to our observations, it was revealed that ticks feed on chickens in the evening at about 19-20 hours and early in the morning, in a saturated state, fall away from the chicken and crawl from the side of a crack in the wood or under the stones of a crevice in the ground.

To protect and protect chickens from the attack of these types of ticks from a dysfunctional poultry house, the birds must be transferred to a non-ticked room. Before this, the birds are treated with acaricides. An effective measure for freeing the bird from larvae. This is her isolation from the room for 12-13 days. Before processing, the nests of swallows, sparrows and other birds are removed from the house.

In order to prevent the introduction of the Persian tick with the imported bird, the latter is carefully examined before entering the room and kept in isolation for at least 13 days.

In order to prevent the settling of ticks in poultry farms, deacarization is carried out in sections in the following sequence, first the sections with broodstock and laying hens are treated, and then the battery shop with an acclimatizer and colonial houses. Walls, ceiling and floor are sprayed with 1% chlorophos solution or 0.25% sevin suspension.

From the genus *Boophilus*, ticks mainly attack animals in the spring in March-April, the second time in June-July. The most intense attack, since at this time the larvae are better preserved in nature. The third period of the attack is the months of August, September and October. In the south of our republic, the fourth period of the attack of these ticks is also possible. The next species is *H. asiaticum*. It is three-hosted. It parasitizes mainly on cattle. They attack animals most intensively in the imaginal state in May and June, and in the southern range in the following months.

The species composition of mites attacking animals is diverse. We observed such an attack phenomenon in ticks. *H. detritum*.

Larvae and nymphs attack mainly large horns and livestock, and less often horses. The adults attack animals in the second half of May and most intensively in June. Larvae and nymphs appear on animals in August, September and even in winter on warm days.

In ticks from the genus *Dermacentor*, *D. marginatus* attacks mainly in May, and to a lesser extent in autumn. During the year they have one generation.

The main biotopes of virgin mites from the genus *Rhipicephalus* are cemented in the fields and along the fields with rare shrubs. The larvae attack cattle and sheep in the second half of summer and autumn. Based on the above, it can be concluded that blood-sucking ticks have a different character in attacking animals. When they are in a hungry state without choice, the owners can attack and even a person. Therefore, we are faced with the question of studying the time of the attack of these pincers. Anti-mite measures should be comprehensive. On farms where blood-parasitic diseases of sheep and cattle are encountered, planned control measures must be carried out annually.

Fighting pincers in biotopes has the greatest effect. Biotopes are a constant source from where ticks attack animals.

Considering that many species of ticks go through developmental phases on land and especially on virgin lands. Plowing them up and creating cultivated pastures dramatically reduces the number of ticks and interrupts their life cycle. When plowing, the moisture and temperature of the soil change, as a result, for the development of mites, conditions are created under which they die. If the farm has reserve pastures, then we recommend changing them taking into account the biological development of ticks in a particular zone. Thus, if the above rules are observed, the ticking rate of animals can be dramatically reduced and prevents the loss of animal productivity associated with their skinning.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN THROUGH ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of foreign investment in the economy and their role in the development of foreign economic activity using statistical data, as well as the development of an export-oriented economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of export activities of foreign economic activity.

KEYWORDS: *Investment, foreign investment, investment climate, investment policy, infrastructure, investment project, economic activity, diversification.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to ensure economic stability in the Republic of Uzbekistan, increase the rate of production and thereby improve the living standards of the population, reduce social problems among the population, a wide range of investment opportunities is created in a modern market economy. The role of investment, including foreign investment, in the social, economic and political development of the country is great. It is known that it is difficult for any country to develop in isolation from the world, without studying the world experience, without accepting the achievements of the world's leading countries in science and technology. At a time of growing global economic competition, it is important to expand production and gain a foothold in foreign markets. In particular, it plays an important role in supporting the country's economic potential, modernizing and diversifying sectors of the economy, providing employment, and increasing the competitiveness of products and services in domestic and foreign markets. It is important to study the practice of attracting foreign investment in developed countries and apply their best practices in the modernization of the economy and the implementation of deep structural changes, taking into account the domestic potential of our country, the need for investment. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was approved. One of the priorities of economic development and liberalization in this Action

Strategy is to improve the investment climate, to actively attract foreign investment, primarily foreign direct investment, in the sectors and regions of the economy[1]. No matter how large-scale and market-oriented the measures are, there are still challenges to be addressed in improving the investment climate, implementing effective investment policies, improving infrastructure in the regions, and attracting foreign investment in sectors.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

In the course of the analysis of the literature on the subject, we have witnessed the research of a number of leading economists and specialists on the development of foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan with the help of foreign investment, who gave different definitions. For example:

According to Russian economists M. Suleymanov and A. Mikhin, one of the important conditions for economic development is high investment activity. This result is achieved through the attraction and effective development of investments in the priority sectors of material production and the social sphere[2].

In his research, N. Livensev argues that any country, regardless of its level of economic development, seeks to attract foreign investment, and macroeconomic factors, including domestic market size, monetary policy, political stability, level of infrastructure development, labor strength skills play an important role[3].

Uzbek economists L. Zoirov, E. Nasirov, N. Khanova and Sh. Asamkhodjaeva in their textbooks, created for foreign investors the objective necessity, forms of attracting foreign investment in the economy of Uzbekistan conditions, ways of state regulation of foreign investments, issues related to the role of free economic zones in attracting foreign investment[4].

From these considerations, it can be concluded that foreign investment is capital that moves from the economy of one country to the economy of another, which differs from domestic investment in the breadth of its risks.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It should be noted, Despite the scientific and applied research and theoretical research conducted to date, it is in the current global economy that attracting foreign investment, improving the comprehensive statistical analysis of guarantees, benefits, as well as the favorable placement of foreign investment in the regions. issues aimed at assessing factors on the basis of statistical models are not covered in a systematic way. Addressing such issues on a systematic basis will ensure the future economic development of the country.

It is known that the natural, climatic conditions specific to each region, the characteristics of the distribution of economic resources affect their financial and investment potential. The specifics of these regions lead to regional differences in the structure of investments in fixed assets, and in particular foreign investment[5].

In January-December 2019, 189924.3 billion. UZS were invested in fixed assets, of which 26.6% were financed from centralized sources and 73.4% from decentralized sources and 8.6% or 16302.5 soums of the total fixed capital investments were used at the expense of the population. In Andijan, Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Fergana and Khorezm regions, the population's investments in fixed assets at the expense of the population's own funds are higher than in other regions[6].

The World Bank conducted a study on the development of 14 countries (China, Turkey, Portugal, Thailand, South Korea, Japan, etc.). The average was 15-17 percent [7].

For the past 20 years, the social investment strategy has been a key focus of social security reform. In particular, the expansion of active labor market programs and the development of child services and spending on them have always been high on the agenda[8].

In a market economy, there are a number of changes in the structure of mechanisms for attracting foreign investment. The increase in the share of foreign investment in the Uzbek economy can be explained by the following factors:

- Attractiveness of the investment climate in the country. That is large investment projects are characterized by long-term implementation;
- First of all, the creation of a favorable investment climate for foreign investors to do business and increase confidence;
- Positive developments in world commodity markets and favorable prices for key goods in the structure of national exports, which will expand the financial capacity of major national exporters and try to intensify their investment projects.

Indeed, the strategy for the development of foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at creating a diversified and competitive economy, the introduction of various innovative technologies and the maximum use of national resources using new methods of market management. The country's foreign economic activity, especially in the field of foreign trade, has a direct impact on the living standards of the population.

TABLE 1 INFORMATION ON FOREIGN CAPITAL-BASED BUSINESSES BY SECTORS AND INDUSTRIES (IN UNIT)¹

№	Networks and industries	Years		An upward or downward trend
		2019	2020	
1.	Industry	3 690	3 943	+ 253
2.	Trade	2 579	3 113	+534
3.	Construction	804	955	+151
4.	Agriculture, forestry and fishes	580	673	+93
5.	Transportation and saving	282	316	+34
6.	Accommodation and meals	458	498	+40
7.	Information and communication	269	315	+46
8.	Health and social services	141	169	+28
9.	Other networks and industries	1 579	1799	+220
10.	Total:	10 382	11 781	+1 399

If we analyze the data in Table 1, it looks like this. The object of analysis is the study of eight industries and sectors, in which the industrial sector is given priority by its indicators. If we look at the newly created industries, the trade sector is in the first place. By 2020, the number of joint ventures operating in the trade sector will increase to 534, bringing the total to 3,113. This is an increase of almost 18.0% over the year. A similar high rate can be observed in industry and construction.

In particular, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan in December 2020 amounted to 3327.5 million US dollars, a decrease of 554.2 million US dollars compared to the same month in 2019. The same figures are radically different for 2020, with a small difference from last year's figures in the first two months, with fluctuations from March onwards due to changes in world market conditions. The sharp increase in foreign trade turnover in July and August is explained by an increase in gold exports. The CIS countries also account for a third of Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover. And we can see that this figure has changed a bit in recent years. Despite the measures currently being taken in our country to support foreign trade and further strengthen cooperation with CIS countries in this area, in January-December 2020, the share of CIS countries in foreign trade turnover amounted to 32.6%. its share in foreign trade turnover decreased by 2.0% compared to 2019.

TABLE 2 EXPORTS AND GROWTH FIGURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TO THE MAIN PARTNER COUNTRIES (OVER THE YEARS)[9]

№	States	million USA dollars		Growth rate, in %		Location	
		2019 year	2020 year	2019 year	2020 year	2019 year	2020 year
1	China	2528,7	1930,9	87,9	76,4	2	1
2	Russian Federation	2531,9	1470,1	119,6	58,1	1	2
3	Turkey	1217,6	1016,3	128,9	83,5	4	3
4	Kazakhstan	1393,0	903,0	103,0	64,8	3	4
5	Afghanistan	617,0	774,6	102,4	125,6	6	5
6	Kyrgyzstan	669,6	756,6	2,5b.	113,0	5	6
7	Tajikistan	327,6	404,6	137,9	123,5	7	7
8	Canada	6,5	142,1	131,7	21,9	40	8
9	Eron	219,9	140,9	127,2	64,1	8	9
10	Ukraine	119,4	122,8	119,3	102,8	12	11
11	United Arab Emirates	152,6	98,8	2,3b.	64,8	10	12
12	Pakistan	97,9	98,5	3,0b.	100,6	15	13
13	France	214,7	89,0	109,4	41,4	9	14
14	Germany	62,2	70,5	116,0	113,2	16	15
15	Poland	41,5	57,3	109,3	138,2	20	16
16	Singapore	34,2	55,7	47,8	162,9	23	17
17	Azerbaijan	52,2	54,0	146,5	103,5	18	18
18	South Korea	102,9	45,5	94,7	44,3	14	19
19	United Kingdom	105,7	44,9	60,6	42,5	13	20

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, 2020 was a difficult year for the socio-economic life of our country. In 2020, compared to 2019, the volume of exports in our country decreased sharply,

including the China 76.4%, the Russian Federation 58.1%, the Republic of Korea 44.3%, the United Kingdom 42.5%, France 41.4%, Turkey 83, 5, Kazakhstan accounted for 64.8%, Iran for 64.1%, Tajikistan for 88.7% and the UAE for 64.8%. In order to overcome the existing problems, the Ministry of Economy and Industry, together with the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, gave priority to providing opportunities for business development and employment, including the provision of utilities to small industrial zones. task to revise investment program with reorientation of funds for infrastructure projects[10].As a result of measures taken in recent years to support exporting enterprises, it is possible to increase the export potential of our economy, achieve positive changes in the structure of foreign trade, and steadily increase its volume.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Studying the demand for products produced in our country in foreign countries, or launching production, developing a strategy for entering the markets of such goods and competition will allow to expand the number of exported goods and the geography of countries. Based on the above data, it can be said that the issues of exports and imports play a very important role in increasing foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, based on the content of the analytical materials, the following conclusions and recommendations can be made.

Firstly, the improvement of mechanisms for attracting foreign investment is yielding positive results. One of the reasons for this is a number of advantages of foreign investment, such as the availability of resources, adequate natural and climatic conditions, improved legal framework, state guarantees, benefits, of course, based on certain requirements.

Secondly, It should also be noted that the potential investment potential is affected by the underdevelopment of investment infrastructure in attracting foreign investment in some regions. It is advisable to encourage the activities of investment funds, insurance and leasing companies and their effective participation in the implementation of investment projects.

From the Third, promotion of exports, in particular, simplification of all aspects of the import of local products to the foreign market, as well as financial support, will require the implementation of measures.

From the Four, to assist exporting enterprises in ensuring the competitiveness of our enterprises products in the world markets in reducing the costs of preparation and sale of products, to acquaint them with the developments in the foreign market conjuncture, prospective markets, as well as the results of research conducted in the direction of competitors;

From the Fifth, It is important to develop the production of import-substituting products based on local raw materials in the country and to further expand the links of industrial cooperation between large industrial enterprises and small businesses and private entrepreneurs.

oltinchidan, development of transport and communication systems, reduction of transport costs through the opening of new transport corridors, increase in exports in special programs for the introduction of finished products to new foreign markets, improvement of export transportation systems, marketing, financial and organizational support of exporting enterprises lab support is important. As a result, the country's foreign economic activity will expand, ie the ability to produce import-substituting export-oriented competitive goods will increase, thereby improving cooperation with foreign investment and accelerating the process of wider implementation of the effects of economic reforms.

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USE OF NATIONAL-REGIONAL COMPONENT IN ART LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to highlighting the experience of primary school teachers in the introduction of the national-regional component in the aesthetic education of primary schoolchildren. It also pays attention to the pedagogical conditions of the effectiveness of aesthetic education and the specifics of multilevel education.

KEYWORDS: *Esthetic Education, Junior Schoolchildren, National-Regional Component.*

INTRODUCTION

Art education is designed to involve every student in aesthetic development and the creation of life values. Teaching students the fine arts develops the cognitive and aesthetic potential of the individual, helps to master the categories of aesthetics, to stimulate the formation of aesthetic consciousness [3, p. 17].

Aesthetic education as an integral part of moral education is designed to form an aesthetic attitude to reality, develop the ability to see beauty in the surrounding objects and phenomena, objects of art, engage in artistic creativity, and bring beauty into life as much as possible.

The aesthetic attitude towards the world is most clearly expressed in art. The main concept of art is an artistic image, and the means of improving the spiritual image of people and the life around them is artistic-figurative activity.

Teaching children the fine arts develops the cognitive and aesthetic potential of the individual, helps to master the categories of aesthetics, to reveal the meaning and functions of aesthetic consciousness. These activities contribute to the development of imaginative thinking, visual memory, imagination, and artistic abilities in children.

At present, the national-regional component is being introduced in all schools of Uzbekistan. It meets the needs and interests of the peoples of our country and allows you to organize classes aimed at studying the natural, socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the region, the national (native) language and national literature.

In the age of high technologies, the thread that connects us with the past, present and future is lost. Modern man must restore and preserve the stock of folk wisdom of the creative heritage, which is assumed by the national-regional component.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The introduction of the national-regional component in artistic education is the use of the totality of the creative experience accumulated by the Uzbek people, the traditions of a moral, aesthetic, and intellectual nature inherent in it.

The values of Uzbek artistic culture, both folk and professional, when included in the educational process, perform not only the function of enlightenment, but also, which is especially important, actively influence the formation of the worldview, moral, and aesthetic orientations of the individual.

The national-regional component provides for the possibility of introducing content related to the traditions of the region. In the classroom, he carries a very large amount of knowledge on various topics: history and literature, folklore, geography, fauna and flora.

The use of a national-regional component or local lore material in teaching fine arts to schoolchildren carries great pedagogical possibilities.

In pedagogical literature and school practice, the concept of “local history approach” was included as one of the specific cases of manifestation of the local history principle in teaching (Machulina M.A.). If the local history principle as one of the general pedagogical principles means the comprehensive use of local history information and sources in the organization of educational and educational work, then the local history approach as a specific methodological method for the manifestation of the local history principle means clarification, concretization, disclosure and confirmation of scientific concepts by facts of the surrounding reality and the practical implementation of the connection of education with life and practice.

The factors of establishing associative links in the implementation of the local history approach in teaching lessons in some cases are direct local history information, and in others - the local history knowledge of students, their life and cognitive experience. The main purpose of the local history approach, aimed at the practical implementation of the connection between teaching visual activity and life, is to increase the cognitive activity of students, equip them with deep and solid knowledge, skills and abilities.

The national-regional component in teaching fine arts in primary school is a specially selected content part of the ethno-artistic culture of the Uzbeks and other peoples of Uzbekistan, which is integrated into the standard curriculum for study.

In the lesson on the topic “Artist and Museum”, the teacher can tell students about the museums of the Fergana Valley, you can conduct a preliminary excursion to the museum, tell about the peculiarities of the life of the peoples of the Namangan region and the Fergana Valley. Also, when going through this topic, much attention is paid to the nature of the native land, protected areas.

In the fifth and sixth grades, within the framework of the national-regional component, lessons are conducted on illustrating the tales of various peoples that are indigenous to this region. In order to increase their effectiveness, the teacher needs to integrate various types of Uzbek folk art (applied art, music, dance, poetry) into the educational process, using modern multimedia teaching technologies.

In the seventh grade, the teacher continues to pay attention to the study and revival of the Uzbek ornamental culture. For this, a special approximate task is envisaged to complete a sketch of decorative design for facing ceramic tiles based on the Uzbek folk pattern. This lesson can be conducted using project-based teaching technology that takes into account the individual abilities of students.

Local lore material, used depending on the didactic goals and educational tasks of the lesson, acts as a source of theoretical knowledge and confirmation of their truth, as a means of cognition and as an object for solving educational and cognitive tasks in the learning process. Local history materials used in the lessons of visual activity can be divided into several groups: (1) information about the nature of the native land (descriptions of animals and plants); (2) paintings by local artists, architects, poets, etc., as well as information about their work; (3) household items created by local craftsmen and information about these crafts; (4) historical information about the region; (5) materials about the history, traditions, peculiarities of life of the indigenous peoples of the region, etc.

We see the ways of improving the content of education of primary schoolchildren by means of folk art culture of the Fergana Valley through familiarizing with folklore. Folklore translated from English means folk art, which in the Fergana Valley region represents: (1) folk poetry (short humorous stories - askia, legends, myth, fairy tales, proverbs and sayings, riddles and counting rhymes); (2) folk music (lullabies, folk dances "Andijan polka"); (3) religion (Christianity, Islam); (4) folk architecture (housing, outbuildings, religious architecture); (5) folk crafts (wood carving and painting, embroidery, ceramics, lace knitting, weaving).

Of all the components of folklore, the first three types are a literary and musical genre that helps to understand the essence of the problem and express emotionally in children's creativity in the lessons of fine arts and art work. For example, in the third grade on the topic "Folk holidays", it is necessary to use play and theatrical moments in folk music, such as a ditty, showing elements of folk dances and those national rituals and traditions, the holiday of whose people was conceived on the theme: "Hosilbairami - *Harvest Festival*" (fair), "GullarBayrami - *Flower Festival*", "Nawruz".

The following two types of folklore: folk architecture and folk crafts - complementing each other, are directly related to the art of depiction. Folk crafts and architecture are part of the artistic environment, the cultural life of any nation, in the introduction to which the main link falls on the initial school (I.Ya. Yakovlev).

S.L. Rubinstein defined and adopted by many authors the classification of types of thinking on a number of grounds: according to the genesis of development (visual-effective, visual-figurative, or artistic and verbal-logical) and the nature of the tasks being solved (theoretical and practical), according to the degree of development (analytical and intuitive), by the degree of novelty and originality (reproductive and productive), by means of thinking (visual and verbal) and functions (critical and creative). The development of thinking is expressed in the gradual expansion of the

content of thought, the sequential emergence of forms and methods of mental activity, in their change as the personality is generally formed.

The most important component of the creative and reflective activity of consciousness is imagination as a component of visual thinking. Creative imagination involves the independent creation of images that have no analogue and differ from each other in the degree of brightness and correlation with reality. Allocate realistic imagination, reflecting reality, and fantastic. The term “visual thinking”, the product of which is the generation of new images, is spreading in the works of many authors (R. Arnheim, V. I. Zhukovsky, D. V. Pivovarov, etc.). I.S. Yakimanskaya distinguishes three types of image manipulation: the ability to represent objects in different spatial positions, transformation of the original image and the construction of fundamentally new images.

V.I. Zhukovsky and D.V. Pivovarov identify the following stages in the process of creating an image of visual thinking: 1) creating the image itself; 2) comparison of the created image with the original, construction of new real models; 3) extra 10 polarization of information obtained during the study of a quasi-object and a model created with its help; 4) practical verification of the results of extrapolation, when the image of visual thinking, reflecting some essential features of reality, becomes the object of special reflection; 5) experimental verification of information about a new object in familiar forms (usually sensually visual). The created object as the final product of visual thinking bears the imprint of reality, being an analogue of the object of objective reality.

In the elementary grades, there are a number of thematic drawing lessons (on presentation and imagination). This includes topics such as: “autumn in the village”, “winter holidays”, “Drawing from the memory of trees”, “Drawing leaves”, “spring has come”, etc. Conversations on works of art are conducted in parallel with these lessons.

In the middle link, the program becomes correspondingly more complicated, the amount of information increases, the goals and objectives become more complicated, and the technique of work execution changes. Students are introduced to a variety of materials such as gouache, bedding, and colored art crayons.

A good addition for the development of knowledge, skills and abilities of schoolchildren in the visual arts are various types of extracurricular and extracurricular activities. Art schools, art studios, circles give children the opportunity to independently, creatively approach the tasks set, which accordingly improves the result of work.

Excursion to the bank of the Syrdarya River

Purpose: to teach you to observe the world around you more closely. See the characteristic features of a landscape with a body of water. To promote the development in children of love for their native land, for nature, and bring up an aesthetic taste. Make some sketching from life in pencil. Themes for sketches are different: from individual elements of trees (branches, trunks) to compositional sketches of a landscape with a river.

OrolTansykbaev, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, was one of the landscape painters who worked in the fine art of machine tools. A distinctive feature of OrolTansykbaev's work was love for the Motherland, its praise, glorification of the beautiful and unique nature of the native country.

Performing an etude of reflection in water

The goal is to consolidate the skills of working in the open air, to teach students to analyze and compare the color-tonal relationship of earth and water. Learn techniques for writing reflection.

Making a landscape in color with gouache or acrylic paints.

Individual work.

1. Repetition of material about the features of working with gouache and acrylic;
2. Demonstration of illustrations and reproductions of paintings by artists for the analysis of the color scheme of practical work of students.
3. Repeat with the students the color sequence.
4. Practical work.

Teamwork.

1. Creation of a landscape with a reservoir in a format not less than half a wattman.
2. Students are grouped into groups of 3-4 people. Everyone is responsible for their own area of work (creating a general composition, drawing details, color scheme, etc.).

CONCLUSION

The use of local history material in fine arts lessons allows creating conditions for the development of a creative personality, making the educational process meaningful and more interesting for students, since local history allows you to give the learning process the character of search and research, takes you outside the lesson, outside the school, into the surrounding reality. Also, drawing classes using local lore material develop the ability to see the beauty in native nature, in the works of art of local artists.

The use of local lore material in the fine arts lesson played a large role in the mental development of primary schoolchildren, in the development of their creative abilities.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ESSENTIALITY OF MARKETING PRACTICES FOR THE PROMOTION OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

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ABSTRACT

Ubiquitous practice of marketing activities has become an integral part of successful business today, as they all are encircled by marketing strategies of its competitors. Like every business, Indian Traditional Medicine marketers too, cannot escape from the same. Keeping the essentiality of marketing activities in mind, the present comparative study incorporated the views of perpetual and non-perpetual users of ayurvedic medicines to explore: the most effective medium as a source of information and; role of advertising & promotional schemes in promotion of ayurvedic medicines. Present empirical study incorporated views of 613 users of ayurvedic medicines from six selected cities of Gujarat State through convenience sampling method. Results of comparative study supports the notion that users encompass similar views as far as preferred medium as a source of information is concerned, while their opinion vary in terms of essentiality of advertisement and promotional schemes for the promotion of ayurvedic medicines in Gujarat.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Ayurvedic Medicine, Marketing Strategies, Advertisement, Promotional Schemes.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is the oldest system with documented history of its practice since more than 5000 years. Ayurveda is evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health. The Ayurvedic treatment is holistic and individualized. Practice of Ayurveda as a system of medicine has been recognized under Indian

Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act 1970. Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 is a regulatory body for manufacturing and sale of Ayurvedic medicines in India. Practice of Ayurveda was flourishing during the time of Buddha (around 520 BC). The knowledge of Ayurveda progressed a lot during this period, including development of newer and more effective medicines hence, that time is acknowledged as the Golden Period of Ayurveda. During the period of British Rule, Ayurveda went through a period of decline. Since then, it has become the alternative treatment or second option for treatment, mostly used by traditional spiritual practitioners, hakim and the deprived class of the society. Since the mid 70's the popularity of ayurveda has steadily increased in the developed nations. Early 20th Century was renowned as a Period of Shift from Service to Industry. During this period, one visible fact noticed was that the indigenous physicians started purchasing their medicines from the large scale producers.

In the 21st century, unhealthy lifestyle, pollution, environmental toxins and side effects of allopathy drugs increased the risk of several diseases. In the book, 'WHO Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014–2023' World Health Organization has highlighted to integrate traditional and complementary medicines to encourage universal healthcare and to ensure the safety, quality and effectiveness of such medicine. Hence, the world is looking for easily available, cost effective, enhanced physiological compatible traditional systems of medicine and holistic approach which can endow with basic healthcare and healing treatment to mankind. Currently, Ayurveda is developing in new dimensions with modern technology and better service provider worldwide.

Ayurvedic Industry in Indian Context:

India was the sixth largest market globally in terms of size in 2014. In 2015, overall Indian healthcare market was worth US\$ 100 billion (IBEF Report, 2015). Now India is expected to rank amongst the top three healthcare markets in terms of incremental growth by 2020 (IBEF Report, 2016).

The annual turnover of the Indian herbal medicinal industry is about Rs.7500 crore whereas; the pharmaceutical industry's turnover is of Rs.14500 crore with a growth rate of more than 15 per cent (Chaudhary & Balian, 2013). These data shows inferior usage of ayurvedic medicines compare to allopathy medicines. According to a report by Ministry of Commerce & Industry (2008), the export of herbal products is largely in the form of raw herbs with 2/3rd of the export basket comprising raw herbs. In 2015 the size of the Indian ayurvedic market was Rs.50 billion and it is growing at 10-15 per cent growth rate (Deshpande, 2015).

Ayurvedic medicine manufacturing units can be classified into two: organized and unorganized sectors. The large manufacturing units comprise well established manufacturers who operate in local and global markets as well. They invest a lot on R&D, packaging and promotion. Major players of organized sector are Patanjali, Himalaya, Charak Pharmaceuticals, Zandu Pharmaceuticals, Vicco Laboratories, Aimil, Emami, Sesa, Unjha Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Arya Vaidya Sala etc. These also comprise pharmaceutical companies such as Cipla Ltd., Cadila Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Albert David Ltd., as well as many corporate from other sectors such as Bajaj Group, Velvete International, etc.

Unorganized sectors manufacture a less number of medicines and operate in a tiny local area. However, at times such units are quite strong in their area of operation. Well known vaidya (practitioners) generally prepares their own products and formulations for patient's treatment. Some of them are also engaged in export of own preparations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Influence of Marketing Practices on Consumption

The healthcare industry is recession proof as it reaches out to a larger lump of target consumers across all societal and different income groups in the market. Ayurvedic medicine industry also enjoys the same advantage as healthcare industry having more than 1.5 million practitioners (Pandey, Rastogi & Rawat, 2013), using the traditional medicinal system for health care in India. The healthcare services in India have seen a tremendous transform in the past few decades. The major changes have been in the form of safety and regulatory aspects, marketing practices, consumer protection related issues etc. due to consumer awareness and consciousness. Consumers differ in the way their minds and hearts respond to marketing communication. Many researchers have concluded a close association of marketing strategies on the buying behaviour of consumers.

Actually, marketing is nowadays unavoidable in consumer's daily life. One of the most recognized instruments of marketing strategies is advertisement. Advertisement and other marketing practices is an instrument to bridge the gap between pharmaceutical companies and consumer. Research by Mahesh, Sudhir, Shreevidya, Ravi Rao & Subrahmanya (2011) concluded that marketing of Ayurvedic medicines have been neglected by most of the companies, despite of its considerable influence on the sales. Among various elements of marketing, product with respect to its quality and promotional strategies play a vital role in determining the sales of the ayurvedic medicines. Consumers are specially shifted to new media sources mainly social media, for health and pharmaceutical information. According to one research by Donohue, Cevasco & Rosenthal (2007), pharmaceutical companies have maximum earning by advertisement even though the drug quality is superior or not. Sharma & Bulani (2014) discussed that print advertising volumes of over the counter medicine grew 14% during January to September in 2013 compare to the same period last year.

Marketing strategies of any corporate create a wave for promoting a product they produce. Arya, Thakur & Kumar (2012), Kewlani & Singh (2012), Dasture (2002), Yajna (2013) observed a positive and significant impact of advertisement in the minds of consumers and they stick to particular brand. Size and style of packaging also plays very important role in changing the behaviour of consumers towards traditional medicine.

Bode (2006) highlighted Indian medicine as a commercial activity. There is a wide possibility for ayurvedic drug manufacturing companies, to be in social media, to run campaigns to educate mass community of patients or patient-support groups. Though 70% of total population being youngsters in healthcare market of India, ayurvedic sector is not adopting social media on a large platform due to which it has to face huge challenge of getting support from highly informative next generation patients.

One of the reasons behind the demand inclination for Patanjali products is full-fledged marketing campaign before product launching. Through this, it has built a big fan base and the followers trust. Moreover, Ramdev adopted 'Telling is the new selling' concept. As an alternative of focus on promoting Patanjali products; he started working on building relations with them. The motive behind this idea is - people just don't buy Goods and Service actually, they buy relations, stories and magic. Patanjali has engaged people through social media over the world. Sahu (2017) reported that Ramdev had more than 623 thousands twitter followers and 7.4 million likes on Facebook as of November 2016. Where he interacts with the followers on Facebook and

Twitter by organizing live chats and also informed them about new events, camps, product announcement. Many experts believe that Patanjali has changed the way how people look at the Ayurveda category forever. In past, it used to be only a traditional category, mostly restricted to sages, though there were brands that sold natural products but it was never able to become a priority in terms of treatment. However, today, the imagery has changed (Deshpande, 2015).

Problems need to be addressed in Promotion of ayurvedic medicine

Worldwide, there is more recognition for traditional medicines now, than the past few decades. In spite of global reform and very profound history of traditional uses, promotion of traditional medicine faces number of challenges around the globe except developed nations. New upsurge of attention in ayurveda, demand for ayurvedic medicines and its rapidly increasing public use in all over the world has given rise to many novel issues and challenges in front of researcher and professional community as well as public in general. Now commercialization of ayurveda gained new identity in Indian society despite the recognition of ayurveda as a traditional system of medicine by the initiatives of WHO and favorable financial support by Central and State Governments. Deshpande (2015), Sahoo & Manchianti (2013) highlighted several problems for marketers such as *market penetration, market capturing, professional consultants, technological and quality issues, ease of accessibility and availability, commercialization, acute marketing and promotion through advertising, sales promotion, catering on social media etc.* There's a need to be overcome before the promotion of traditional herbal knowledge around the world.

Gellad & Lyles (2007), Ventola (2011) derived on conclusion that Direct-to-consumer (DTC) is the best form of promoting ayurvedic medicines as it holds the tool of trust among consumers and patients. It is intended to directly influence the patient-physician dialogue in order to increase sales of a particular pharmaceutical drug. Application of similar marketing tool can increase the sale of Ayurvedic medicine as well.

Research objectives

Present **comparative study** has incorporated the views of perpetual and non-perpetual users of ayurvedic medicines with following objectives:

1. To identify the most effective medium as a source of information for ayurvedic medicines.
2. To study the role of advertising and promotional schemes in promotion of ayurvedic medicines.

Research Methodology

- ❖ **Population of the study:** The present study comprises perpetual users (patients) of ayurvedic medicines as well as non-perpetual (first time) users visiting Government ayurvedic hospitals of selected cities of Gujarat.
- ❖ **Research Design:** In order to obtain the information related to current marketing trend for ayurvedic medicine, the present study followed descriptive research design.
- ❖ **Sampling Method:** The samples were drawn through convenience sampling method from six cities (Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Nadiad) of Gujarat, which possess Government ayurvedic hospitals. Moreover, the selection of these hospitals was done based on: Number of beds acquired by them and; only those hospitals which are attached with colleges as well.

❖ **Sample Size:** In total, 800 questionnaires were circulated among users. Out of them 123 questionnaires were discarded as they were either partly filled or vague and 64 questionnaires were not returned back. Hence, the final sample size was restricted to 613. Out of them, 324 were non-perpetual users and 289 were perpetual users of ayurvedic medicine.

❖ **Data Collection:**

- Primary data was collected through structured closed ended questionnaire.
- Secondary data was collected from related journals, magazines, newspapers, books, websites, proceedings of seminars and conferences.

❖ **Data Analysis:** To analyze the collected data, various statistical techniques such as frequency and descriptive analysis were performed. In order to test the hypotheses, Independent Sample T-test was applied.

Hypotheses Testing

Following hypotheses were tested for perpetual and non-perpetual users of ayurvedic medicines:

H_{a1}: There is a significant difference between the opinions of users' regarding most effective medium as a source of information. (Table 1)

H_{a2}: There is a significant difference between perceptions of users' towards the role of advertisement and promotional schemes. (Table 2)

Statistical Analysis

TABLE 1 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T-TEST (H₁)

Aspects		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Television advertisement	Equal variances assumed	1.632	.202	-.884	611	.377
	Equal variances not assumed			-.882	595.775	.378
Radio and FM	Equal variances assumed	1.402	.237	-1.351	611	.177
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.354	607.313	.176
Newspapers and Magazines	Equal variances assumed	3.186	.075	1.632	611	.103
	Equal variances not assumed			1.637	608.589	.102
Hoardings and Display	Equal variances assumed	.790	.374	-.123	611	.902
	Equal variances not assumed			-.123	597.688	.902
Fairs, Exhibitions and	Equal variances	.003	.959	.644	611	.520

announcements	assumed					
	Equal variances not assumed			.644	604.462	.520
Internet	Equal variances assumed	.101	.751	.081	611	.936
	Equal variances not assumed			.081	603.241	.936
Broachers'	Equal variances assumed	1.268	.261	.787	611	.431
	Equal variances not assumed			.788	605.992	.431
Health check-up camps	Equal variances assumed	.862	.354	.211	611	.833
	Equal variances not assumed			.211	598.738	.833
Recommendations from others	Equal variances assumed	.510	.476	-.475	611	.635
	Equal variances not assumed			-.476	606.878	.634

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	Equal variances not assumed			-.476	606.878	.634

It can be inferred from the Table 1 that all factors concerned to consumer's preferred medium as a source of information for ayurveda were statistically not significant with 95 per cent level of confidence. Hence, null hypothesis cannot be rejected and it can be said that there is no significant difference between perpetual and non-perpetual users towards their preferred medium as a source of information for ayurveda.

TABLE 2 INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T-TEST (H₂)

Aspects		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Advertisement creates awareness	Equal variances assumed	.412	.521	-1.466	611	.143
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.467	605.197	.143
Best way to launch a new product in market	Equal variances assumed	1.785	.182	-2.139	610	.033
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.141	603.601	.033
Best way to promote sales	Equal variances assumed	14.451	.000	-2.520	611	.012
	Equal variances not			-	610.	.011

	assumed			2.54 2	023	
Increases the demand of the product in short time period	Equal variances assumed	4.482	.035	- 3.08 0	611	.002
	Equal variances not assumed			- 3.10 1	610. 995	.002
It informs the market about a price change	Equal variances assumed	.027	.869	- .513	610	.608
	Equal variances not assumed			- .513	602. 087	.608
Helps to build a company image	Equal variances assumed	.116	.733	- 1.99 9	610	.046
	Equal variances not assumed			- 1.99 2	593. 246	.047
Creates unnecessary temptation to buy a product in the minds of consumers	Equal variances assumed	3.852	.050	1.23 7	611	.216
	Equal variances not assumed			1.23 1	586. 337	.219
Often attracts the group of children and illiterates most	Equal variances assumed	.208	.649	- 1.26 9	611	.205
	Equal variances not assumed			- 1.26 6	594. 412	.206
It is just a wastage of time	Equal variances assumed	.360	.549	.167	611	.868
	Equal variances not assumed			.167	601. 095	.868
Creates a sort of confusion in selection of the product	Equal variances assumed	2.984	.085	1.23 3	610	.218
	Equal variances not assumed			1.23 5	605. 924	.217
Excessiveness leads to irritation/anger	Equal variances assumed	1.799	.180	- .447	611	.655
	Equal variances not assumed			- .445	592. 906	.656
Always magnifying in terms of quality of product	Equal variances assumed	1.782	.182	.714	610	.476
	Equal variances not assumed			.711	591. 154	.477
Always shows only the positive sides of the	Equal variances assumed	.796	.373	.402	611	.688

product	Equal variances not assumed			.402	605.119	.688
Many a time used as a tool of cheating the public	Equal variances assumed	1.612	.205	-.725	611	.469
	Equal variances not assumed			-.727	608.461	.467
All the given information about the product are not always true	Equal variances assumed	1.882	.171	-.111	611	.911
	Equal variances not assumed			-.111	591.057	.912
Gives latest updates of every products	Equal variances assumed	.114	.736	1.278	611	.202
	Equal variances not assumed			1.277	601.141	.202
Best medium to make aware people about present promotional activities of company	Equal variances assumed	.061	.805	.770	610	.441
	Equal variances not assumed			.772	606.350	.440

It can be observed from the Table 2 that there are merely four factors which are statistically significant for consumer's opinion regarding advertisement and promotional schemes. i.e. Best way to launch a new product in market ($p\text{-value}=0.033<0.05$), Best way to promote sales ($p\text{-value}=0.011<0.05$), Increases the demand of the product in short time period ($p\text{-value}=0.002<0.05$) and Helps to build a company image ($p\text{-value}=0.047<0.05$). Hence, H_0 can be rejected with 95 per cent level of confidence and it can be said that there is a significant difference between perception of perpetual and non-perpetual users towards advertisement and promotional schemes as far as these four factors are concerned. Remaining statements were not statistically significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to carry out a comparative analysis of perpetual and non-perpetual users of ayurvedic medicines, independent sample T-test was performed. Results of comparative analysis between perpetual and non-perpetual users supports the notion that they encompass similar views as far as preferred medium as a source of information is concerned, while their opinion vary in terms of role of advertisement and promotional schemes to promote ayurvedic medicines in Gujarat.

The study also highlights some opportunities and challenges for marketers of ayurvedic medicine. Recommendation of perpetual users and advertisements in newspaper, magazine and social media are effective source of marketing as it reaches to the mass people and are cost effective too. Moreover, suggestions and counseling by perpetual users also enjoy the advantage of trustworthiness among society. Hence, marketers can promote ayurvedic medicine more efficiently by adopting these promotional tools.

Limitations and Further Scope of Study

The limitations of current research lay the ground for promising future research and identify several directions for possible extensions.

- The present study has incorporated views of those users who were visiting Government ayurvedic hospitals of selected cities only.
- The present study was confined in terms geographic context hence, can't be generalized; hence, there is a wide scope to examine the potential for cultural differences between more cities and states of India.
- In addition to the views of those respondents who are consulting to private ayurvedic practitioners at private ayurvedic clinics could extend the findings. As views of private practitioners may differ from Government practitioners.
- Solitary study either of perpetual consumers or non-perpetual users of ayurvedic medicines can also extend the understanding with more detailed investigation.

CONCLUSION

Since last few decades, there is a rising awareness and interest in traditional medicine all around the world. In 21st century, tremendous advances in healthcare sector are synchronized with discrimination for consumers (accessibility, availability and affordability) and marketers (market penetration, scope, promotional aspects). Global acceptance, diversity, flexibility, accessibility, no side effects and low cost became the key factor for the growth of ayurvedic medicine. However, the pathway for marketers is not so easy. Number of approaches has to be taken care of for the mainstreaming of Indian traditional medicine in healthcare system.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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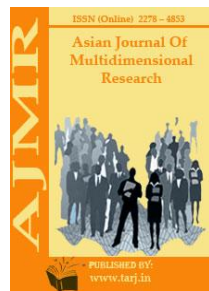
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ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING THE VALUE OF BUSINESS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the relevance of valuation activities, the problems of development of the valuation services market and the results of reforms to solve them, as well as the problems of standardization of valuation activities. The main approaches and methods of valuation were considered, as well as the difficulties faced by Uzbek valuation companies when using them.

KEYWORDS: Valuation, Valuation Services Market, Valuation Activity, Valuation Organization, Property Valuation, Qualification Certificate, Valuation Standards, Valuation Object Valuation Methods, Business Valuation.

INTRODUCTION

The development of trade and market relations in the country, the privatization process, the emergence of the securities market, the development of the insurance system, the provision of property loans secured by banks further increases the role and importance of the services market.

However, today there are more than 250 appraisal organizations in the market of appraisal services, including international companies, in which more than 1,000 appraisers work professionally, and about 100,000 contracts for appraisal of property are concluded. At the same time, the market size of appraisal services in 2019 will be only 63 billion. soums.¹

At the current stage of intensive reforms in the country, work is being done to improve investment policy, denationalize and privatize property, develop the insurance system, accelerate the stock market, gradually reduce the state share in enterprises with high share in the authorized capital and sell to foreign investors. Is being done.

In turn, the implementation of the above reforms has led to the emergence of new enterprises in various organizational and legal forms of the private sector, supporting entrepreneurship in manufacturing and services. World experience shows that the efficiency of economic activity of

such newly established enterprises in most cases depends on the proper management of their property. As a result, there is a need to jointly assess the value of the enterprise's assets and its assets.

Theoretical and methodological bases for assessing the market value of business in developed countries are fully developed to the required level, and rich practical experience of their application for various purposes has been accumulated. At the same time, the experience of developed economies shows that determining the real market value of objects, the value of commercial transactions requires the involvement of highly qualified appraisers.

The problem of organizing appraisal activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan, training highly qualified expert assessors is urgent.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the activities of appraisal and simplification of mechanisms for the sale of low-profit and non-operating state-owned enterprises" In order to strengthen their responsibility for the results and objectivity of the assessment, as well as to simplify the process of selling state assets, "important priorities have been identified. [1]

Of course, the implementation of such reforms will require the gradual improvement of international evaluation standards by evaluation organizations. It should be noted that today, as a result of the lack of a single approach and standards for valuing public and private assets, public assets are often valued at unreasonably high prices, which leads to longer sales periods and the need to apply price reduction mechanisms.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

In the process of studying the scientific literature on the assessment of the value of the enterprise (business), we can see that most of the literature is called "Valuation of the enterprise", "Valuation of the business."

In fact, which of these concepts is appropriate to apply?

What are their differences or similarities?

Let us clarify such questions.

First of all, business is a profitable type of entrepreneurial activity, which has an organizational and legal form in the form of an enterprise. Thus, in terms of value assessment, it can be seen that the concepts of "enterprise value" and "business value" are the same in content.

The concept of value valuation was first introduced by Nobel Prize winners American economists Merton Miller and Franco Modigliani in an article entitled "Dividend Policy, Growth and Valuation of Shares" [2] published in the Journal of Business in 1961. They first laid the foundation for the concept of valuing capital value and stock value.

In terms of business valuation, Z. Christopher Mercer, Travis U. Harms' monograph, Integrated Theory of Business Valuation, [3] first introduced theoretical and methodological theories, which were of practical importance to the whole world. It states that "the integrated theory of business value valuation serves for the theoretical and practical processing of the financial and economic information required for valuation for the real movement of market participants". Integral theories of business value assessment have been developed in the effective organization of the activities of sellers and buyers in the purchase and sale of property or market participants

in the sale of property and shares in it. In addition, the concepts of "enterprise value" and "value of shares of individual shareholders in the property" are clarified. According to him:

The value of the enterprise is the sum of the expected future cash flows from the business in which it operates. It has been shown that the value of the share of individual shareholders in the property is mainly income that can be received in the future at the expense of the owner's share.

According to A.Damodaran, the author of research on modern value theory and valuation process, business valuation is necessary not only to conduct a transaction or calculate its collateral value, but also to determine the effectiveness of management decisions, which is the main criterion for selection. In the process of business evaluation, possible approaches to enterprise management are identified, and which of them provides the enterprise with maximum efficiency and therefore high market price, which is the main goal of market economy owners and firm managers. [4].

V.A. Shcherbakov, N.A. According to Shcherbakova, the growth of the value of the enterprise is one of the indicators of growth of income of its owners. Therefore, it is possible to conduct a periodic evaluation of the business to analyze the effectiveness of enterprise management. Traditional methods of financial analysis are based on the calculation of financial ratios and only the data of the financial statements of the enterprise. However, in addition to internal data, in the process of assessing the value of the enterprise, it is necessary to analyze the data describing the working conditions of the enterprise in the region, industry and the economy as a whole. [5]

Evaluation activities as a professional activity should meet the current needs of economic reforms in the country, as well as take into account regional and sectoral characteristics [6].

Based on the above, it can be said that appraisal activity is an activity aimed at determining the real value of tangible and intangible property (thing) based on its past, present and future quantity and quality.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today, the main goal of the appraisal services market in the development of appraisal activities is to achieve an open relationship between the appraiser and the customer to provide qualified services based on free competition in property appraisal, to create favorable conditions for healthy competition between service market entities.

The market for property valuation services is classified as follows based on the classification of valuation activities:

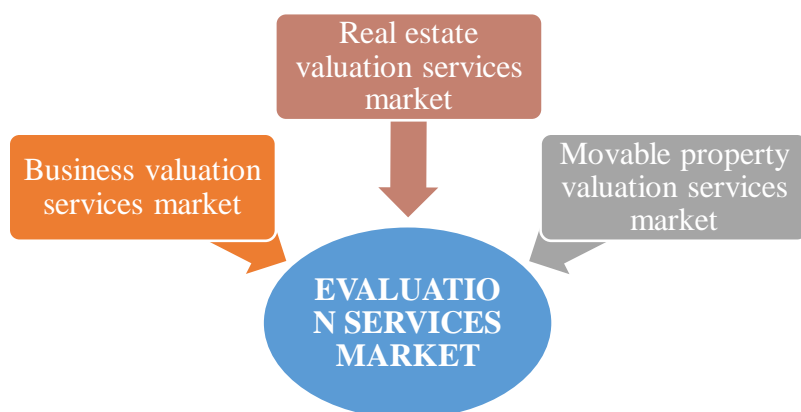


Figure 1. Classification of appraisal services market²

The development of a market economy in modern Uzbekistan has led to the revival and growth of private and independent owners of enterprises and firms whose property is in circulation in the country's economic turnover. This in turn leads to an increase in the diversity of forms of ownership.

Demand for appraisal services should also increase significantly as a result of increased demand in the appraisal services market, including an increase in credit and investment. This, in turn, has a significant impact on the share of the appraisal services market in GDP.

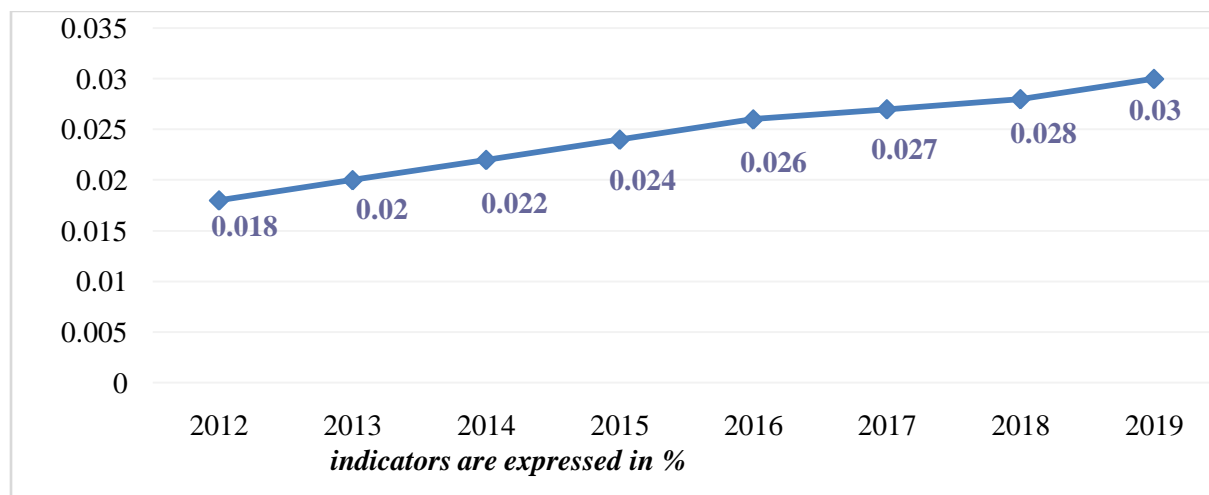


Figure 2. The share of the appraisal services market in GDP³

As we can see from Figure 2 above, the appraisal services market has been trending to grow, albeit on a small scale, over the years under review. This, in turn, means the need to further accelerate the work carried out in order to develop evaluation activities in the coming years.

At present, a number of problems and shortcomings hinder the further development of the market of professional appraisal services and increase confidence in appraisal organizations as a result of extensive work on the development of the appraisal services market, increasing the responsibility for the results and objectivity of appraisal work.

Firstly, in accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 1, 2019 № 4381 "On measures to further improve the valuation activities and simplify the

mechanisms of sale of low-profit and inactive state-owned enterprises" licensing of valuation organizations issued for an indefinite period.

Second, the procedure for issuing qualification certificates to appraisers has been simplified. According to him, the applicant who is now taking the qualification exam on assessment activities:

Have higher economic, legal or technical education, at least 1 year of work experience in the last 5 years in the position of appraiser or appraiser assistant;

Or higher education, at least 2 years of work experience in the position of appraiser or appraiser of appraiser in the last five years;

Applicants with higher education in the field of "Appraisal and Real Estate" or "Real Estate Management" or with an international certificate of appraiser are eligible to take the qualifying exam without special training [7].

These changes serve to increase the number of qualified appraisers in our country. The number of certified appraisers operating in the appraisal services market today can be seen in Figure 3 below.

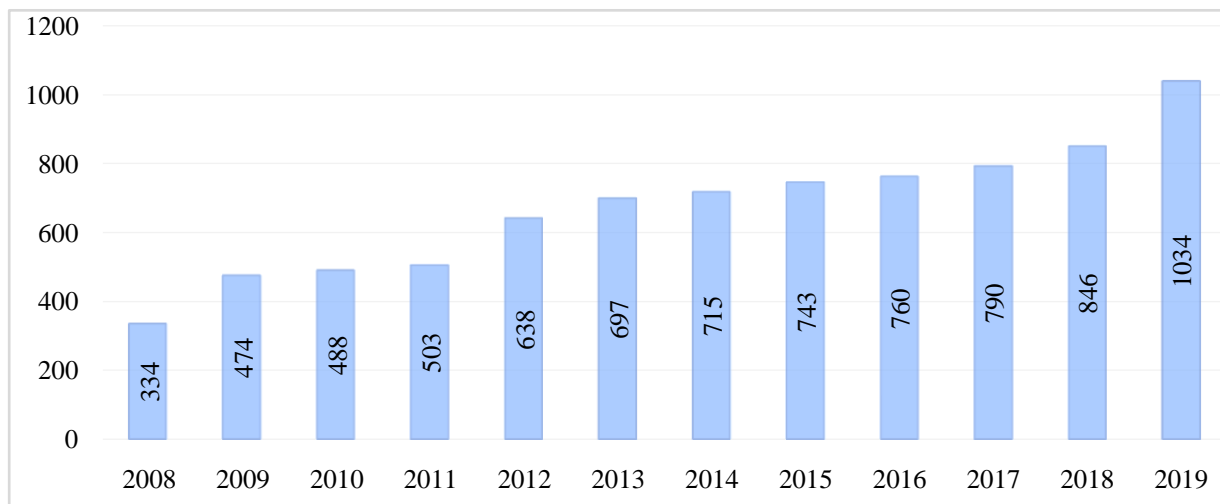


Figure 3. Growth trend in the number of certified appraisers in Uzbekistan in 2008-2019.⁴

If we pay attention to the above data, we can see that the number of qualified appraisers with certification in our country has been growing steadily over the years, albeit in small quantities.

Third, the system of training qualified professional participants has also been changed due to the current demand for the appraisal services market. That is, appraisers are categorized in order to properly promote the services of certified appraisers who have been working in the appraisal services market for many years, to create a healthy competitive environment among them and thereby improve the quality of appraisal reports. According to him, now the appraiser is appointed by the special commission as the second, first and highest category appraiser based on the number and quality of appraisal reports prepared during the year. It was also stipulated that the head of the appraisal organization may be only the first or highest category appraiser, and

from January 1, 2020, only the first and highest category appraisers will be involved to examine the reliability of the appraisal report.

TABLE 1 THE SYSTEM OF ASSIGNING APPROPRIATE CATEGORIES TO APPRAISERS IN UZBEKISTAN⁵

Categories	Requirements
The second category	at the time of assigning the category, the appraisal organization shall have at least one year of work experience as an appraiser, as well as at least 15 independently completed works on appraisal of various appraisal objects.
First category	at least three years of work experience as an appraiser in the appraisal organization at the time of assigning the category, as well as at least 25 independently completed works on appraisal of various appraisal objects are taken into account.
High category	at the time of assigning the category, the appraisal organization shall have at least five years of experience as an appraiser, as well as at least 35 independently completed appraisals of various appraisal objects.

The main purpose of the classification is to encourage qualified appraisers who have been working in appraisal organizations for many years, to create a competitive environment among appraisers and, as a result, appraisers to work harder and become better professionals and improve the quality of appraisal reports.

It should be noted that the analysis of the negative impact of the obligation to establish an appraisal organization, the formation of authorized capital, shows that although the number of appraisal organizations in the country has increased, there is a large regional disparity in the number of certified appraisers we can see. (Table2)

TABLE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF CERTIFIED APPRAISERS BY REGIONS IN 2014-2019⁶

Name of regions	Years and number of appraisers with qualification certificate						The share of regions in 2019, in% of the total	Percentage of regions relative to the total in 4 years,%	The change in columns 7 and 8 is in absolute quantities
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	35	35	36	41	38	32	4,49	5,0	0,2
Andijan region	64	65	68	64	74	82	8,75	8,5	-0,4
Bukhara region	43	45	46	44	47	53	5,56	6,0	-0,4
Jizzakh region	20	21	23	24	25	22	2,96	2,9	0,2
Kashkadarya region	33	35	37	46	45	57	5,32	4,9	0,9

Navoi region	23	25	26	23	29	36	3,43	3,1	-0,2
Namangan region	55	59	60	56	63	61	7,45	7,2	-0,1
Samarkand region	50	52	56	67	64	85	7,57	7,4	1,1
Syrdarya region	10	10	10	7	9	12	1,06	1,2	-0,3
Surkhandarya region	13	14	16	24	21	29	2,48	2,1	0,9
Fergana region	52	58	63	54	63	76	7,45	7,6	-0,8
Khorezm region	38	40	41	43	44	52	5,20	5,2	0,3
Tashkent region	49	51	54	49	59	72	6,97	6,7	-0,5
Tashkent city	230	233	242	248	265	365	31,3	32,2	-0,8
Total	715	743	778	790	846	1034	-	-	-

From Table 2 we can see that 36 appraisers worked in Navoi region, 22 in Jizzakh region, 29 in Surkhandarya region, only 12 in Syrdarya, 72 in Tashkent region, 32 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 85 in Samarkand region. . The main high indicator for the analyzed years is 32.2% of the average number of appraisers in Tashkent.

Fourth, a single national evaluation standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been developed, which coordinates the activities of the market of appraisal services of Uzbekistan, ensures reliability, transparency and consistency in appraisal practice within the framework of national legislation, fully complies with international standards.

The implementation of this standard will allow the acceptance of appraisal reports by appraisers operating in our country by foreign investors, investors, entrepreneurs, who are major consumers of appraisal services. It will also attract more foreign investors to the process of privatization of state-owned facilities and increase the flow of foreign direct investment in the country.

Fifth, along with the further development of an independent appraisal system, improving the professionalism and quality of appraisal services, effective methods of regulating the activities of appraisal organizations have been introduced. The process of selling state assets has been simplified by strengthening their responsibility for the results and objectivity of the assessment. In addition, in order to attract foreign investors to our country and create convenience for them, the practice of introducing modern quality standards in the market of appraisal services and certification of quality management systems of appraisal organizations according to ISO 9001 series standards is being established.

The growing demand for appraisal services also paves the way for an increase in the number of appraisal organizations.

TABLE 3GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN IN 2013-2019 AND THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THEM⁷

Years	Number of evaluation organizations	Of which:			Services provided volume, in billions of soums	Number of contracts concluded	Number of evaluation reports completed	Number of examinations on the evaluation report
		Movable appraisal	Real Estate Appraisal	Business assessment				
2013	140	20	2	118	26,1	69 800	72 600	229
2014	154	26	2	126	32,3	73 572	78 103	287
2015	175	28	2	145	34,7	78 341	83 104	372
2016	183	26	2	155	37,1	93 632	84 550	573
2017	223	22	6	195	40,3	95 589	97 142	802
2018	236	20	4	212	50,2	110567	113082	958
2019	254	23	8	223	63,1	92267	97045	950

Currently, the demand for appraisal services is growing day by day. In particular, appraisal organizations operating in the country in 2016 concluded contracts for the provision of appraisal services totaling 37.1 billion soums, this figure increased by 8.4% in 2017 to 40.2 billion soums, in 2018 - 24.9 billion soums. %, ie 50.2 billion soums. In 2019, the volume of appraisal services provided increased by 25.7% compared to the previous year and amounted to 63.1 billion soums.

The analysis shows that the development of appraisal activities in the country lags behind the requirements of harmoniously developed economic reforms. The main reason for this is that the activities of appraisal organizations do not fully meet the requirements of the current stage of economic reforms.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis, it is expedient to identify the following measures and recommendations to increase the efficiency of the market of appraisal services in the country:

Due to the high importance of evaluation services in ensuring the economic development of the market, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the adopted regulations, to strictly monitor its implementation;

In an open market economy, it is expedient to further increase the role of property valuation services in increasing the activity of participants in economic activity, ie the state, owners, foreign investors, professional structures of property relations;

In order to increase the role of the appraisal services market in the national economy, it is necessary to fully apply best international practices to the appraisal services market of

Uzbekistan, to approach the system of training qualified specialists based on the idea of creating a single structure; is appropriate;

It is advisable to organize advertising, videos, special programs and broadcasting in the media about the market of appraisal services in the country and the services provided in it. It is no exaggeration to say that one of the main problems in the development of this activity is the lack of knowledge and skills in the minds of the population of our country about assessment activities.

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DECISION-MAKING MODELS FOR FORECASTING CROP YIELDS UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY

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ABSTRACT

A Markov model is proposed for making decisions on the forecast of cotton yields. It is shown that the forecasting process is a Markov process. The Markov chain of the matrix of transition probabilities and the income matrix are obtained depending on soil fertilizability. The foremost imperative national economic errand is the all-around increase within the production of agricultural items and the improvement of their quality. The solution to this issue is based on the further intensification of the industry and the move to a new economic mechanism.

KEYWORDS: *A Markov Model, Decision-Making, Intensive Agriculture, Transition, Equation, Multifactorial Activity of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Farmer, Sierozem.*

INTRODUCTION

The foremost imperative national economic errand is the all-around increase within the production of agricultural items and the improvement of their quality. The solution to this issue is based on the further intensification of the industry and the move to a new economic mechanism.

Intensive agriculture requires a deductively based relationship between all factors that shape the crop, which takes after from the needs of the developed plant. It is precise because of the non-observance of the proportionality between these factors that an awfully moderate increase in inefficiency and the proficiency of agrarian technology is watched.

In cotton-growing, fertilizers are an effective factor in expanding cotton yields. However, the issue of their correct application is far from being unraveled. Knowledge of all angles of the multifactorial activity of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and other nutrients on cotton is of

particular importance in association with the need to ensure the biosphere, as well as the issue of expanding the utilization rate of fertilizers.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The experience of business entities appears that the variables influencing the anticipated cotton abdicate is random values, i.e. the data required for estimating is restricted and imprecise. This position of the issue being solved leads to two types of situations in which you have to form decisions:

- a) Decision-making under risk conditions;
- b) Decision-making in the presence of uncertainty.

The aim of this work is to construct a Markov model of decision-making for predicting the yield of cotton with a finite number of states, where the transition probabilities between the states are depicted by the Markov chain.

Markov Decision-Making Problem: Before continuing to a specific issue, let us briefly present the necessary data about Markov forms and chains, which will help to understand the essence of the problem being solved [1].

The Markov process describes the behavior of a stochastic system, in which the occurrence of a certain state depends on the immediately preceding state of the system and only on it. Therefore, if $t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) represent moments in time, then the set of random variables $\{\xi_{t_n}\}$ is a Markov process, provided that it has the following Markov property:

$$P\{\xi_{t_n} = x_n | \xi_{t_{n-1}}, \dots, \xi_{t_0} = x_0\} = P\{\xi_{t_n} = x_n | \xi_{t_{n-1}} = x_{n-1}\} \quad (1)$$

With all possible values of $\xi_{t_0}, \xi_{t_1}, \dots, \xi_{t_n}$.

The probability $P_{x_{n-1}, n} = P\{\xi_{t_n} = x_n | \xi_{t_{n-1}} = x_{n-1}\}$ is called the transition probability. It represents the conditional probability that the system is in state x_n at time t_n , if it is known that at time t_{n-1} it was in state x_{n-1} . This probability is also called the one-step transition probability, since it describes the change in the state of the system between times t_{n-1} and t_n . Thus, the m-step transition probability is given by Equation

$$P_{x_n, x_{n+m}} = P\{\xi_{t_{n+m}} | \xi_{t_n} = x_n\} \quad (2)$$

Let E_1, E_2, \dots, E_j ($j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) represent a complete and mutually exclusive group of states of a certain system at any time. At the initial moment t_0 , the system may be in one of these states. Suppose that $a_j^{(0)}$ ($j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) is the absolute probability that at time t_0 the system is in state E_j . Suppose further that the system under consideration is Markov.

Let us define

$$P_{ij} = P\{\xi_{t_n} = j | \xi_{t_{n-1}} = i\} \quad (3)$$

As the one-step probability of transition from state i at time t_{n-1} to state j at time t_n and assume that these probabilities are stationary in time. It is more convenient to represent the probabilities of transition from state E_i to state E_j in matrix form

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_{00} & P_{01} & P_{02} & P_{03} & \dots \\ P_{10} & P_{11} & P_{12} & P_{13} & \dots \\ P_{20} & P_{21} & P_{22} & P_{23} & \dots \\ P_{30} & P_{31} & P_{32} & P_{33} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Matrix P is called a homogeneous matrix of transitions (transition probabilities), or stochastic matrix, since all transition probabilities P_{ij} are fixed and do not depend on time. Probabilities P_{ij} must satisfy conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \sum P_{ij} &= 1 && \text{для всех } i \\ P_{ij} &\geq 0 && \text{для всех } i \text{ и } j \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Now we can define a Markov chain. The matrix of transition probabilities P , together with the initial probabilities, $\{a_j^{(0)}\}$ associated with the states E_j , completely defines the Markov chain. It is usually considered that the Markov chain describes the transient regime of some system at the same time intervals. However, there are cases when the time intervals depend on the characteristics of the system and, therefore, may not be the same. In such cases, Markov chains are called immersed. A Markov chain is essentially a special case of a Markov process. It is used to study the short-term and long-term behavior of certain stochastic systems.

Markov Chain of Soil Productivity For Cotton

Let a farm on a plot of land have been cultivating cotton for a number of years. The plot of land is normal sierozem. To foresee the yield of cotton for the following year, the farmer decided to conduct a chemical investigation of the condition of the soil. The results of soil examination for fertilization necessities were evaluated as very low, low, medium, tall, and tall [2,4].

Statistical data from previous years [2, 3, 4, and 5] recommends that efficiency within the current year can be considered dependent only on the state of the soil in the past year. Then, the probability of the soil transition from one state of efficiency to another for each year can be represented as the following Markov chain:

$$P^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 & 0,3 & 0,50,2 & 0,3 \\ 0 & 0,4 & 0,50,6 & 0,5 \\ 0 & 0,2 & 0,60,5 & 0,7 \\ 0 & 0,4 & 0,70,8 & 0,8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0,1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Such a record assumes the following correspondence between productivity and chain states:

soil productivity	soil condition
very low	1
low	2
medium	3
increased	4
high	5

Acceptable probabilities of P^1 show that soil productivity this year is better than the past one. So, for illustration, in case the soil condition within the current year is low (condition 2), that within the next year it may stay low with a likelihood of 0.4 or a probability of 0.5 to end up high.

By choosing other techniques of behavior, the farmer can alter the move probabilities P^1 . He can choose to apply fertilizers in arrange to extend the efficiency of the soil, something else the move probabilities do not alter. If the farmer decides to apply fertilizers, then the move probabilities are portrayed by a new matrix.

$$P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 & 0,6 & 0,1 & 0,1 & 0,15 \\ 0,1 & 0,6 & 0,3 & 0,4 & 0,5 \\ 0,05 & 0,5 & 0,4 & 0,54 & 0,6 \\ 0,05 & 0,4 & 0,45 & 0,6 & 0,8 \\ 0,3 & 0,5 & 0,55 & 0,7 & 0,85 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

The new matrix of transition probabilities P^2 allows for the improvement of the soil condition within the following years. In order to put the problem of choice-making within the future, it is vital to present transitional states as a work of salary. The wage work determines the income or misfortune for a one-year period depending on the states between which the move is made. Since the farmer can choose to utilize or not to use fertilizer, his income or misfortune may vary depending on the decision made.

Matrices R^1 and R^2 define income functions (in millions of soums) corresponding to matrices P^1 and P^2 , respectively. Thus, R^1 is realized when no fertilizer is used; in the breakthrough case, the income function is described by the matrix R^2 ,

$$R^1 = \|r_{ij}^1\| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0,3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2,7 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4,3 & 1 \\ 6 & 5 & 6,4 & 2 \\ 8 & 7 & 6,5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

$$R^2 = \|r_{ij}^2\| = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5,6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0,5 & 4,7 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & 3,5 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 2,4 & 9 \\ 8 & 3 & 3,3 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

It should be noted that the elements r_{ij}^2 of the matrix R^2 take into account the costs associated with the use of fertilizers. So, for example, if the system is in state 1 and remains in this state in the next year, then the income will be $r_{11}^2 = 2$ and in the case when fertilizers are not used $r_{11}^1 = 0$.

What is the nature of the decision-making errand facing the farmer? First, it is essential to establish whether the farmer's activity will continue for a restricted number of years or indefinitely. Accordingly, decision-making issues with a limited and infinite number of stages are considered. In both cases, the farmer needs to choose the most excellent strategy (fertilizes or not fertilize) given the results of the chemical investigation (soil conditions). In this case, the optimization process is based on maximizing the expected income.

CONCLUSION

The study and analysis of the problem of forecasting the yield of cotton showed that at present the forecast of the yield of cotton is made on the premise of rare empirical information. This ultimately leads to a expansive overspending of fertilizers and weakening of the quality of the soil. The proposed decision-making model based on the hypothesis of Markov chains is an attempt to unravel the issue at least at a subjective level. The coming about matrices of move probabilities and matrices of salaries make it possible to predict more unquestionably the forecast of cotton yields.

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INVESTIGATION OF RUNNING LOADS AT DIFFERENT SPEED MODES IN ATHLETICS LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

The actual problem of the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the improvement of state educational standards for physical education. The experimental substantiation of the hypothesis put forward, the educational process carried out in the specific conditions of the climate of the region, allows you to make adjustments to the impossible normative indicators of physical fitness.

KEYWORDS: Monitoring, Experiment, Load Modes, Aerobic And Anaerobic Reactions, Cardio-Respiratory Function, Factor Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In this regard, the physical fitness of young men of the first year of study in the military-technical lyceum and those living in a region with a high external temperature of the environment was studied.

The relevance of the studied pedagogical problem lies in the fact that the physical development and motor readiness of middle and higher level students of educational institutions do not meet the requirements imposed on them by production and service in the Armed Forces.

The results of preliminary experimental research and the work experience of track and field specialists were taken as the basis for the development and implementation of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process of physical education of students of the military-technical lyceum(1,2).

The conducted monitoring revealed that the systematic and uninterrupted educational process was ensured due to the unity of the lesson and extracurricular forms of physical education.

In the developed pedagogical teaching technology, much attention was paid to the individualization of physical education when performing physical exercises and individual dosage of the volume and intensity of physical activity,.

By the method of factor analysis, the selection of physical exercises was carried out and their dosage was determined, carried out on the basis of the results of previously conducted experimental studies and the requirements of state standards for physical education.

In recent years, in the practice of physical education, the method of dosing physical loads according to their pulse value has been widely practiced. To determine the values of the available physical loads, their optimal volumes and intensity in physical education classes, as well as to determine the effective mutual combination of the selection of physical exercises, the heart rate (HR) was determined in laboratory conditions, when performing various exercises of the program material on physical culture, the results of which are presented in table 1.

Analysis of the data shows that about 77% of physical exercises are performed at a heart rate of up to 160 beats / min. This physical activity, according to the classification developed for young men, refers to the zone of low intensity. Physical exercises of a training nature (heart rate above 160 beats / min) were found only in 23%.

The study showed that heart rate depends to a large extent on the degree of mastery of physical exercises provided for in the physical education program and is performed at a higher pace(3,4,5,6).

In the course of monitoring studies, it was revealed that the basic classes in athletics, the students do not perform individual motor tasks associated with the manifestation of endurance.

The study of the motor readiness of student youth revealed a lag in the individual indicators of their physical status, which is the result of a flaw in the educational system of physical education in this lyceum.

In this regard, it is necessary to modernize the content of physical education of young students and, within the existing technical capabilities of the lyceum, make appropriate adjustments to the educational process.

The pedagogical task aimed at the introduction of modern innovative pedagogical technologies into the educational process of physical education will significantly increase the level of motor readiness of students of a specialized lyceum.

The modernization of the educational process, taking into account regional factors, according to the results of the pedagogical experiment, made it possible to significantly increase the adaptation level of students of the lyceum for physical activity and successfully pass the normative tasks provided for by state standards.

The results of preliminary experimental research and the work experience of track and field specialists were taken as the basis for the development and implementation of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process of physical education of students of the military-technical lyceum (7, 8, 9, 10, 11).

Using the method of factor analysis, running physical exercises were selected in order to determine the amount of available physical loads, optimal volumes and their intensity.

In laboratory conditions, the heart rate (HR) was determined when performing various volumes of physical exercises provided for by the program material on physical culture.

It has been experimentally established that running exercises are the most technically accessible motor actions and can significantly activate the educational process, increase the motor density of trainings, reducing the time for the initial stage of their mastering.

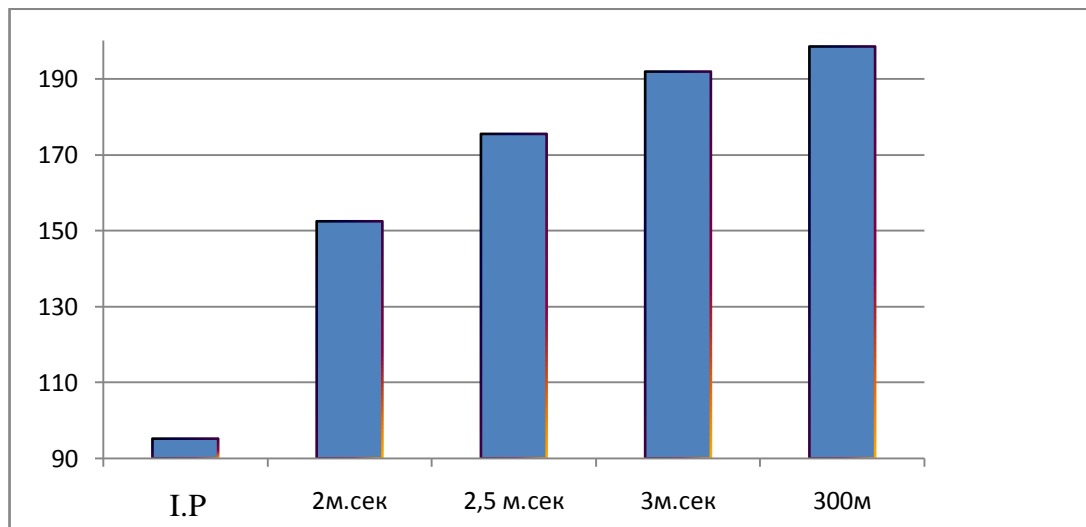
The analysis of the results of the pedagogical experiment revealed that about 77% of physical exercises of a running nature carried out in the process of athletics classes in terms of heart rate up to 160 beats / min belong to the zone of low intensity.

In the available scientific and methodological literature, there is data on the methodology for the development of general endurance in young men through a long uniform run. So, according to Professor A.N. Makarov. For the development of endurance in young men, the optimal heart rate is in the range of 145-150 beats / min., and the running speed is 40-45% of the maximum value.

Experimental studies have revealed that the increase in endurance indicators significantly increases when using high-intensity loads (heart rate 178.9 ± 3.9 beats / min) and less at low-intensity loads (heart rate 150.3 ± 6.4 beats / min). It has been established that the volume of physical activity, causing a heart rate of up to 150-160 beats / min, is the "limit of endurance" and does not contribute to a significant development of aerobic capabilities (12,13,14,15).

The results of the conducted pedagogical research aimed at the pulse assessment of running physical loads of various volumes show that the heart rate varies in the range from 138 to 210 beats / min, the running speed is used in the range from 2 to 3 m / s. It should be noted that in this narrow speed range all intensity zones are located, which makes the teacher more demanding when dosing the speed of running exercises. (Fig. 1)

With a slow three-minute run at a speed of 2 m / s, the heart rate increased in boys by 59% and amounted to 152.4 beats / min., Which refers to the low-intensity zone, where oxygen consumption is only 50% of the maximum, and the organism is achieved only with prolonged and intensive work.



Rice. 1. Dynamics of the pulse value of running loads at different speed modes in the track and field classes of first-year students of the military technical lyceum

On the basis of the conducted studies, it was revealed that the students of the first year of lyceum could maintain a three-minute run at a speed of 2 m / s for up to one hour or more. It was revealed that the level of physical activity causing heart rate from 150 to 160 beats / min is called

the "endurance limit" and does not contribute to the development of aerobic capabilities in the tested contingent. It was revealed that the athletics classes, where running exercises were offered, performed at a speed of 2 m / s, are lower than optimal in terms of the volume of loads.

Running at a speed of 2.5 m / s, carried out in the gym at a distance of up to 1200 m, the heart rate of young men of the first course reached 175.6 beats / min.

When performing running exercises at a speed of 2.5 m / s, the heart rate averaged 171.7 ± 2.5 beats per minute. , and oxygen consumption corresponded to 65-72% of the maximum value. The proposed physical activity did not cause the activation of anaerobic energy sources and the work could be carried out for a long time.

Constant monitoring by the Physical education teachers indicated that the proposed workload for freshmen from the military technical lyceum did not cause visible signs of fatigue and could continue for a long time.

The load in running at a speed of 2.5 m / s related to the zone of high intensity (heart rate 175-185 beats / min) is the most effective for improving the cardiorespiratory system of the body of students of this age group and increases their aerobic performance.

The increase in running speed up to 3 m / s at a distance to failure, young men ran on average 684 ± 52 m, which was 69% of the maximum running speed. Measurement of heart rate when first-year students of a specialized lyceum refused to continue running at a speed of up to 3 m / s, heart rate indicators significantly increased and, on average, amounted to 194.8 ± 2.5 beats / min.

It has been experimentally revealed that an increase in the value of the pulse debt leads to a decrease in the body's working capacity, while physical work is provided by 90-95% due to anaerobic energy sources. The coordinated activity of the aerobic and anaerobic energy supply systems of the body is difficult for young men in the prepubertal period of their life, where the duration of running at a speed of 3 m / s corresponded to the time in the range from 2.0 to 5.5 minutes.

When analyzing the results of a pedagogical experiment with students of the first year of training in running 300 m in a gym, it was revealed that they covered the distance in 87.6 ± 1.8 seconds, with a heart rate of 198.3 beats / min., which refers to the zone high intensity.

Studies of the reaction of the cardiovascular system allow us to conclude that the optimal speed of a uniform run for students of a specialized lyceum lies in a narrow range - from 2.0 to 2.5 m / s. and refers to loads of medium and high intensity, being the most effective for the development of aerobic capabilities of the body of students.

The use of long-term low-intensity jogging in the process of conducting physical education classes is limited by the peculiarities of students' behavior and the solution of pedagogical tasks aimed at improving motor qualities. In order to adapt students to training in a specialized military-technical lyceum, it is recommended at the beginning of the school year to use the approved system of training young men for the upcoming physical work for a short time.

Based on the results of the study, methodological recommendations were prepared and introduced into the practice of physical culture teachers, in which the developed time limits and the length of the covered distance for freshmen of the military technical lyceum are presented.

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00630.3****THE CLINICAL POLYMORPHISM OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL
DISORDERS AFTER ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT****Raimova M.M*; Mamatova Sh.A**; Yedgarova U.G*****

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ABSTRACT

Post-stroke lesion of the extrapyramidal system develops with a frequency of about 1-4% of cases; it has heterogeneous clinical characteristics depending on the nature of the stroke and its temporal relationship. The present article is about the clinical polymorphism of extrapyramidal disorders after acute cerebrovascular accident.

KEYWORDS: *Clinical Polymorphism, Extrapyramidal Disorders, Extrapyramidal Symptoms, Acute Cerebrovascular Accident, Tremor, Chorea Ballism, Dystonia, Athetosis, Myoclonus, Ataxia And Parkinsonism, Small Vessel Disease, Large Vessel Disease, Or Cardioembolic Stroke.*

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that the dominance of the main symptoms of stroke impedes the timely detection of extrapyramidal symptoms [1, pp. 1568–1574; 4, pp. 28-26]. Extrapyramidal symptoms associated with acute cerebrovascular accident (ACVA) are an important part of secondary movement disorders. Post-stroke movement disorders can be of the nature of paroxysmal, recurrent, transient, permanent movements; by the time of onset after stroke, they can occur in the acute period of stroke or be delayed, developing months or years after vascular events [1, pp. 1568–1574; 3, pp. 597–608]. Extrapyramidal symptoms after stroke can be divided into hyperkinetic or hypokinetic [4, pp. 28-26]. Various manifestations, including tremor, chorea

ballism, dystonia, athetosis, myoclonus, ataxia and parkinsonism, may be associated with lesions of certain brain structures in ACVA [1, pp. 1568–1574; 2, pp. 63-70; 5, pp. 38-43; 6, pp. 359–366]. Similar to the main symptoms of stroke, the symptoms of extrapyramidal disorders also range from paroxysmal and / or transient to persistent and progressive [1, pp. 1568–1574]. Although the incidence of extrapyramidal disorders after stroke is low, it is important to know the possible clinical signs, their course, and the correct treatment strategies, since these aspects can significantly affect the quality of life of a patient who has had a stroke.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Post-stroke movement disorders can develop in any subtype of stroke and at any level of the motor chain of the brain. However, in the extrapyramidal system, the basal ganglia and thalamus are the primary lesions associated with impaired movement after stroke [1, pp. 1568–1574; 4, pp. 28-26]. Comparison of stroke patients with extrapyramidal disorders and a control group (without extrapyramidal disorders) showed that stroke patients with extrapyramidal disorders have significantly more frequent damage to the deep structures of the brain, affecting the basal ganglia, thalamus, inner capsule, diencephalon and midbrain than in stroke patients without extrapyramidal disorders. With regard to cortical lesions, the areas most commonly associated with motor impairment after stroke include those involved in the cortical motor system, including the primary motor, accessory motor, and premotor cortical regions. The parietal cortex is also involved in the processing of somatosensory information related to movement. However, “pure” or “isolated” cortical movement disorders associated with stroke are rare because most “cortical” strokes also involve subcortical structures. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the possibility that many “structural” cortical strokes do have functional defects arising from lesions of the subcortical structures. A number of publications have described extrapyramidal disorders associated with cortical stroke, including stroke in the parietal lobe with choreoballism [8, pp. 106–107], focal dystonia [9, pp. 179–182; 10, pp. 65–66], arm levitation due to body schema distortion, and athetosis [11, pp. 497–501]. Frontal lobe stroke is associated with asterixis (negative myoclonus) [7], secondary syndrome of painless toe movement [12, pp. 1183–1185] and rest and action tremor (with stroke affecting the anterior cerebral artery) [7; 13, pp. 703–708]. Structural cystic lesions with massive lesions of the middle fossa involving the frontotemporal-parietal region can mimic Holm's tremor [9, pp. 179–182]. Secondary restless legs syndrome (RLS) after stroke has been reported in the temporoccipital cortex, as well as in stroke affecting the basal ganglia, thalamus, internal capsule, and pons [18, pp. 77–84].

A large epidemiological study previously examined extrapyramidal disorders after stroke, but it was limited to a small number of patients. This study revealed frequent lesions of the basal ganglia and thalamus in stroke with extrapyramidal disorders [2, pp. 63-70]. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the typical symptoms of stroke occurring in the acute period lead to neglect of concomitant extrapyramidal disorders. In the study by Alarcón F.I., a co-author in which 1500 patients with stroke took part, 59 (3.9%) developed extrapyramidal disorders after stroke, with chorea being the most common subtype of extrapyramidal disorder [1, pp. 1568–1574]. Ischemic stroke can be etiologically classified as small vessel disease, large vessel disease, or cardioembolic stroke [19, pp. 260-266]. Among the subtypes of ischemic stroke, multifocal small vessel stroke is most often associated with extrapyramidal disorders after stroke and is the leading cause of post-stroke extrapyramidal syndrome.

However, cardioembolic stroke, atherosclerotic stroke of large and medium size are also included in the etiology of extrapyramidal disorders [2, pp. 63-70; 20]. Hemorrhagic stroke has a

higher likelihood of developing extrapyramidal disorders after stroke compared with ischemic stroke. Generally speaking, there is no particular preference for the vascular region or subtype in the development of post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders [21, pp. 390–392]. Chronic small vessel disease or Binswanger's disease can also develop into secondary parkinsonism (vascular parkinsonism). Vascular parkinsonism is phenomenologically characterized by bilateral slowness and rigidity that predominate in the lower extremities, causing gait problems and lower body parkinsonism [2, pp. 63-70; 8, pp. 106–107]. The pathology of subcortical small vessels, rather than the typical pathology with Lewy bodies, has been described in a pathological study of vascular parkinsonism [8, pp. 106–107].

Management of patients with post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders

The decision to treat extrapyramidal disorders after stroke should be made on an individual basis and based on the subtype of the disorder and the experience of each clinician. The medical treatment of extrapyramidal disorders after stroke is similar to the treatment of primary extrapyramidal disorders, since they have common underlying pathogenetic mechanisms (Table 1).

TABLE 1. TYPICAL TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS AFTER STROKE

Type of extrapyramidal disorder	Localization of the focus	Medications
Chorea / ballism	shell	Antipsychotics: haloperidol, perphenazine, fluphenazine
	Subthalamic core	Atypical antipsychotics: olanzapine, clozapine
	Caudate nucleus	Dopamine inhibitors: reserpine
	таламус	GABAergic receptor agonists: clonazepam, valproic acid
		Antiepileptic drugs: levetiracetam, topiramate
		Reperfusion surgery
Dystonia	shell	тригексифенидил
	thalamus	Baclofen, clonazepam, diazepam
		Botulinum Toxin injections, intrathecal baclofen
		Stimulation of the Motor Cortex
Tremor	thalamus	Propranolol, primidone, trihexyphenidil
		Clonazepam, Diazepam
		Stimulation of the Motor Cortex

Myoclonus	Brain stem	valproic acid, levetiracetam
	Bark	Clonazepam, acetazolamide
Restless legs syndrome		Dopamine receptor agonists
Teak		Clonidine, antipsychotics, dopamine inhibitors
Vascular parkinsonism	Pale ball	Dopaminergic drugs
	Shell	

Many cases of extrapyramidal disorders after stroke are transient and go away on their own, so no treatment or intervention is required [3, pp. 597–608]. Chorea is the most common extrapyramidal disorder after stroke [21, pp. 390–392]. It is necessary to treat persistent choreaballism in patients with acute stroke, as this can cause the patient significant discomfort [3, pp. 597–608]. Antidopaminergic drugs that block the D1 and D2 receptors are the first choice for choreic movements. D3 and D4 receptor antagonists can be used, which have a low risk of extrapyramidal side effects such as parkinsonism and akinesia. Other atypical antipsychotics should be used only in refractory cases [5, pp. 38-43]. In some cases, presynaptic dopamine-depleting and catecholamine drugs, as well as GABA receptor agonists, can also be used. When choosing a medication for devastating post-stroke chorea, it is important to consider the side effects of each drug. In post-stroke dystonia, symptoms rarely improve completely after treatment [13, pp. 703–708]. Focal botulinum toxin injections are a common treatment option, and intrathecal baclofen can be tried for partial relief of symptoms [5, pp. 38-43]. Other treatments include anticholinergics, baclofen, and benzodiazepam, which are similar to those for primary dystonia. Alternatively, you can try anti-dopaminergic drugs. Tremor activation in post-stroke tremor disorder occurs both at rest and in a postural / kinetic relationship [2, pp. 63-70; 7; 13, pp. 703–708]. Although the response to pharmacological treatment of vascular tremor is limited, treatment options should be selected based on the type of tremor. Of the specific forms of tremor, symptomatic rubral tremor (midbrain) and palatal tremor are usually caused by a stroke in the dentate-rubrothalamic chains. Limited but potential benefits of propranolol, clonazepam, dopaminergic agents, and antiepileptic drugs, including valproic acid and levetiracetam, have been reported [14, pp. 109-116; 21, pp. 390–392]. However, in most refractory cases, surgery and botulinum toxin injections are required [1, pp. 1568–1574; 9, pp. 179–182; 17, pp. 725-729]. Secondary post-stroke myoclonus is mostly transient and does not require treatment. GABAergic drugs (valproic acid and clonazepam) enhance inhibitory neurotransmission, while levetiracetam and piracetam can be used for symptomatic treatment [8, pp. 106–107; 9, pp. 179–182]. Some doctors recommend a combination of these drugs to reduce side effects. Vascular parkinsonism is characterized by symmetric akinesia and gait disorder [14,15]. The effect of typical treatment of vascular parkinsonism with levodopa may be weak and short-lived [1, pp. 1568–1574; 3, pp. 597–608]. Post-stroke RLS is not uncommon in the acute phase of stroke (17 out of 137 cases) and is associated with dysfunction of the subcortical dopaminergic system of the basal ganglia and thalamus [18, pp. 77–84; 21, pp. 390–392]. Secondary RLS associated with acute stroke is mostly transient and goes away without medication. When treatment is required, dopamine receptor agonists can help relieve symptoms [18, pp. 77–84]. Treatment of post-stroke tics is the same as for primary tics: clonidine and antipsychotics can be used [15, pp. 862–867; 20, pp. 35–41].

Physiotherapy And Rehabilitation

Most stroke patients require proper rehabilitation [13, pp. 703–708]. Physical and occupational therapy have become important adjunctive therapeutic agents in secondary extrapyramidal disorders. Physical therapy is useful for both hypokinetic and hyperkinetic extrapyramidal disorders, such as vascular Parkinsonism and dystonia, which are associated with postural deformity and balance problems [4, pp. 28-26; 6, pp. 359–366]. For extrapyramidal disorders after a stroke, physiotherapy and orthopedic devices [3, pp. 597–608; 5], as well as proprioceptive rehabilitation [16, pp. 64–70], can be used.

Prognosis For Post-Stroke Extrapyramidal Disorders

Many of the extrapyramidal disorders after stroke develop during the acute period, especially within a few days after the onset of the stroke. Unfortunately, during this period, doctors overlook and underestimate the presence of extrapyramidal disorders due to pronounced motor and sensory deficits [1, pp. 1568–1574]. The clinical course of post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders varies, but some trends are evident depending on what type of AIM is presented [3, pp. 597–608]. The period of development of movement disorder after stroke ranges from the onset of stroke to several years after ACVA [1, pp. 1568–1574; 2]. The latent period of post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders is the shortest in chorea (4.3 days) and the longest in Parkinsonism (117.5 days) [1, pp. 1568–1574]. Transient hemichorea-ballism can develop even before stroke in the form of transient ischemic attacks and can serve as a warning sign [17–19]. Post-stroke RLS may appear within a week after the onset of stroke (on average, 1.8 days) [12, pp. 1183–1185].

Most post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders are usually short-lived and improve over time. Among the subtypes of post-stroke extrapyramidal disorders, chorea, myoclonus, and especially asterixis are short-lived and self-limiting. Vascular Parkinsonism tends to persist and gradually worsen [1, pp. 1568–1574; 11, pp. 497–501]. Dystonia also has a poor prognosis, with significant reductions in daily activity and quality of life. Tremors, especially tremors with low frequency cerebellar involvement, persist and worsen, and are particularly refractory to drug treatment [5, pp. 38-43].

CONCLUSION

Various manifestations of hyperkinetic and hypokinetic extrapyramidal disorders, as well as severe symptoms of stroke, complicate the timely diagnosis of combined movement disorders. Any damage to the motor system from the cerebral cortex to the brainstem, any etiological subtype of stroke, regardless of the size of the lesion, as well as various systemic syndromes that can cause stroke, can cause extrapyramidal disorders. Therefore, clinicians should take into account the possibility of developing extrapyramidal disorders in the treatment of patients with acute stroke in their clinical practice. As for the clinical course, most of the extrapyramidal symptoms after stroke are transient and self-limiting. However, correct diagnosis and treatment strategies are critical because they can sometimes persist and become life-threatening, with a significant reduction in the quality of life of patients.

Prompt treatment can speed up recovery and prevent worsening of symptoms. Although there are no established treatment guidelines based on randomized case-controlled trials, reflecting the low prevalence of these disorders, most pharmacological treatment options for extrapyramidal disorders do not differ from those for primary extrapyramidal disorders based on similar underlying pathways. Treatment strategies include control of dopaminergic excitability and modulation of GABAergic transmission. Catecholamines and anticholinergics are other options

used to combat extrapyramidal disorders. Repeated courses of transcranial magnetic stimulation are another modern treatment option for limited cases of drug-resistant secondary dystonia and tremor. In the case of pharmacoresistant post-stroke extrapyramidal disorder, surgery may be considered. Exercise and physical therapy should always be considered for best results.v

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION IN SHAPING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Building a great democratic state based on the rule of law depends in many ways on educating the younger generation to be spiritually mature and morally pure. That is why it is necessary to radically reform the system of education and training, to provide the system of music education with interdisciplinary content that meets modern requirements in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. The present paper discusses the importance of using interdisciplinary integration in shaping students' knowledge and skills.

KEYWORDS: *Secondary Literary Education, Modern Pedagogical Technologies, Modern Pedagogical Technologies, Patriotism, Devotion, Interethnic Harmony, Religious Tolerance, DVDs.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in order to ensure continuity in the system of general secondary literary education, the study of primary school is determined by finding a solution to this problem in the literature lessons of V-IX grades, and it is reflected in the following:

- 1) Changes in the ideological system require a new approach to literary education, attitudes, criteria, requirements, content, form, attributes;
- 2) In the combination of nationalism and universality in literary education
- 3) The use of modern pedagogical technologies, interactive methods in the system of literary education;
- 4) In the widespread use of theoretical psychology in pedagogical research.

By ensuring continuity in the process of literary education, students can develop a sense of identity, patriotism, devotion, interethnic harmony, religious tolerance, as well as the integrity of

the perfect man; positive results can be achieved in the composition of the qualities of generosity, fairness, generosity, and decency, courtesy.

This direction plays an important role in the comprehensive development of independent Uzbekistan, in the successful solution of problems encountered in the spiritual and educational life of members of society. Literary learning through subject-to-subject collaboration also involves developing students' ability to think freely and logically by developing their speech and thinking.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is well known that students recognize themselves and others, objects and events around them through language. The connection cannot be imagined without continuing education.

Ensuring the continuity of literary education is effective in the following cases:

- Synthesis of complex information by achieving full understanding of students' knowledge of the general laws of literature;

- Assess the level of knowledge and understanding of students' literary and aesthetic thinking;

- Formation of communication skills:

Increase oral and written communication.

Oral and written speech development in students is an integral part of reading and literature lessons, as well as in specific speech development lessons.

Nowadays, mastering the topics in literature classes is an important resource for developing students' thinking and speech. Literary analysis teaches students to think clearly and regionally based on a specific goal. From this point of view, the development of students' speech in literature classes is integrated with the development of their ability to analyze literature and aesthetics. This process is reflected in the following areas: The first direction is to increase students' vocabulary on the laws of literature as their art (the meaning of literary categories that are new to students) and teaching to define and clarify the scope of application). The second direction is to determine the genre features of works of art, the systematic study of the plot and compositional structure of the literary work, the system of ideological, artistic and methodological features.

The third area is the development of students' oral and written speaking skills.

The lesson should provide a platform for students to express their ideas in a logical sequence, following the norms of literary language. Students' oral speech is influenced by factors such as reading books, television, music, and art movies. Family-school collaboration, in particular the proper organization of music and literature classes, plays an important role in the development of students' speech on the basis of literary language norms. To be able to differentiate students' speech, listening skills, sounds in words, to find the complete boundaries of each sentence, to teach Uzbek language literature in general secondary schools, to expressively read works of art, raising and lowering the volume, speeding up and slowing down the pace of speech, and developing the ability to distinguish a word that has a meaning are important. Our research observations have shown that the use of syntactic texts in music lessons, which allow us to observe the melody of speech when singing works and developing expressive reading skills, has

a positive effect. It can be concluded that such skills should be developed not only in literature lessons, but also in music lessons.

This is due to the fact that in music and literature classes, in addition to the interdependence of topics, the interdisciplinary connection is also of great educational value. When describing a new topic, it is a good idea for the teacher to pre-select materials on other subjects that are closely related to the topic and help to understand its essence.

In addition to the lessons, extracurricular activities, which are determined by the content and form of the lessons, play an important role in the successful interdisciplinary integration of music and literature education. Introducing students to broadcasts, TV shows, and films about writers, artists, and composers plays a special role in identifying creative tendencies and directing their interests. In the classroom: articles, poems, stories, conversations about works of different genres, in turn, in music lessons serve to ensure continuity between common topics.

It is well known that the art of music, by its very nature, vividly depicts people's lives, their attitudes to reality, and various inner experiences through musical sounds, through artistic images. Music is an important source of nurturing, as it can have a powerful effect on the human senses. The earlier the influence of the art of music begins in children and adolescents, the easier it will be to achieve the intended goal.

The great educator V.A. Sukhamlinsky said: "It's much harder to learn what you lost in childhood when you're an adult", he said. If the works of art reach the heart of a young child by the best means, if he feels the effect of the colors of sounds on the human senses, he will rise to a cultural level that cannot be achieved by any other influence" [1, p. 116]. In the life we live, the art of music has been with us since childhood. Just how we use what kind of music matters a lot. Introducing students to broadcasts, TV shows, and films about writers, artists, and composers plays a special role in identifying creative tendencies and directing their interests. In the classroom: articles, poems, stories, conversations about different genres of centuries, in turn, in music lessons, serve to ensure the continuity between common topics.

It is well known that the art of music, by its very nature, vividly depicts people's lives, their attitudes to reality, and their various inner experiences through musical sounds and artistic images. Music is an important source of nurturing, as it can have a powerful effect on the human senses. The earlier the impact of the art of music begins in children and adolescents, the easier it will be to achieve the intended goal.

The great educator V.A. Sukhomlinsky said: "What is lost in childhood is much more difficult to master in adulthood. If the works of art reach the heart of a young child by the best means, if he feels the effect of the colors of sounds on human emotions, he will rise to a cultural level that cannot be achieved by any other influence" [1, p. 116]. The art of music that we live our lives has never left us. It's just a matter of what kind of music we should use and what kind of music our students should be able to distinguish. In order to answer these questions correctly, we need to focus on the following questions.

1. What songs and works of art do children love to listen to and read?
2. From the point of view of the content of the selected songs and works read by teachers in the development of children into future adults.

If we look at the history, ArinaRadionova, the nurse of A.S. Pushkin, did not set herself the goal of Pushkin becoming a great poet, she only told him various fairy tales and songs. All of this, as we have seen, played a major role in his becoming a poet. In this regard, I ask myself a question about our folk song? What songs did our sisters and grandmothers sing to us? Who can remember this now?

No matter how busy our parents are, it would be good if they did not spare time for their children, but also pay special attention to their musical upbringing.

Unfortunately, our observation these days shows that in the lives of today's children, various audio players and DVDs of the media have entered our people.

This is a natural thing. But it is a pity that young people do not know their folklore, their art, do not realize that national melodies have vivid images through artistic images, they must be able to understand the best songs and words of our national heritage and should know and get the good qualities of the heroes of our history.

CONCLUSION

There is a saying among our people, "He does what he sees in the bird's nest". Every child receives his first upbringing from his parents, family members and close people around him. Positive environment in the family, the relationship of family members, mutual respect and attention, kindness, mutual assistance and their relationship to the art of music, literature develop in children the initial understanding and skills plays a key role in the process. It is formed in the process of its activity in the formation of children's personality. The student's work is very interesting, beautiful and colorful. It is only when these qualities become a constant needed in children that they become more active. It is this beautiful feeling of fun and spiritual enjoyment that has a profound effect on the upbringing of children and students, especially the delicate ones. Consequently, the scientific, artistic and aesthetic upbringing of a child lays a solid foundation for important spiritual beauty. Based on our pedagogical observations and our own experience, we have come to the conclusion that special attention should also be paid to working with students' parent meetings. For example: What conditions should be created at home to engage children in music at parent meetings? Students should also have conditions in their homes so that children are more interested in music and literature classes and their interest in our art reaches a level that fully embraces the creative potential of children. Through a variety of musical ideas, children learn the language of music, the practice of understanding the art of music, expressing it in practice, and mastering the writing of music. All this expands the worldview of children and teenagers and expands their worldview. Thus, the impact of the art of music on the individual can be realized in a variety of ways. These are:

- a) Listening to music
- b) Through the Executive
- c) Learn to write music
- d) Procedures for promoting the art of music, etc.

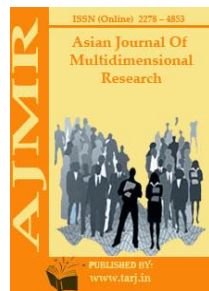
All these styles play an important role in shaping the musical and aesthetic education of children. It enriches their musical culture. Thus, we rely on the system of musical aesthetic education of children to study the theory of musical influence on students, taking into account the existing

problems of psychology in relation to the current problems of applying the interdisciplinary integration of music with literature lessons and tried to show social mechanisms.

It is obvious that music-educational work is an integral part of aesthetic education and plays an important role in improving the education of students' sense of taste and perception.

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EFFECT OF HUMAN CAPITAL ON GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the content of human capital and the role of the Global Innovation Index in determining the level of its development in countries, its main indicators. The aspects of Uzbekistan related to human capital in the Global Innovation Index were also studied and analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Human Capital, Innovation, Investment, Innovative Resources, Innovation Results, Institutions, Research, Infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that the reforms being carried out in our country in various spheres are based on the goals of comprehensive human development. Along with the development of various sectors of the economy in the Republic, special attention is paid to training personnel with high cognitive potential and improving their quality composition. As noted by the President ShavkatMirziyoyev, "World experience shows that the investment in the harmonious development of the younger generation brings ten to a hundred times more benefits to society"[1]. Therefore, "we must pay more attention to human capital, to mobilize all opportunities for this"[2]. The Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 has been adopted. The main goal of the Strategy is to develop human capital as a key factor in determining the level of competitiveness and innovative development of the country in the international arena [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the course of the research, the works of foreign and domestic scientists on human capital, the factors influencing its development were studied and analyzed.

The article effectively uses methods such as theoretical observation, systematic approach, observation, generalization, analysis, synthesis, as well as the role of human capital in the Global Innovation Index and draws conclusions and recommendations on human capital problems and their solutions that negatively affect Uzbekistan's ranking in this index.

RESULTS OF STUDY

In the context of the formation of an innovative economy, the term "human capital" is often used. So what is meant by human capital? Consider the opinion of some scholars in this regard. For example, a group of scientists led by the well-known economist S. Fisher said, "Human capital is a measure of a person's ability to make a profit. This includes his innate abilities, knowledge and professional skills" [4], our local scientists A.Olmasov and A.Vahobov expressed the opinion that "Human capital is the intellect and strength of people capable of creating goods and services that are vital goods, the creation of which is equivalent to capital, because it requires cost" [5]. Hence, the sum of abilities that bring income to a person can be described as human capital.

T. Schultz, a Nobel Laureate in Economics who has conducted research on the role of human capital in economic growth, argues that the income of human capital is greater than the income of most types of material capital. In this regard, it is one of the proponents of increasing investment in human capital [6]. Another economist, J. Tomer, argues that the guarantee of high profitability of companies depends on the quality of their management system, and therefore the need to invest in human capital, known as organizational capital [7]. American economist J. Minser also evaluated investments in human capital in his scientific developments. In his view, the inequality of human income depends on investments in human capital, in which the investment process is based on free choice. The stratification of people's income depends on factors such as education, age and occupation [8].

So human capital is a measure of human income. A person's income depends on the level of his knowledge, experience and skills. The higher the quality of human capital in a person, the higher his income [9].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Given that human capital is the ability to generate income for a person, countries pay special attention to human capital development. Human capital is a factor that directly affects the pace of economic growth of the country.

A number of indexes are used in determining the level of human capital development in the world. For example, the phrases "Human Development Index", "Global Innovation Index", "Global Competitiveness Index". The Human Development Index determines the rating among the countries of the world through such factors as life expectancy, education, gross national income per capita.

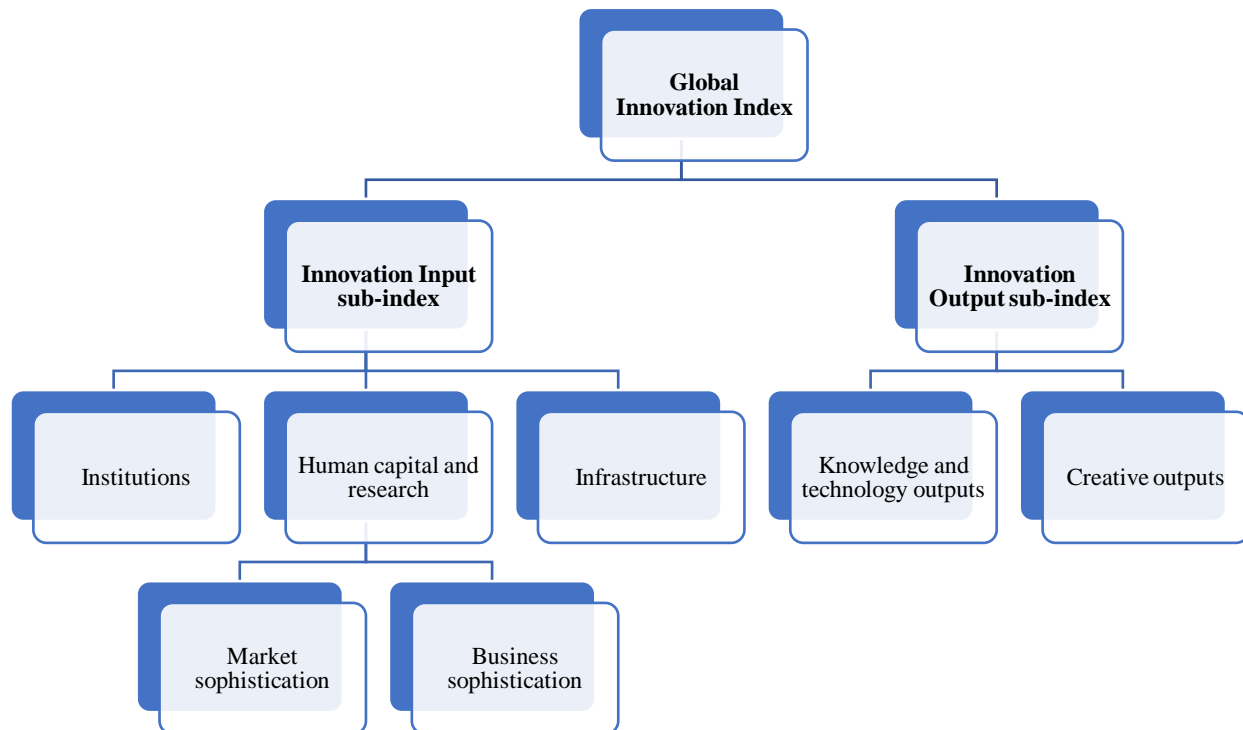
In the Global Competitiveness Index, by using international statistics and the survey among the leaders of large companies within the framework of the rating such indicators as: the quality of institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and Primary Education, Higher Education and vocational training, the effectiveness of the market of goods and services, the

effectiveness of the labor market, the development of the financial market, such indicators as the level of technological development, the size of the domestic market, the competitiveness of companies, innovative potential are assessed.

Let us dwell upon the link between human capital and the Global Innovation Index in this article.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by Cornell University, INSEAD and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) a specialized agency of United Nations Organization. In 2020 GII presented its 13th edition devoted to the topic "Who will finance innovation". Realizing that innovation is a key factor of economic development, GII has provided an innovative rating and extensive analytical work related to nearly 130 economies. Over the past decade, the GII has established itself as a leading database for innovation and a "tool of action" for economies that will put the GII on their innovation agenda.

The Global Innovation Index is a ranking of innovation opportunities and results of the world economy. It measures innovation based on criteria including institutional development, human capital and research, infrastructure, credit, investment, relationships; knowledge creation, absorption and dissemination; and creative outcomes. GII has two sub-indices, the Innovation Input Index and Innovation Output Index. These sub-indices are evaluated by seven factors, each of which includes three main indicators and a number of auxiliary indicators. In general, the index is determined by a total of 80 indicators.



1-picture. Gloval Innovation Index sub-indices and factors

Source: prepared by author based on information at www.globalinnovationindex.org

This means that the Global Innovation Index consists of two sub-indices, one containing resources for innovation, the other containing the results of innovation.

In this, human capital is taken into account both as a resource developing innovations, and the effects of human knowledge and effort on the results obtained from innovation.

Thus, in the final index, the correlation between cost and results arises, which in turn makes it possible to objectively assess the effectiveness of the costs incurred in the development of innovation in this or that country, including human capital.

Uzbekistan was not evaluated in this index since 2015 year due to insufficient data. In the index, which was announced in 2020 year, our country took 93 place. We can see this through the table below.

TABLE-1. OVERVIEW OF UZBEKISTAN RANKINGS IN THE SEVEN GII AREAS [10, 11]

№	GII areas	2015 year		2020 year		Change in rating
		score	rank	score	rank	
1.	Institutions	49,0	106	55,1	95	+11
2.	Human capital and research	27,0	76	27,5	77	-1
3.	Infrastructure	29,0	101	38,5	72	+29
4.	Market sophistication	44,4	85	54,9	27	+58
5.	Business sophistication	20,0	138	15,2	127	+11
6.	Knowledge and technology outputs	27,2	61	14,1	90	-29
7.	Creative outputs	8,5	138	7,5	127	+11
	Overall rank	25,9	122	24,54	93	+29

Source: [prepared by the author on the basis of data from \[www.insead.edu\]\(http://www.insead.edu\) and \[www.globalinnovationindex.org\]\(http://www.globalinnovationindex.org\)](#)

According to the table, in the Global Innovation Index, Uzbekistan ranks 93rd among 131 countries in 2020. It shows that it increased by 29 place compared to the rating in 2015 year. In this index, in 2015 Uzbekistan was ranked 122th among 141 countries.

As factors that negatively affect the rating of Uzbekistan in the index in 2020, we can see that the indicators related to human capital and the results of scientific research and knowledge and technology are lower than in a number of other countries.

TABLE 2 POSITION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES IN THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX (2020 YEAR) [11]

	Country	Rank	Score
1.	Ukraine	45	36,32
2.	Russian Federation	47	35,63
3.	Moldova	59	32,98
4.	Armenia	61	32,64
5.	Georgia	63	31,78

6.	Belarus	64	31,27
7.	Kazakhstan	77	28,56
8.	Azerbaijan	82	27,23
9.	Uzbekistan	93	24,54
10.	Kyrgyzstan	94	24,51
11.	Tajikistan	109	22,23
12.	Turkmenistan	-	-

Source: [prepared by the author on the basis of data from www.globalinnovationindeks.org](http://www.globalinnovationindeks.org)

Usually, when analyzing the role of countries in the world famous indices, it is worthwhile to compare them with those countries whose development in itself is equal. Therefore, in comparison with the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), we can see that the role of Uzbekistan in this index is not so good. In the index, Ukraine as a leading country among the CIS scored 36,32 points, and occupies 45th place, Kazakhstan as a leading country among the Central Asian countries scored 28,56 points and occupied 77th place.

We can get acquainted with the strengths and weaknesses of Uzbekistan in this index by the following table.

TABLE 3. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE GII 2020 [12]

Strengths		Weaknesses	
Indicator name	Rank	Indicator name	Rank
Easy of starting a business	8	Regulatory quality	127
Expenditure on education	31	Rule of law	124
Pupple-teacher ratio, secondary	38	Global R&D companies	42
Graduates in science and engineering	7	QS university ranking	77
Government's online service	48	Microfinance gross loans	79
General infrastructure	41	GERD financed by abroad	96
Gross capital formation	8	ICT services imports, % total trade	130
Market sophistication	27	Knowledge diffusion	131
Easy of protecting minority investors	36	ICT services exports, % total trade	129
Patents by origin	45	Creative outputs	127
Knowledge impact	49	Online creativity	126
Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	12	Generic top level domains	131
Cultural and creative services exports	33	Mobile app creation	98

Source: [prepared by the author on the basis of data from www.theglobaleconomy.com](http://www.theglobaleconomy.com)

The strongest aspects of Uzbekistan in the Global Innovation Index are the abundance of graduates in science and engineering, the ease of starting a business and the formation of the main capital, that is, the main capital in the structure of the GDP is represented in the share of investments, while the weakest ones are seen in the slow spread of knowledge, that is, innovation, shortage of high-level domains in the import and export of Information

Communication Technology Services. This is a sign that the results of human knowledge and results of actions are sluggish.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

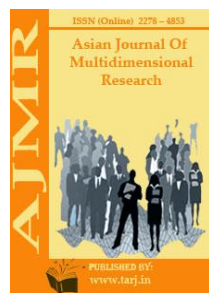
Based on the results of the research on the use of the Global Innovation Index in determining the level of human capital development in Uzbekistan, the following conclusions and proposals were formulated:

1. Human capital is a measure of human income, which depends on the level of knowledge, experience and skills in a person. This means that the level of development of human capital is manifested in the higher level of its knowledge, experience and skills.
2. In determining the level of human capital development in the countries of the world, along with a number of indicators, the Global Innovation Index is also used. This index summarizes the resources for innovation and the results of innovation and allows to assess the effectiveness of the costs spent on the development of human capital.
3. Uzbekistan's position in the rating published by the Global Innovation Index negatively affected by the low level of human capital and the result of scientific research, knowledge and technology, that is, investments in human capital.
4. In the decree of the President of Uzbekistan PF-5544 "On approval of the strategy of innovative development of the Republic Of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021" it is appointed as one of the main tasks that till 2030 the Republic will be included in the rating of the Global Innovation Index among the leading 50 countries. Therefore, in order to strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the Global Innovation Index, special attention should be paid to improving its aspects with a low rating in the index. In particular, to increase the quality of innovation resources by increasing investments in human capital, and then hope for an increase of the output from them.

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT INSURANCE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issue of insurance, which is one of the ways to guarantee the protection of foreign investments on a global scale in modern economic conditions. The author analyzes the mechanisms of insurance of foreign investments used today in the world practice, their advantages and disadvantages are given. Some aspects of the activities of the world's leading insurance organizations for foreign investment insurance are highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Investment, Insurance, Subrogation, Risk, Expropriation, Currency Conversion.

INTRODUCTION

The inflow of foreign capital from one country's economy to another's economy is complex and controversial. Foreign investors change the organizational, legal and economic conditions in their countries to the conditions in other countries. At the same time, there are various political, economic and social risks for foreign investors in the countries where capital is invested, in order to reduce these risks and to insure investors as a guarantee of guaranteed protection of capital. Foreign investment insurance is a pressing problem of the modern economy. According to international experience, this economic tool can effectively contribute to reducing investment risks and attracting foreign capital to the national economy. Strengthening the role of foreign investment in the modern economy necessitates the regulation of this process by public authorities: this includes, on the one hand, the struggle for world markets, the conduct of capital policy, the improvement of investment conditions, on the other hand, the development of the national economy, the attraction of investment in priority sectors of the economy. Therefore, the state should pursue a comprehensive policy that encourages investment in areas that best meet the strategic interests of the country's development. In addition, the state should control the activities of foreign investors, which will prevent discrimination against them in the activities of investors and, consequently, will promote the improvement of the investment climate.

Investment risk insurance is nothing new for today's world practice. Almost all developed countries have specialized public companies and private companies that help reduce investment risks, but the state should be the main reformer in creating a national system of investment protection.

While the category of "risk" plays an important role in the mechanism of insurance of foreign investment, in the research of scientists from different countries, a classification of risks that foreign investment may be exposed in the territory of the host country has been developed as political risks:

- ✓ Nationalization and misappropriation of foreign investor property without adequate compensation;
- ✓ Military action, civil unrest, and social unrest;
- ✓ Damage to the property interests of a foreign investor; the introduction of legal measures restricting the conversion of national currency and the withdrawal of income and capital by a foreign investor, and the cancellation of international agreements by the government of the country.

Regarding the mechanisms of foreign investment insurance, some literature indicates the existence of three traditional types of investment risk insurance (non-governmental insurance, public insurance, in the case of international intergovernmental organizations - MIGA) [2, p.197]. However, the scientific work of Russian scientist Yatsentyuk Oksana Nikolaevna provides a new classification of mechanisms for insurance of foreign investment. Depending on the legal system, it notes the existence of national-legal and international-legal insurance mechanisms [3, p.17]. Issues of insurance of foreign investments A.Zagryadsky, R.Kayumov, O.Kolesnikova, D. It is also considered in scientific works of Kuzmin and D.Yulov. In world practice, the national legal insurance system is divided into three types: state, non-state (private) and mixed, depending on the participation of capital in the insurance of foreign investment. This determines the characteristics of the legal mechanism. This allows us to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each mechanism, as well as the real efficiency of the investment process in a particular country. The experience of the United States and Japan can be cited in the analysis of the state-legal mechanism of insuring foreign investments against political risks.

The foreign investment guarantee system in the United States is determined by the existence of an appropriate bilateral international agreement between the United States and the host country on the protection and guarantee of foreign investment. In Japan, such an agreement is not a basic condition for providing guarantees to the exporter of capital, i.e. the system of guarantees for foreign investment is one-sided. It follows that state insurance companies provide insurance of investment risks of national entrepreneurs acting as foreign investors abroad. The peculiarity of the system of state guarantees provided to private entrepreneurs investing abroad is that the state of the investor undertakes to pay the compensation provided for in the contract after the occurrence of the circumstances provided for in the guarantee system. After compensation for the damage caused to the investor, he has the right to demand the appropriate amount from the receiving state on the basis of the principle of subrogation (right of obligation). As a result, investment relations change from private law to interstate relations and receive international legal protection. Practice shows that state insurance companies, unlike private companies, are engaged in insuring foreign investments against political risks by concluding appropriate agreements with investors. This is due to the probability of occurrence of the insured events and

the inability to mathematically estimate the extremely high amount of damage. State insurance agencies have more favorable conditions for accepting insurance because their activities are fully or partially subsidized by the state. Considering the main advantages and disadvantages of the private-legal mechanism of insurance of foreign investments from political risks, the main advantages are independence from the state, the ability to insure both commercial risks and investments from non-commercial (political) risks. Disadvantages include the following. For example, in some cases when the volume of investments made by a foreign investor is too large and the amount of insurance coverage is high, the insurance company on the basis of the subrogation of the second one drawback is that after taking the obligation under its own neck, the capital buyer enters into a private-legal relationship. In addition, private insurance of foreign investment risks is usually carried out for a short period of 3-5 years. This includes risks such as expropriation, loan cancellation, contract cancellation (e.g., license cancellation), currency blockage, certain commercial losses, embargoes, and cancellation of export (import) permits.

Lloyd's Corporation of London plays a key role in the private system of investment risk insurance. Lloyd's Corporation is an insurance syndicate that is the main institution for foreign investment insurance and develops the basic rules of insurance that are applied in practice by many insurance companies. The general insurance terms and model contracts developed by the London Insurers Institute include standard terms for various risks of foreign investment. There are the following groups of such conditions: political risks, currency fluctuations, military risks, and civil unrest. Standard terms are mandatory for each risk group when concluding insurance contracts with Lloyd's Corporation. The following main advantages and disadvantages of mixed legal mechanisms for insuring foreign investments from political risks have been identified. It is concluded that it is the most universal in relation to public-legal and private-legal mechanisms. This is primarily reflected in the fact that in this case, both public and private forms of regulation of foreign investment insurance are combined.

The most significant are the foreign investment insurance systems that are widely used in Germany and France. Foreign investment insurance in Germany has a number of unique features, primarily due to the mixed system of insurance organization. The main insurance consortium that insures foreign investments against political risks are Hermes Kreditversicherungs AG and Treuarbeit AG (the main partner in the consortium), which act on behalf of the state and are fully state-owned. Hermes has the right to accept all export applications for insurance on behalf and at the expense of the Federal Government. The federal government accepts both political and commercial risks for insurance. Insurance coverage can be provided to national exporters, national credit institutions, foreign participants in the export contract (under special conditions). Hermes insures investments under special risk insurance programs: provides insurance against nationalization, sequestration, wars, riots, moratoriums on payments, non-conversion of currency, restrictions on the transfer of capital and profits, and other types of risk. At the heart of the foreign investment insurance system in France are two organizations: The French Foreign Trade Insurance Company (COFACE) and the French Foreign Trade Bank (BFCE) play an important role. COFACE is an insurance company that guarantees the successful completion of export operations or loans related to them at its own expense or at the expense of the state. Its warranty may cover classical trade and political risks, as well as various special risks arising from international trade. COFACE - may act as a private insurer in connection with a specific insured event or as an authorized representative of the state insurance service for international credit insurance by the state. In this second view, it insures political risks (war, revolution or action or decision of the government of that country in the

debtor's country, disaster-related and emergency commercial risks). As a private insurer it insures ordinary commercial risks [4, p.55-59]. The BFCE participates in the organization of export credits, especially long-term loans, on behalf of the state, as well as in the implementation of agreements on debt refinancing in developing countries. Based on the research, it is concluded that the national legal mechanism of insurance of foreign investments is a stable, efficient, flexible system that has been developing for many years and exists in many countries around the world.

International legal mechanisms for insuring foreign investments against political risks are considered in the mechanisms for insuring foreign investments against political risks provided for in international agreements. Currently, such an organization is MIGA, a multilateral investment guarantee agency. First of all, we will consider various aspects of the international legal mechanism for insurance of foreign investments in the framework of the Seoul Convention of 1985, as well as in the framework of international bilateral agreements. The model of foreign investment insurance under the 1985 Seoul Convention, this document is the main document that introduces the categories of investor, investment and political risk and creates a single regulation.

The single provisions of the Seoul Convention provide for a single legal regime by uniformly regulating public relations and allowing the creation of a single legal institution for foreign investment insurance. The system of protection of the interests of foreign investors proposed by MIGA is based on an insurance contract, the parties of which are MIGA (insurer, subrogate) and a foreign investor (insured, guarantor). Although MIGA has the status of an international intergovernmental organization in relation to a foreign investor, an individual, it acts as an insurance company. According to the agreement, one party - MIGA - the other party - will be the guarantor (foreign investor). MIGA undertakes to pay the amount specified in the contract, which is usually the amount of interest-bearing losses incurred by the guarantor as a result of one of the circumstances specified in the contract. In turn, the guarantor undertakes to pay an annual insurance premium in the amount of a percentage of the warranty amount specified in the contract (Amount Guarantee) under the contract with MIGA. Under an agreement with MIGA by a foreign investor, in the event of an insured event (e.g., nationalization of foreign property), MIGA pays insurance to the insured, then all legal claims of the private investor to the host country are transferred to him in accordance with the subrogation principle (Article 18 Seoul Convention). Accordingly, a new concept was introduced into practice - the concept of "international - legal subrogation". According to international legal subrogation, a private legal dispute between an investor and a host country becomes an international legal dispute between the host country and an international organization, resulting in insurance obligations being governed by international law. International legal subrogation under the Seoul Convention, in contrast to subrogation in civil law, is characterized by three aspects: first, with a general civil insurance contract:

- ✓ transfer of rights and obligations of a foreign investor (insured) to the insurer - MIGA;
- ✓ the second aspect — specific to the Seoul insurance system — is the transition to private legal relations, to international legal relations, in which both parties are involved in an international organization and the host country;
- ✓ the third aspect is the existence of an international treaty, which is a necessary condition of international legal subrogation.

Objectives, tasks of MIGA, features of the investor property protection system, types of foreign investment insurance in the "Operational Regulations" approved at the first meeting of the Board of Directors on June 22, 1988 [5, p.1227-1259] considered. Depending on which non-commercial risks are covered by the Agency, the following types of insurance specified in the Convention (Article 11) are distinguished: 1. Restrictions on currency transfers Expropriation risk insurance and similar measures (risk of expropriation or similar measures); 2. Breach of contract risk by the receiving state; 3. War and civil disturbances risk insurance (risk of war and civil disturbances)[6, c.25]. The 1985 Seoul Convention on the Establishment of a Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency under consideration provided an example of a specific international legal framework for insuring foreign investments against political risks. The Seoul Convention establishes an international legal mechanism for foreign investment insurance, the organizational basis of which is the intergovernmental organization - the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which acts as an insurer under a civil insurance contract. The Convention first formed the concept of international legal subrogation in the insurance contract, formed the single concepts that are the elements of the insurance contract and clarified their content.

As for the role of bilateral agreements in the mechanism of foreign investment insurance, the international agreement plays an important role in creating the rules of private international law, in particular, the rules for insurance of foreign investments. The main significance of bilateral agreements on investment promotion and protection is that developed countries provide their investors with a reliable guarantee from political risks rather than being provided with unstable national legislation of the host country. The main content of international bilateral investment agreements is the international obligations of the states that have implemented the agreement to guarantee the protection of foreign investments.

CONCLUSION

The participation of the state in bilateral agreements on investment protection and multilateral conventions on investment protection should be considered as a separate aspect of the functioning of a single mutually agreed system of international legal guarantees. Thanks to bilateral agreements on mutual protection and encouragement of investments, a single comprehensive system of foreign investment insurance, consisting of the following components, is being created. The Seoul Convention of 1985 occupies a central place in this system as regulating key processes, shaping the basic concepts of the insurance contract. National legal mechanisms for foreign investment insurance complement this mechanism for a particular state, and bilateral agreements ensure the operation and interaction of insurance mechanisms in the MIGA system and national legal mechanisms. Thus, this system allows the investor to refer to the norms of international law in protecting their rights. Taking into account the growing importance of multilateral international agreements regulating investments, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 598 on Investments and Investment Activities was adopted on December 25, 2019. On the basis of this law, the provisions on guarantees of the rights of foreign investors have been supplemented, in particular, Chapter 9 of the law is entitled "Legal regime of foreign investment", and Article 50 includes issues of investment insurance.

Another conclusion drawn from the analysis of the norms of multilateral and bilateral agreements in the field of investment is that it is necessary to increase the level of compliance of the state party to these agreements with the norms of international agreements. Often the

implementation of the norms of international agreements is associated with the adoption of legislation, whose task is not to repeat the provisions of the norms of international agreements, but to achieve the goals set out in the international agreement. Protection of private interests and private property under international agreements The foreign investment legislation of the participating states requires more detailed regulation of issues related to the application of the national regime and the payment of compensation to foreign investors.

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DETERMINATION OF THE CONTENT OF MICROELEMENTS IN THE VARIETIES TARAXACUM OFFICINALE WIGG AND TARAXACUM COKE-SAGHYZ RODIN

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ABSTRACT

In the Botanical Garden, the Perkin Elmer ISP-MS (Nexion 2000) inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry method was developed to determine the amount of macro and microelements in cultivated T. coke-saghyz Rodin and naturally growing medicinal plants T. officinale Wigg. The autoclaves are cooled to room temperature and the liquid mixture inside is quantified into a measuring flask (linear) with a volume of 50 or 100 ml. The autoclaves are rinsed 2-3 times and then filled with bidistated water up to the tube line. The solution is mixed well, poured into a test tube for autosamples and poured into autosamples.

KEYWORDS: *Taraxacum Officinale Wiggand Taraxacum Coke-Saghyz Rodin, Elemental Analysis, Natural Rubber, Elements, Heavy Metals.*

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Taraxacum* (medicinal dandelion, dandelion) is a perennial plant with 26 species in the flora of Uzbekistan. [5] Because *Taraxacum officinale* Wigg is rich in biologically active substances, its raw materials and biologically active (BFK) supplements can treat gastritis, skin, hepatitis, tumors, coughs, inflammation, osteoarthritis, rheumatic pains, liver, sclerosis, constipation, joint diseases. widely used in medicine and called the "elixir of life." [1]

Taraxacum coke-saghyz Rodin, a natural rubber preservative widely used in the tire industry, is an industrial plantation for the production of natural rubber abroad. [7] At present, in order to create industrial plantations in Uzbekistan, seed germination is studied in the laboratory and cultured in experimental fields. [6]

In recent years, along with the development of the detection of biologically active substances in medicinal plants, the study of chemical elements in them has become widespread. Many elements of the naturally occurring periodic system are found in the human body and are recognized as "elixir (vital)". [2,3,4]

AIM OF THE RESEARCH

Comparative study of the amount of elements in the *Taraxacum coke-saghyz* species cultivated in Uzbekistan with the composition of the naturally occurring *Taraxacum officinale* species.

Object of research and method. The amount of micro and macro elements in the raw material of *T. coke-saghyz* Rodin and *T. officinale* Wigg plant was determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (Perkin Elmer).

A sample of 0.1000 g (100 mg) of *T. coke-saghyz* Rodin and *T. officinale* Wigg plant samples grown in the Botanical Garden in Tashkent is transferred to Teflon autoclaves.

Add 6 ml of purified and concentrated nitric acid (HNO_3) and 2 ml of purified hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). The autoclave mouth is closed and a microwave grinder Berghof (Speed Wave Xpert or similar oven) is placed. In this case, the inside of the instrument is broken down according to a certain method. The temperature and pressure inside the autoclaves specified in this method are automatically controlled by the device itself. Process information is displayed on a liquid-crystal display. In this case, the minimum temperature inside the autoclaves T (50°C) and the maximum temperature T (230°C), R [bar] max 40 [bar] is carried out under conditions of wet decomposition for 35-45 minutes.

The autoclaves are cooled to room temperature and the liquid mixture inside is quantified into a measuring flask (linear) with a volume of 50 or 100 ml. The autoclaves are rinsed 2-3 times and then filled with bidistilled water up to the tube line. The solution is mixed well, poured into a test tube for autosamples and poured into autosamples.

Quantitative analysis of macro and micro elements in the samples is determined on a mineralized solution Perkin Elmer's ISP-MS (Nexion 2000) inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (or similar analogue). During the detection process, the mass and dilution values of the sample are entered, and the instrument itself recalculates the results obtained and calculates the accuracy level (RSD) values.

TABLE 2 QUANTITATIVE INDEX OF ELEMENTS IN *T. COKE-SAGHYZ* RODIN AND *T. OFFICINALE* WIGG PLANTS (MG / GR)

№	The content of elements in plants (mg / g)	<i>T. officinale</i> Wigg	<i>T. kok-saghyz</i> Rodin
1	Li	0.146	0.030
2	Be	0.016	0.010
3	B	0.925	0.867
4	Na	37.231	49.218
5	Mg	165.016	87.753
6	Al	121.698	21.589
7	Si	538.304	771.422
8	P	310.129	354.298
9	S	217.037	374.222
10	K	1202.144	2106.921
11	Ca	2227.849	2741.698
12	Ti	3.493	0.222
13	V	0.295	0.086
14	Cr	1.996	2.797
15	Mn	3.201	0.871
16	Fe	251.851	116.875
17	Co	0.077	0.048
18	Ni	0.200	0.067
19	Cu	0.456	0.258
20	Zn	1.724	1.643
21	Ga	0.055	0.017
22	Ge	0.120	0.001
23	As	0.120	0.054
24	Se	-0.009	0.021
25	Rb	0.496	0.235
26	Sr	1.738	0.734
27	Zr	0.020	0.008
28	Nb	0.005	0.001
29	Mo	0.040	0.029
30	Ag	0.003	0.007
31	Cd	0.004	0.006
32	In	0	0
33	Sn	0.025	0.040
34	Sb	0.007	0.004
35	Cs	0.007	0.002
36	Ba	1.428	0.376
37	Ta	0	0
38	W	0.006	0.003
39	Re	0	0
40	Hg	0.021	0.041
41	Ti	0.002	0.001

42	Rb	0.294	0.156
43	Bi	0.002	0
44	U	0.005	0.002

In Table 2 we can see that the elements Na, Si, P, S, K, Ca, Cr in the *T. kok-saghyz* Rodin plant are higher than in the *T. officinale* Wigg plants.

CONCLUSION

Based on the given results, we can note that the elements Na, Si, P, S, K, Ca, Cr in *T. kok-saghyz* Rodin plant are higher than in *T. officinale* Wigg plants. It was also found that the elements Ba, Zn, Mg, Al, Fe in *T. officinale* Wigg are higher than in *T. kok-saghyz* Rodin plants.

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THE PLACE OF THE VERSE FORM IN THE CONTENT EXPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

In this article analyzes the effects shown on the content of the poem by changing the usual form specific to the verse. This process associated with the form of the verse has been evaluated as the result of updates in poetry.

KEYWORDS: Verse, The Usual Form Of The Verse, Divide Of Verse, Content.

"The part of the poem placed on a separate line is called the verse... But it doesn't matter how big or small it is to be called a verse... The impetus at the end of the verse is characterized by the presence of a noticeable pause after itself..." [1.313]

INTRODUCTION

Unlike a paragraph, a verse does not always undertake to express a specific content. Accordingly, in the poems divided into verses, the verse is a part of the content with the relative completeness expressed in the verse, while in poems based on a single idea from beginning to end it is a part of the general content of the poem. The usual form of the poem is formed on the basis of the laws of weight in which the poem is written. Which *bahr* invazn of *aruz*, the number of joints in finger *vazn*, repetition of *turoq* serves as a criterion for determining the form of the verse. Disorder of *turoq* and *rukn* in verses in finger and *aruz* causes change in *rhythm*. However, there are cases when the content of the poem is affected by changing the form of the verse without violating the *vazn* requirements. And, of course, in such cases a definite artistic purpose is sought.

Мана, мингйилларки	6
соҳилдаётган	5
Қақраганбутошгасувтекканийўк	6+5
Қуёшини	3
оловлиселидақотган,	8

Чекканиохийӱк

6

Охчекканийӱк

5 [2.8]

Meaning:

Here it is, lying on the beach for millennia

There is no water on this dry stone

Unmoved in fiery stream of the sun,

No moaning

It does not moan

The passage taken from the poem could be formed in the form of four lines based on the laws of the poet's finger *vazn*. In this case, the number of verses in the lines is divided by 11, and this distribution would be stabilized in the form 6 + 5. Although the verses 1-2-6-7 can be said to be divided into two parts by the number of syllables, the third verse, which is preserved in its entirety, and lines 4 and 5, which break the 6 + 5 order, indicate that such a graphic form of the poem has a specific artistic purpose. Note that we did not evaluate lines 1-2-4-5-6-7 as verses. Because 1-2 lines together first; 4-5 rows third; lines 6-7 form the fourth stanza. *"... If each word or phrase is placed on a separate line, it is not correct to call them all lines, because if they have aimpetus, there is no pause in the line"*. [1.314] There is a definite artistic purpose in this, which is to express the whole verse, both formally and intonationally, in the form of two lines. In the same poem, it is about highlighting the part you think is about this great creator. The part divided into lines is read with a separate impetus and in turn draws the reader's attention. As a result of the division of the above verses into lines, we identify the parts that have a separate impetus.

The division of the first stanza served to emphasize the combination of **"millennia"** left in the first line. At this point, the poet does not consider the phrase **"a thousand years"** to be sufficient for the content of the **"long time"** he is trying to describe. In order to further enhance its effect, it creates conditions for pronunciation with a special tone. This leaves it at the forefront in order to emphasize how long this period is, thus giving the reader some opportunity to realize that this time is time consuming and unbelievably long.

The division of the third stanza, in contrast to the first stanza, serves to pronounce the combination of the **"fiery stream"** in a separate tone, which is transferred to the next line. At this point, there is a sign that the sun, which is still in the habit of being used by the artist as an expression of a positive image, adds a new (negative) content (fire-burner, flood-destroyer) to the sun (symbol of life).

The division of the last verse served to say both parts in a separate tone. In this way both parts are directly connected with the main image of the piece "stone". Accordingly, we can understand the meaning of **"...No moaning of the stone"**, **"...the stone does not moan"**. Unlike a poem above, there may be more than one aspect that is important in a verse, and each of them may require special attention. ...

Буғамларни

кўкрагингга

битта-битталаб

Қадашдармон.

Чидашфармон.

(Қалашармон). [3.36.]

Meaning:

One by one stitching sorrows to your chest is healing.

To be patient is command.

(An impossible dream to place)

Through this form of verse, the creator intended to convey to the reader how serious the matter was, that it could not be interpreted differently. The poet draws the reader's attention by leaving the combination "**these sorrows**" on a separate line. At the same time, the "*sorrows*" he described above, not the other sorrows; The judgments read below apply only to these grievances and not to other grievances. While the separation of the sentence "... *to your chest*" is necessary to understand it as "not to your head, eyes or any other place, but to your chest", the separation of the sentence "*one by one*" is aimed at emphasizing the order in which the pain is placed in the chest. The arrangement of these passages in the form of a ladder makes it necessary to read the poetic speech in an ascending tone. The ascending melody in the first three lines is repeated as a *rhythm* in the following three verses as well, because the graphic form is the same.

A verse expressed in the form of a ladder can also serve to express a tone that is simultaneously descending. In such a case, the rise or fall of the tone is related to the content expressed by the word, the phrase, which is an integral part of the ladder.

Ухлабётар

вазмин

осуда [4.30]

Meaning:

It is sleeping

peaceful

calm

In this case, the fact that the word "calm" is pronounced in a lower tone than the above parts fully expresses the lexical meaning of the word, "does not disturb the peace."

Another reason for the division of the verse is that it is in a semantic connection with another verse.

Шамолларэрмаклабуйнар

Хазонни—

Такдирчирпиратиботадиерга.[5.5]

Meaning:

The winds play with the leaves

Destiny throws him to the ground.

The number of joints in the first and second rows should be equal to the *vazn* requirement. Apparently, the sentence "*Leaves*" is part of the first verse of the form. It is possible to understand the meaning of the verse "**The winds play with the leaves**". The reason why the sentence "*Leaves*" is moved to a separate line is that it is equally relevant to the second verse. Accordingly, the concept of "**Fate throws Leaves to the ground**" is formed from the verse. The laws of *vazn* do not allow the sentence to be repeated in the next verse, which also applies to the next verse. That is, the number of links in the verse exceeds the first.

Қақраганлабларнинг

қоқўртасидан

биргулўсибчиқар

биркуни

бирсўзўсибчиқар

илдизи

накюракдаунинг[6.14]

Meaning:

One day a flower will grow of the middle of dry lips

A word grow its root in the heart

The use of a single verse between two paragraph does not mean that this verse is taken as a paragraph. "*The smallest paragraph is two verses.*" [1.314] Here, the same situation can be observed. In contrast, the part divided into separate lines in this poem is not only one of the verses of the poem, but also an integral part of the content understood from both verses. Both verses of the poem describe the whole reality. The separated line indicates the time of occurrence of the described event. According to him, the meaning of the poem is "**One day a flower will grow out of the middle of dry lips**" and "**One day a word with roots will grow in the heart.**"

In short, the fact that the verse is expressed in lines plays a specific role in the understanding of the content. These tasks are: to emphasize and reinforce the idea; prevention of repetition, expression of the general content of several lines and paragraphs in a single form. Such changes are made without violating the *vazn* requirement, and the very nature of the string further increases the value of this practice.

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STUDENT'S CREATIVE ABILITIES IN THE SOLUTION OF NON-STANDARD PROBLEMS IN PHYSICS AND THEIR EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the creative abilities of students in solving non-standard problems in physics and their assessment. Examination of practical skills, abilities and competencies of students in the process of solving non-standard problems in physics - one of the methods of teaching, that is, the concept of non-standard can be viewed from different perspectives. For us, three perspectives are more interesting: cybernetic, psychological, and pedagogical.

KEYWORDS: *Nonstandard, Activity, Creative, Situation, Thought, Ability, Productive, Reproductive, Method, Tool, Principle, Postulate, Concept, Rule, Theory, Situation, Skill, Discussion, Hypothesis.*

INTRODUCTION

The process of solving a non-standard problem from physics is an important object. Therefore, in solving non-standard problems, it is important to understand the creative activity of the student from the following perspective:

- a) Structure and content;
- b) Types of non-standard problems (quantitative, qualitative, graphical, experimental, creative, heuristic);
- c) The use of effective methods in solving this or that non-standard problem in physics.

It is necessary to draw the reader's attention to the wide use of the term "non-standard" in science. For example, the term non-standard is interpreted differently. These are:

1. A set goal, striving to achieve it
2. Assignment, task
3. Questions and assignments on non-standard problems that can be solved in physics on the basis of certain knowledge, skills, abilities, competencies and ideas.
4. Examination of practical skills, abilities and competencies of students in the process of solving non-standard problems in physics - one of the methods of teaching, that is, the concept of non-standard can be viewed from different perspectives. For us, three perspectives are more interesting: cybernetic, psychological, and pedagogical.

From a cybernetic point of view, non-standard is the result of an action that determines the solution of a situation. There have been several attempts to explain the concept of nonstandard in the literature on psychology. The most common of these is Lermontov's notion: "Non-standard is a situation that requires action on the part of the subject." According to Tikhomirov, "non-standard" is a goal set under certain conditions. There is a broader definition of the concept of "non-standard" and psychological analysis of its components. Gurova, for example, describes it this way: A "non-standard" is an object of thought activity that requires a theoretical question-answer or some practical change by searching for conditions that reveal the relationship between its known and unknown elements.

If we analyze the concept of "non-standard" in the psychological context from a pedagogical point of view, we can say the same about the non-standard that occurs in the process of creative activity: A non-standard issue can be both an object of creative activity and a means of pedagogical organization of creative activity.

In solving non-standard problems in physics, the conditions, goals and requirements of direct or indirect creative activity are given.

Analysis and understanding of the above concepts from a pedagogical point of view shows that different situations can arise in solving non-standard problem solving from physics. In particular, students may experience situations such as productiveness that require the application of a previously known algorithm, method of activity.

A creative situation is a situation that requires the resolution of some dialectical contradictions. It can be said that a creative situation encourages the student to develop a search for a new method to get out of this situation. Examples of creative situations include: a contentious situation; critical thinking, a situation that requires evaluation, a situation that requires the application of analogies, a situation that requires guessing, a situation that makes assumptions, and so on.

It should be noted that creative situations can lead to the solution of a non-standard problem from physics, or the non-standard problem itself creates a creative situation.

The non-standard issue is used in the educational process for the following purposes:

- a) Development of creative abilities of students;
- b) Acquisition of new knowledge about concepts, definitions, theories, postulates, principles, methods, tools and rules;
- c) Acquisition of mental and practical skills;

- g) Organization of creative abilities of students;
- d) Control of knowledge and skills;
- e) Updating the student's knowledge, skills, creativity.

Pedagogical analysis of the specificity of creative activity, first of all, requires a broad understanding of the concept of "non-standard".

The generally accepted definition of this concept is as follows: it is a type of non-standard student activity, consisting primarily of novelty.

The Russian psychologist Vygotsky [1] agreed with this view and said: "Creative activity is any activity of a student that creates something new. It doesn't matter if what is created as a result of creative activity is an object of the external world or the structure of the mind and intuition that only a student has. "

The types and forms of creative activity of the student are discussed below:

1. Depending on the structure of intuitive and logical learning, the activity can be in the following order:

a) intuitive-heuristic; b) normative, logical-creative activity.

In this regard, Kaloshina draws attention to the fact that "creative activity, which is carried out empirically without trial and error, is a possible path."

It is said to be a theoretically realized creative activity, or more precisely, a normative intellectual component, which is understood by the way it moves to abstract precision, called creative activity.

2. Depending on the specifics of the content of the non-standard issue, the following can be specified:

a) Inventive activity; b) research activities; c) artistic activity (music, visual activity), practical activity (folk handicrafts)

3. Depending on the theoretical and empirical ratio of creative activity, the following can be shown:

a) Empirical; b) theoretical

4. Depending on the level of creativity in solving non-standard problems:

a) Independent creativity; b) mandatory creativity

5. According to the logical order and ratio of creative activity of the student:

a) Inductive activity; b) deductive activity

6. Depending on the objective and subjective ratio of the importance of novelty in the field and the result:

a) Creative; b) scientific (or ordinary activity).

7. Depending on the field of subjectivity:

a) Mathematical activity; b) physical activity

8. Depending on the form of organization of communicative relations:

a) individual; b) partnership; c) group g) community

A creative student is a student who is active because he or she strives for a strong, high level of creativity. They are manifested in organic unity and a high level of creative ability, which allows them to achieve advanced social, personal and creative results.

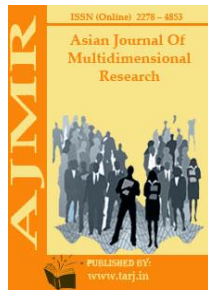
Often a creative learner succeeds in one type of activity. For example: music, sports, physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, etc.

But there have also been people in history who have succeeded in several activities. It is therefore appropriate to speak of a comprehensively developed creative reader.

A well-developed student is a creative student of this category, which is characterized by creative activities, ie such a student has a high level of demand, purpose, dignity, and passion, creative ability, behavioral qualities, which are high in the main areas of student life and activity, leads to creative results at the level of.

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HAGIA SOPHIA AS A SYNTHESIS OF THE TYPES OF BYZANTINE TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE AND AN EXAMPLE OF THE BYZANTINE BUILDING CULTURE OF THE IV-VI CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

The towering minarets of Hagia Sophia tower over the skyline of Istanbul, Turkey. The magnificent stone basilica has been an integral part of the ancient city for 1500 years — with frequent additions and renovations. The spiritual structure has survived empires and transitional religions. What began as an early Christian basilica eventually became a mosque, then a museum, and now a mosque again. An architectural wonder, the Hagia Sophia (which means “holy wisdom” in Greek) has a fascinating history and is a favorite attraction for tourists and believers. This building has survived the crusades, world wars and huge political upheavals, but its legacy is central to both Turkish history and the world.

KEYWORDS: *Hagia Sophia, Greek, Christian Basilica, Bosphorus, Byzantium, Emperor Constantine I, Rome, Great Church, Nika Revolt, Anfemius Thrall And Isidore Of Miletus.*

INTRODUCTION

Like many great cathedrals and basilicas, Hagia Sophia stands on a site that is said to have long been the site of religious buildings. It is believed that a Roman pagan temple once stood on the site of a modern building. Under the Roman Empire, an important ancient city on the

Bosphorus was known as Byzantium until the reign of Emperor Constantine I. The first Christian emperor, he moved his Capitol from Rome to Byzantium in 324 AD. Then the city was renamed Constantinople. This monumental shift in Roman religious politics and geographic center of power made Constantinople an important Christian center. The bishop of Constantinople became the second after Rome in power and prestige.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The first Christian church on the site of Hagia Sophia was built by Constantine's son, Emperor Constantius II, in 360 AD; although its construction may have been commissioned by Constantine himself after it was founded in the new capitol. The Roman emperors who followed them continued to make additions and renovations to what was called the "Great Church". The excavated remains of the ancient church as it stood in the 5th century show intricate stonework, including vaulted ceilings and friezes depicting early Christian symbolism. The ancient church was destroyed by fire in 532 during the Nika Revolt — a politically motivated violent riot by frustrated citizens who disagreed with many of the advisers and policies of Emperor Justinian I.

Although the emperor faced a huge rebellion, he is remembered by the nickname Justinian the Great. From 527 to 565 AD, the emperor controlled only the eastern half of what was once the Mediterranean Roman Empire. The western half, including Rome itself, was internally weakened. His reign politically disintegrated under pressure from "barbarians" such as the Germanic Goths. By 476 AD, the western empire had ceased to exist. The eastern half became known as the Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantine Empire. Justinian I led the period of military expansion and legal reform. He is known for his Code of Justinian, which revamped Roman civil law by creating a unified and exclusive legal system.

Among its main legacies is the modern Hagia Sophia. After Nike's rebellion destroyed the Great Church, Justinian almost immediately ordered it to be built on a new one. Under the leadership of the architects Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus, a new building was quickly built. The architects were mathematicians, and the church relied on their knowledge of engineering and geometry. They created a huge, tall stone dome supported by two smaller semi-domes positioned on the sides. The interior includes three aisles and a gallery on the second floor. Outside, it was faced with thin slabs of white marble, and inside, with polychrome marble of rich green, purple and gray shades. Many of the columns that help support the building were imported from other buildings throughout the empire.

Despite the mathematical skill of the designers, the new building was unable to support the weight of its own dome during two earthquakes in the 550s. A new ribbed dome was built, which was actually taller, but better supported by pendentives (corner supports in the square space below it). The opulent interior of the church was decorated by Justin II, Justinian's heir, who added gold mosaics. The "Imperial Door" was reserved for the personal use of the Emperor.

For almost 900 years, while the building remained in the hands of Byzantium, successive emperors gave the church new features. Between the 10th and 12th centuries, many mosaics were added or modified. They depict figures such as the Byzantine emperors, Constantine the Great (who received holiness in the Eastern Church), the Virgin Mary and Christ. Other additions were of pagan origin.

Throughout the Byzantine period, Hagia Sophia required extensive renovation due to age and other damage from earthquakes and fires. In 1054, the Great Schism split the church into Eastern

Orthodox and Roman Catholic. While the west recognized the authority of the pope (Roman bishop), the east rejected the notion of the pope, but considered the patriarch (one of the five important bishops who headed the church, as defined in Justinian's time) of Constantinople to be "the first among equals".

After the split, the east was embraced by the crusades organized by the Roman Catholic Church. Although the original target of the Crusaders was aimed at the Muslim-occupied Holy Lands, by the fourth Crusade, Catholic forces were targeting their Orthodox brethren. In 1204, Constantinople was sacked, including the Hagia Sophia. The interior was desecrated and the empire was unable to regain control of the city until 1261.

The events of the 13th century finally weakened the Byzantine Empire. In contrast, Turkish cultures east of the Byzantine lands were gaining strength. Taking its name from the leader Osman I, the Ottoman Empire invaded the Balkans and steadily gained military power. Sultan Mehmed II captured Constantinople in 1453, effectively capturing the last crown jewel of the old Byzantine Empire. During this conquest, the already old building was even more damaged and plundered. However, its beauty seemed to amaze the Sultan, who decided to turn the church into a mosque.

From a religious point of view, this conversion meant reading the shahada (declaration of faith) and holding Friday prayers in Hagia Sophia (Hagia Sophia in Turkish). In terms of architecture, the change in denominations dictated several new additions. The Christian altar replaced the mihrab facing Mecca, and a minbar (pulpit with stairs for sermons) was added. A minaret was also added, from which the call to prayer sounded.

The Ottoman rulers continued to renovate and remodel the building in the same way as their Byzantine predecessors did. The minarets visible today were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. The ruler of the 16th century Suleiman the Magnificent plastered Byzantine mosaics; figurative images in mosques are, as a rule, prohibited. Later, the rulers added a golden crescent on the dome, a fountain for ablutions, a dining room for charitable activities, and several ancient marble urns from the Hellenistic era. Later, restoration work of the 19th century was required to strengthen the dome; at this time, cult calligraphic medallions were created, glorifying Allah and the Prophet Muhammad, as well as some of his companions and relatives.

After World War I, the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist as a political entity, and the Turkish Republic was officially recognized in 1923. Constantinople became the city of Istanbul. In 1934, under President Kemal Ataturk, Hagia Sophia was secularized. The following year, the building was converted into a museum, and the once mosaic-covered and original ancient floor was excavated.

For much of the 20th century, frequent renovations were needed. A UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Historic Areas of Istanbul", this building has often undergone conservation. Now this famous place is visited by more than three million people a year.

CONCLUSION

As a sacred site for both Orthodox Christians and Muslims, many believers are interested in using Hagia Sophia as a place of worship. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in calls to re-convert the secular building into a mosque.

In July 2020, the museum was officially transformed back into a mosque under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The move caused a lot of tension and controversy. Secular and religious factions within Turkey are divided over the decision, while representatives of the Orthodox faith around the world have expressed concern. This change was made without consulting UNESCO, although the Turkish authorities say the Christian symbols inside will not be changed and the Hagia Sophia will remain open to everyone.

The return of Hagia Sophia as a place of worship is another chapter in the long, exciting history of this sacred site; being at the center of national and geopolitical events is nothing new to this magnificent structure.

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VIRTUAL WORLD AND YOUTH TODAY PUBLIC INTERESTS OF EDUCATIONAL ISSUES MANAGEMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the social, political and economic problems of modern youth in interaction with the virtual world and suggests ways to solve them. At the same time, it is considered important to attach greater importance to increasing the role of youth in the socio-political life of society.

KEYWORDS: Politics, Political Processes, Youth Political Activism, Psychological Status Of Youth, Upbringing Of Youth And Adolescents, Youth Consciousness And Perception, Adolescents And The Virtual World.

INTRODUCTION

At a time of growing socio-economic tensions in line with the processes of globalization, the struggle to change the consciousness and worldview of young people through the information crisis is intensifying. As today's youth is involved in the development of socio-economic, spiritual and political culture, this issue is becoming increasingly important. In particular, there is a growing need to use various methods and tools to enhance the participation of young people in economic, socio-political processes in society.

Given that 64% of the population is young, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "It is known that the education of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. However, in the XXI century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death "[1].

Along with improving the system of protection of youth rights and freedoms in the implementation of state youth policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, measures aimed at increasing youth employment in the framework of five initiatives put forward by President Mirziyoyev include training qualified personnel. We need to train appropriate personnel. This issue is our future, our future ..." [2]. Because the future is in the hands of our youth.

THE MAIN PART

Looking at the current situation, the increasing exchange of information in the global information world is leading young people to be influenced by the flow of information in many and different directions in everyday life. As a result, the concept of "mass culture", which is widely emphasized today, has emerged, which is very likely to influence the formation of various alien elements in the worldview of the younger generation.

In particular, the Internet has unique capabilities that affect young people, along with its unique capabilities in many areas, such as learning new knowledge, distance learning, new skills and competencies, language learning, broadening the horizons of young people, testing their ideas in a virtual audience. Sufficiently available.

Psychologists point out that adolescence is a specific period in the physiological and social development of a person, during which adolescents become overly addicted to aggressive entertainment, online games, which can lead to unpleasant consequences in the upbringing of adolescents. Also, today's young people, who do not fully understand the dangers of destructive ideas in various directions through global virtual networks, such as virtual fraud, learn dangerous aspects of themselves and society in the world of information that harms their mental and even physical health due to constant access to various Internet sites. Possible.

Therefore, the growing need for communication through social networks among young people, the unlimited opportunities of the Internet to learn new knowledge, access to information for members of society, freedom of speech, religious tolerance, unprecedented expansion of human rights, naturally destructive ideas, it also creates such vast opportunities for the spread of vices such as violence and terrorism.

This begs the question. How should the family, the community, the society react to the upbringing of the younger generation in such conditions, within the framework of national traditions, national culture and values, inculcating the ideas of humanism.

Should we introduce restrictions on access to the virtual world in the upbringing of young people and adolescents, or should the attractiveness of the virtual world for young people (not just young people and adolescents) take a liberal path in a global world where its possibilities are unbelievably increasing?

If we look at the nature of the measures taken in the world in this regard, taking into account the rapid development of the information world and the growing flow of negative ideas, various countries have developed and implemented government programs to ensure information security.

This is evidenced by the widespread introduction of modern information and computer technologies in our country, the development of effective methods to strengthen the ideological immunity of the nation, the implementation of large-scale measures within the state, public organizations and communities.

The answer to the above question is one - in today's information world, protecting adolescents and young people from negative ideas through restrictions is not the only viable way.

If we look at the essence of the matter, "Since the creation of the world, good and evil, evil and good, ignorance and enlightenment have been fighting with each other ...

It is known that in order to prevent any disease, first of all, the human body develops immunity against it ... If it is possible to educate our youth in the spirit of love for the motherland, rich

history, devotion to the religion of our ancestors, it is necessary to strengthen ideological immunity in their hearts and minds”[3].

This means that today the issue of creating ideological immunity, rather than protection from foreign destructive ideas on the basis of information restriction, is emerging as an urgent task.

It is no coincidence that the issue of employment is one of the most important social areas in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 [4].

The measures taken in our country to ensure the employment of young people, increase their real incomes and well-being, in particular, to support entrepreneurship, is one of the important directions in instilling in young people love for the motherland, respect for free and honest work.

To clarify the issue, if we classify the factors that allow and hinder the increase of economic, socio-political activity of young people in the process of globalization, it will look like this:

Among the factors that increase the level of socio-political activity of young people are the opportunities created by the state for young people; active functioning of the mechanism of social partnership in the activities of families, communities, educational institutions, youth organizations; increase in the number of activities by youth organizations aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of youth; measures aimed at increasing the economic activity of young people and supporting private entrepreneurship.

At the same time, the obstacles to the growth of economic, social and political activity of young people are the lack of legal culture among young people; decreased attention and responsibility on the part of parents and the public towards young people; to create conditions for the spread of various types of harmful diseases among young people; striving for western culture as a result of a lack of understanding of the importance of national traditions and values; unemployment and lack of jobs in society; such as lack of vocational training, professional development, language training courses.

In this regard, the issues of concern to a wide range of young people, in particular, the creation of appropriate conditions for unorganized youth to find their place in life, support, career guidance and employment, encourage economic and social initiatives are of great importance [5].

In terms of the mood of young people in the country and their participation in the reform process, the desire and aspirations of young people to determine their place in society, there are two opposing situations:

- The first is the commitment to the process of modernization of society, understanding the purpose and content of reforms, striving for innovation, research, striving to have a social voice, willingness to use their potential for the development of society, striving for personal perfection, philanthropy and active participation;
- The second, indifference, distrust of the governing systems, a dependent attitude that everything should be created for me by my parents or the state, indifference to foreign ideas, propensity for conflict, dissatisfaction with one's social status, insecurity of one's future, conflict, ignorance of law, ignorance, depression cases;

So, in conclusion, the family, the community and the community will have to work with young people who have the characteristics of the second condition mentioned above. At the same time,

it is important to increase the knowledge of young people in the fields of economics, spirituality, science, sports, to create a sense of involvement in society by providing employment. It is necessary to create the necessary conditions for vocational training of young people in their spare time, additional education, and education in the spirit of contributing to the development of society.

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00641.8****CARPENTER, JEWELRY, KNIFE COURSE DEVELOPMENT OF
APPLICATION METHODS****Makhmatmurod Khuramovich Shomirzayev*; Kakhraman Kamulovich Yuldashov****

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Urgench State University,
Urgench, UZBEKISTAN**ABSTRACT**

The article presents a lesson plan of the methods of work used in the professions of carpentry, jewelry, knives from the types of folk crafts. Independence has allowed us to understand ourselves, to return to our values, to our ancient traditions. Our nation has been freed from mental oppression, persecution, harassment and fear. Representatives of a harmoniously developed generation who are worthy of our independence, our Motherland and our future are growing up. We rejoice, we are proud of their achievements in the field of ethics and scientific thinking.

KEYWORDS: Lesson, Education, Upbringing, Uzbek People, Folk Crafts, Carpentry, Jewelry, Knife, Cutter, Egov, Creativity, Profession, Profession.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that every nation has its own unique and rich history, and the roots of each nation go back centuries. This is especially true of the handicrafts of each nation. Similarly, Uzbek folk handicrafts are our spiritual, material and cultural heritage, which can serve as a sphere of expression of the origin, formation, historical development and national values of the Uzbek people. Independence has allowed us to understand ourselves, to return to our values, to our ancient traditions. Our nation has been freed from mental oppression, persecution, harassment and fear. Representatives of a harmoniously developed generation who are worthy of our independence, our Motherland and our future are growing up. We rejoice, we are proud of their achievements in the field of ethics and scientific thinking.

The history of folk handicrafts is one of the factors reflecting the metallurgy of nations, including the Uzbek people. Therefore, teaching young people, schoolchildren about folk handicrafts, to educate them spiritually, to inculcate national values in the universal form, to acquaint them with the handicrafts, customs, centuries-old traditions of their people and the profession. is of great importance in orientation. In this regard, it is planned to provide students of grades 5-9 with information about folk crafts in the field of labor education - technology, which is taught in general secondary schools, to teach works related to folk crafts. and there are great opportunities to perform the above tasks directly. Based on the above considerations, below we present a lesson plan for teaching secondary school students the working methods of folk handicrafts used in carpentry, jewelry, and knife-making (Shomirzayev: 2020).

Course development of working methods used in blacksmithing, jewelry, knife-making

Course Objectives: a) *educational* – introduction to the types and work of metalworking machines; b) *educational* - training in the careful use of machines;

c) *formation of knowledge*- about the structure and function of the development-metalworking machines.

Course equipment: handouts, visual aids, safety stands, sample safety corner, metal cutting tools, cutters, egos, metal samples, literature on the subject, teaching aids Ilanmalar.

Course type: practical course.

Course type: development of skills and competencies.

Teaching methods used in the lesson: practical, visual, mental attack.

Course Outline:

II. Organizational part.

II. Request a previous topic. Student Responses

will be summarized and guidance on a new topic will be provided. A new topic is planned to be explained and explained according to the plan.

III. New topic statement. Plan:

1. Carpentry, jewelry, knife work and methods of work used in them.
2. History of carpentry, jewelry, knife-making professions and use of these items.

By knife art we mean the art of making knives. Knives have long been a means of livelihood for our ancestors. Today, the art of making knives is revered as a folk art. There are few craftsmen who can compete with Uzbek knife-makers in making rare knives. Knife making has been known since the Early Paleolithic. Crafts originated and developed during the Iron Age. The making of knives from copper vabronza dates back to the Bronze Age. The discovery of iron was a turning point in the development of the art of knife-making. Hesiod's Labor and the Days and Homer's Iliad describe the role of the knife in the economy (Shomirzayev: 2021).

The most developed places in Asia for knife-cutting were the Arab countries. In Spain and Italy, it grew rapidly. There are many knife schools in our country today. We can show such schools as Karasuv, Chust, Khiva, Shahrikhan, Kokand.

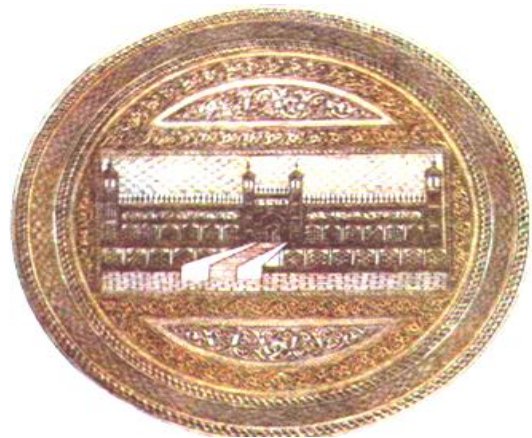
Types of knives: In the 16th century, knives were revered as a profession in Germany, France, England, and Austria, and knives were used in kitchens, used (Fig. 1). At the beginning of the 17th century, there were bags that could be opened and closed with a knife, and bags that could be kept in a pocket. Archaeological finds indicate that 2,000-year-old knife samples were found in Central Asia a million years ago. From the paintings on the walls of Childhood Hill, Afrosiab, Varakhsha, it became clear that the knife was used as a military weapon outside the household. In the V-XII centuries, knife-making developed and decorated



In the XV-XVII centuries a variety of knives hung on the chipNavoi, Bobur, Fig. 1. Knives and daggers. 20th century.

It can be seen in the miniatures of his works. Later, special schools of knife-making appeared. Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya have long been centers of knife-cutting, which differed in their technology, shape, size and shape. Metal processing has long been practiced in Central Conditions for the production of Asian handicraft weapons were almost non-existent. There were a lot of natural resources of copper, silver, lead, aluminum and other materials. For example, if you are a jeweler, you are called a jeweler, if you are a coppersmith, you are a coppersmith, and so on. The name of the village "Sofikordgar" in Bukhara is still preserved. A generation of knife-makers still lives there. There were many such neighborhoods in the Central Asian region. Knives were used daily as a cutting tool, but in ancient Central Asia they were used as men's tools and ornaments. The artistic decoration of the knives also played an important role. That is why, as a result of reviving and mastering the best traditions of Eastern culture, the country's knife makers have raised the national knife to the level of art.

One of the most common forms of Uzbek folk decorative art is carving. Engraving is the process of carving or embossing a pattern on a piece of metal art. The production of metal art in Central Asian cities has long been a thriving art, second only to pottery in antiquity. The trade in carvings has long been in demand. These works served as a source for the spread of new styles and ideas of symbolic expression. Local works of art are enriched with the best achievements of art from neighboring countries. In ancient times, it was customary to make things. Local craftsmen made various items from gold, silver,



brass, copper and other metals (Shomirzayev: 2017). Ancient and early medieval carvings were mainly found in silverware. From the IX century began to make carving products from copper and copper alloys. Archaeological finds from the late 3rd and early 2nd centuries BC show that the first (special copper alloy) pins were found in Egypt, the Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, India, It is found to be widespread in Central Asia. These artistic metal objects were the first examples of workmanship. The pins depict small events, animals and other things. A ceremonial cauldron found in Fergana proves that an "animal style" was developed in carving in the mid-1st century. The conquest of the southern regions of Central Asia by Alexander the Great in the 4th century allowed the spread of local.

Traditions of fine and applied arts. In the III-VIII centuries, ie in the late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, carving in Central Asia developed at a very high level. In Asia, carving is highly developed. Precious metals were used to make all sorts of beautiful ornaments for governors and nobles. These gold or silver ornaments depicted weddings, enthronement ceremonies, secular themes, hunting and wrestling scenes, mythological and epic heroes, living beings, and birds. An example of the VI-VII centuries is the Anikov plate, which is made of metal with high technical skill. This tray depicts a scene in front of the castle gate, a bowl depicting the story of a one-on-one fight. , a living creature, a bird could be seen in other images. Art in the VI-VII centuries Anikov tray is an example of high technical workmanship of metal products. This tray depicts a scene in front of the castle gates, a bowl depicting the story of a one-on-one fight. *Figure 2. Lagan. Master Fozil. Kokand with its composition, impact and strength, 1902. It is popular.*

Types of copper products: The general shape of the metal dishes has a certain proportion and silhouette. Copper platters, for example, are usually round, and some are oval or rectangular. The people of Bukhara and Samarkand call it chorkunj. There are types of copper plates, spoons and spoons (Fig. 3). Plates - the lips of oval or rectangular copper plates are turned to the side. These bowls are elegantly decorated with floral, geometric and symbolic patterns.

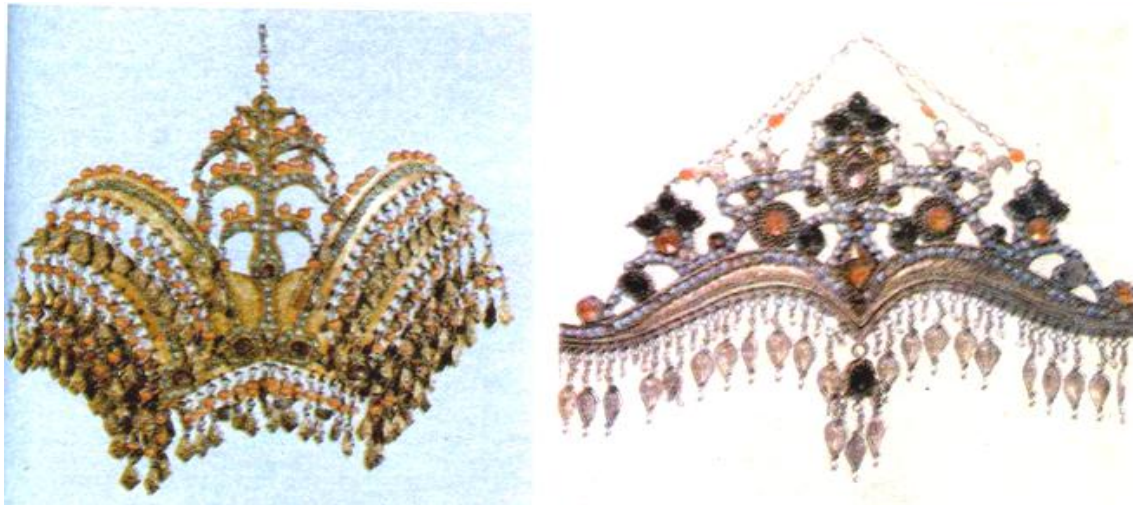


Figure 3. Examples of women's forehead ornaments:

a - osmatuzi, Khorezm, 19th century; b - tillaqosh, Tashkent, 1880.

Dulavais an oval or rectangular copper plate that is turned sideways and then turned down. These bowls are also very nicely designed. Jewelry occupies a large part of women's clothing. Occupies a whole complex of jewelry on the head, neck, forehead, chest, armpits, waist, nose, ears, temples. All of this complements the bride and groom's attire and is worn at weddings,

celebrations, and more. Some jewelry lasts a lifetime. Unique hairstyles are an important part of a girl's wardrobe. These include hairy, round, tuff, and so on.

Hair extensions are a great way to enhance your lifestyle so have fun and treat yourself. The ornament is made of black silk, the ends of which are 15-20 strands of popcorn. These threads are used to make silver ingots, bells and other jewelry in the form of tubes. Hair follicles come in many forms and have different names. In Andijan there are hairpin, bekakul hairpin, and in Namangan there are kakul hairpin, grid hairpin, pore hairpin and other types. In Kokand, such species as dome hair or large dome hair are common. Among the most famous jewelers in Kokand were master Mahmud, master Omon Hoji Marahimov, H. Najmiddinov, in Namangan master Niyaz Axun, in Andijan master Oybergan, H. Otaboyev, in Tashkent S. Bobojonov, Akhun Bobojonov, master Samigiddin, A. Shoislomov, master The work of Mirkhalil, M. Abdullayev in Urgench, H. Yuldashyev, I. Kolimbaev, V. Khafizov and others in Samarkand is very important in the development of the jewelry profession.

IV. Lesson Reinforcement:

1. Describe the profession of a knife maker.
2. Understand jewelry.
3. What is the profession of carving and its place today?

V. Completion Of The Lesson:

a) homework (find out what kind of knives are in the house, if possible, find the materials used to make knives; b) finish the lesson.

Questions To Be Asked In The Reinforcement Part Of The Lesson:

1. What materials are used in knife making?
2. What types of steel are used to make knives?
3. What materials are handles made of?
4. What materials are used in the manufacture of knife sheaths?

Homework. Drawing a technological map of knife blade preparation is given to the house as a problematic task.

The final part of the lesson: a) comments on the activities of students in the process of the lesson and announces the grades received;

b) At the end of the session, the room is cleaned and the equipment is put in place.

Training Tips:

a) Non-traditional teaching methods ("Problem-based learning", "Working in small groups", "Morphological table") are used in this practical training, ie materials, equipment, raw materials used in knife-making, which are considered to be folk crafts. detailed insights are given;

(b) Information on local raw materials, equipment and supplies is based on a study of local handicrafts. There are also a number of teaching methods in the classroom (explanation, demonstration, discussion, practical training, strengthening and returning students' knowledge, providing new information about the craft, problem-solving in homework). such as the use of 'lim methods)

Recommendations For Improving The Lesson:

- Spend more time on practical training;
- Use of morphological tables in practice. To do this, you need to carefully study the table. The student must choose the position he or she wants and fits each part of the knife. For example, the material of the

blade - *metal, shape - long straight*, decoration – *without picture, without writing*; handle material – *wood, shape – fingers have space*, decoration – *without picture, without writing*; be stored – *bloodless*; additional function – *cutting big things* and etc. The selected views must match. For example, if the blade of a knife is short, it will be difficult to cut large or long objects. If, for example, the blade is long and round-toothed, it will not be decorated, that is, it will be without pictures and inscriptions, etc.;

- Assessment and assessment of students' knowledge on the basis of tests, ratings;
- Adherence to the distribution of time in the organization of the stages of different parts of the lesson;
- Effective use of handouts, posters, assignments, tasks in the classroom;
- Regular monitoring of student activity and independent work to do;
- Made from students' folk handicrafts organization of exhibitions, etc.;
- Preparation of students for work, career choice

The establishment of interdisciplinary interaction is of great educational value. For example, it is good to combine the concepts of arithmetic, geometry, physics, drawing, and fine arts with such things as determining and planning the size of a knife, sharpening and sharpening a knife, and putting flowers on the handle of a knife.

Thus, as Abdurahman Jami, who worked for the society, made his personal contribution to its wealth, always glorified his profession, encouraged others to be happy, said, He who enjoys the bubble is happy.

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DESCRIPTION OF MODERN METHODS OF MARKETING RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines manufacturers depending on the market situation, the nature of the goals and objectives and the established strategy, what marketing research and how to carry it out, what human and financial resources to use, what to do independently, what research to order from abroad needs to be decided what it's good to do it. To save human and financial resources and achieve high results in marketing research, it is necessary to conceptually see how this problem will look in the future.

KEYWORDS: Market, Production, Strategy, Resource, Research, Information, Source, Review.

INTRODUCTION

To obtain data in any scientific research, two sources of information are used - primary and secondary. Secondary sources are available data that should always be examined first. In most cases, this data will be collected for purposes other than the intended research areas. Therefore, it is necessary to collect them with new data or fill them with primary data. The difference between the sources of information has led to the existence of two different concepts - desk research and field research. As mentioned above, an office survey is conducted prior to an out-of-office survey to collect secondary data. Because the necessary information will be available, even if it needs to be systematized and filled in. In addition, these studies will allow you to accurately

determine what information should be obtained in the course of an investigation or experiment. It also saves time and money as printed materials are relatively easy to obtain and use correctly as a source of information.

A cabinet study begins with a review of the firm's own report. While the relevant departments are responsible for maintaining the records, the marketing research department must ensure an adequate level of harmonization of the reports and thus create a database for the firm. The reporting documents from which such basic information can be obtained should cover the following areas of activity.

- Purchase (reservation rate, utilization rate, etc.).
- Production (volume of production, materials, labor, transportation and storage of goods, their handling, packaging and packaging, overhead costs, use of equipment, etc.).
- Personnel (labor cost, staff turnover, labor productivity levels, absenteeism for no good reason).
- Marketing (sales promotion costs, administrative costs, information on specific markets and brands, etc.).
- Sales (by value of individual products, share of profit, volume of orders, type of sales channels or customers, by sales region or agent).
- Finance (balance sheet data).

Qualitative research can help identify the most important needs that can be commercialized. The hallmark of qualitative research is the application of a more inductive research philosophy than a deductive one. In addition, qualitative research is more creative and requires not only intelligence but also intuition from the researcher. In international practice, there are five main methods of qualitative research:

- 1) A comprehensive interview that allows you to conduct an in-depth study, identify new aspects of the problem and give accurate and meaningful assessments;
- 2) Focus group interviews - its growing popularity in quality commercial research is due to direct, real-time conversations with real customers, who can track them using a hidden video camera;
- 3) Included observation, in which the researcher openly or secretly participates in everyday life for a sufficiently long period of time, observes the events taking place, listens to what is being said, asks questions related to the research task. This method makes it possible to more effectively assess the real quality of an innovative product and the range of innovative services provided;
- 4) Situational analysis, based on its methodological focus, makes beliefs specific to work in the field of psychology;
- 5) Projection techniques. This method is used when focus group members are asked to express their feelings, thoughts and desires about a new product.

In addition to the firm's internal materials listed above, the researcher also uses a large number of additional sources of information. They can be grouped into the following main categories:

- Official data sources (local and foreign).
- Publications from universities and non-profit research organizations.
- Industry trade association publications.
- Academic, professional and commercial journals.
- Internet materials, results of surveys in social networks;
- Commercial research reports.

When using printed materials as a source of information, it is important to determine by what method they were collected and systematized. If the methods do not match, there is no need to analyze them directly. It should also only be used if the researcher has complete confidence in the veracity of the information. If the main problem is not solved even after reviewing all printed sources of information, then research outside the office is a prerequisite. These areas include:

- Advertising research (analysis of the effectiveness of advertising, study of advertising media, analysis of the use of media channels, determination of the size of the consumer audience);
- Consumer research (research of factors that determine consumer choice and preferences);
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the type (set) of the distributor (comparison of alternative components of the distribution type, methods of handling the load, etc.);
- Research of consumer characteristics (analysis of the idea of a new product, testing a product with the involvement of a consumer, identifying possible consumption and classification of consumers of this product, etc.).

Primary data can be collected by one of three methods: observation, experiment and sample research, as well as through their combined use. Observation is the simplest method and in most cases gives satisfactory results. The essence of this method is to observe the processes associated with the studied factors. An example of this is measuring the flow of shoppers into a store, which is one of the main planning methods for commercial buildings.

Observation methods depend on the level of knowledge of the observer about his work and on how fairly he approaches the process. The limitation of this method is its hidden nature. Because observation shouldn't have a negative impact on the minds of buyers. In addition, the appearance often does not reveal the internal motivation of the buyer.

It is possible to control during the experiment. The experiment is cheaper than the method of choice. The main disadvantage of the experimental method is the inability to restore normal customer behavior in the laboratory. In most cases, such difficulties are solved by conducting an experiment in vivo. For example, packaging can be obtained by placing experimental samples on store shelves. Learning just one variable can be very costly and time consuming. The reason is to test a large number of variables. For example, when examining a package, you can determine the name, color, size, shape, informational value and overall effect that affect it individually. Currently, there are methods such as the method of Latin squares, the method of factor analysis,

The most common method for obtaining primary data is sampling. Teaching methods are determined by three factors, depending on time and money constraints:

1. The contingent of requested persons. 2. Means of communication with the requested persons. 3. with the nature of the required information and methods of obtaining it. In theory, the most ideal way to collect primary data is to conduct a census of all persons to be studied. In practice, it is almost impossible to hold such an event.

After the interviewees have been identified using a sample, the researcher communicates with them using the following methods: personal interview, questionnaire by mail and telephone interview. We'll begin our review of these methods with a telephone interview. The main disadvantage of this method is that the owners of personal telephones constitute a certain group of the population. However, earlier this factor received more attention. Nowadays, telephone interviews are becoming more and more important for fast and active investigation. Telephone interviews are useful when researching soft drink markets. A telephone interview must be short and clear to be effective. Otherwise, the interview may confuse the respondent and the interview may end prematurely.

The advantage of doing a survey by mail is that you can effortlessly connect with any family and entrepreneur. It also prevents the interviewer from altering the survey results through no fault of their own. However, the main disadvantage of this method is the slow response rate for requests sent by mail. If the answer is 50%, this is a very good result. Due to the shortcomings of telephone and mail requests, face-to-face interviews remain the most common and acceptable method. Using experienced interviews increases the percentage of positive responses to research. The interviewer's ability to explain all complex issues increases the accuracy of the research and also provides an opportunity to gather additional information. The main disadvantage of conducting a personal interview is the high cost and lack of experienced interviewers. However, many problems can be minimized by properly compiling the questionnaire. Most of the standard questionnaires contain not only questions, but also alternative answers. Any questionnaire requires four basic elements.

First, not every survey can be anonymous. Hence, they will have a name and a serial number. In addition, when an interviewer conducts an interview, it is necessary to indicate the time and place of the interview, as well as the interview number and signature.

Secondly, each questionnaire must contain registration information about the requested persons. This information is obtained partly through survey, partly through observation and includes: age, gender, and social status, occupation of the head of the family, marital status, family composition, level and nature of education. Name and address of the defendant, Information about whether you are a tenant or landlord, the availability of real estate, the provision of durable goods, although not mandatory, is considered useful information. While information about a respondent's income is important, for many it is an invasion of privacy.

Thirdly, the questionnaire must contain control questions. This is to ensure that the respondent follows the sequence of his answers and that the questionnaire is completed as instructed. Fourthly, the questionnaire should provide information necessary to solve the problem under study.

After the collected data is systematized, summarized and analyzed, the results and recommendations based on them are presented in the form of a report. Most of the research results are presented to two groups - managers of firms and specialist researchers. Two separate reports will be prepared as these groups have different information needs and goals. The first is a

fully documented technical report, the second is an abbreviated report containing the main findings, conclusions and recommendations from the first report.

It was said above that most companies conduct market research with the help of specialized research agencies. To ensure the quality of such research, these agencies will be able to conduct all of the above types of research and act as executors.

In addition to fulfilling one-off orders from client firms, large agencies regularly collect systematic data in a specific area of marketing. The results of such surveys are always sent to subscribers in the form of a standard report. An example of this is the UK-based newsletter Inxetory Audit of Retail Sales, which publishes retail inventory data. In many cases, this newsletter is also known as the Nielsen Index after its founder.

The management of any manufacturer, depending on the market situation, the nature of the goals and objectives and the established strategy, what marketing research and how to conduct it, what human and financial resources to use, what to do independently, what research to order from abroad needs to be decided what it is good to do. To save human and financial resources and achieve high results when conducting marketing research, it is necessary to conceptually see how this problem will look in the future.

The development of this concept allows us to identify ways of a more rational solution to marketing research, as well as to see it in all its complexity. This is even more important.

When conducting comprehensive and large-scale marketing research, it is advisable to develop a research concept in which to explain the problem in detail, show the ways and means of solving it in the most effective way. On the basis of such a concept, it is possible to develop a research project, a method for its implementation, formulate tasks, collect, process and analyze information, develop proposals and recommendations.

1. The observational method of market research is carried out from the point of view of the product, competitors, the market itself and consumers. Observation method is the most widely used method of data collection in economic and social statistics. Observation, in turn, differs in a number of classification criteria. Textbooks and textbooks on economic statistics provide ample information in this regard.
2. On the basis of observations, information related to the object or process under study can be obtained in bulk or selectively. Mass surveillance is based on the study of all the nodes of a complex. Such monitoring usually requires a lot of time and money, and the results serve to meet cross-sectoral needs. For example, registration of the population, registration of industrial and commercial enterprises in the relevant field, etc.
3. When developing a monitoring plan, it is necessary to define important descriptions of the situation and conditions in which the activities of the controlled persons take place, i. E. decide when and where to monitor.

Below is a summary of qualitative research methods such as in-depth interviews, protocol analysis, projection method, and physiological measurements. An in-depth interview is demonstrated by a qualified interviewer who asks a group of respondents research questions to understand why they behave in one way or another or what they think about a particular problem. The respondent is asked questions about the topic being studied and he / she can

answer these questions. "Why did you answer that way?", "Can you substantiate your point of view?" asks questions like.

The first task in choosing a marketing research method is to become familiar with some of the methods that can be used in gathering marketing information. The most appropriate of these methods is then selected based on the availability of resources.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF RURAL URBAN DIVIDE

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ABSTRACT

Rural sector plays a very vital role in terms of contribution to GDP. Even after 75 years of India's Independence, 26% of rural population is living below poverty line as compared to 13.7% of urban poor living below poverty line. Ensuring timely and adequate credit to rural poor can bring them out of poverty. Commercial banks have played a very important role by mobilizing the savings and making them available for those who need it for productive purposes. In order to cater to the financial requirements of rural areas, several government interventions were made which included the nationalization of banks, Lead Bank Scheme, setting up Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to name a few. Financial Inclusion scheme was introduced in 2005 to ensure increased access to banking services to the neglected poor. Commercial banking system has gone through different phases. The present study has analysed the banking growth and disparities for 1981-2020. CAGR of three basic parameters of branch expansion, deposits and credit have been compared for different population groups to see whether with passage of time rural –urban disparities have converged or not. The analysis led to the conclusion that rural-urban disparities were least in pre-reform phase. With the initiation of reform process, the rural areas were neglected and rural –urban disparities were maximum in this phase. However, the disparities have started to narrow down in post reform phase (2011-2020) due to financial inclusion initiatives.

KEYWORDS: Commercial Banks, CAGR, Branch Expansion, Deposits, Credit, Disparities.

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of inter regional disparities is being increasingly realized by economists, sociologists, geographers and political scientists. The problem is prevalent in both developed and underdeveloped countries. Hanna (1959) formulated the hypothesis that as national level of income increases, the regional disparities decrease. This was formulated by him while studying the differences among the state per capita incomes of the 48 states of USA during 1919 to 1954. This was further supported by Williamson (1965) and also has been found empirically valid by Alanson (1968) by studying various countries including India by taking per capita income as indicator of development. According to Williamson, regional disparities rise in the early stages of development and weaken in later stages. Many studies have been conducted in India to study the extent of regional disparities. The studies highlighted the fact that regional disparities in India have increased over the plan period. The studies by Nair K.P.G (1971) Sampath (1977), Dadibhavi, R.V. (1987), P C Sarker (1994), N J Kurian (2000), Patra Aditya and Acharya Arbind (2011), Bakshi et al (2015) showed that regional disparities in India are diverging despite the measures adopted by the Government of India to reduce the divergence among the states in respect of development. The regional imbalances usually result in under utilization or even non-utilization of natural and human resources. The fact that all the regions have not developed equally, has been partly due to the geographical factors and partly due to economic factors. Geographical factors include availability of natural resources, type of soil and location factors. Certain economic factors mainly contribute to the disparities. The developed regions attract more capital and investment due to higher expectation of profit. This results in widening the gap between backward and developed regions which may hamper the very process of development of the economy. Around 70 percent of India's population still lives in rural areas. High poverty levels in rural areas as compared to urban areas is an indicator of lack of development in rural areas and the gap between rural and urban areas has not narrowed down even after 70 years of planned economic development. Many new opportunities have come up in rural areas in the post-liberalisation era due to better rural-urban linkages. However, to fully exploit these opportunities, there is a need to empower rural population with necessary capital and entrepreneurial skills. An easy access to finance, particularly by the poor and vulnerable groups can ensure employment generation, economic growth and poverty reduction and this can go a long way to help the poor to raise their income levels and enjoy better standards of life.

Commercial banks are capable of stimulating savings by providing a framework to institutionalize savings and to facilitate their investment in the field of greatest urgency and productivity for the economy. It has been the endeavor of both the Government and the Reserve Bank of India to expand banking sector across the length and breadth of the country to ensure reasonably priced credit in a timely manner to all the deserving borrowers. Several steps have taken in this direction. Cooperative credit societies were set up in 1950s followed by social control in 1968, then nationalization of banks in two steps once in 1969 and another in 1980. The establishment of Regional Rural Banks in 1972, Service area approach, and Lead bank scheme were some other steps in this direction. A more focused and structured approach towards ensuring increased access to financial services by neglected population started in 2005 when the Reserve Bank of India decided to implement policies to promote financial inclusion and urged the banking system to focus on this goal. Despite a progressive development in the access of financial services, significant proportion of the population belonging to the poor and disadvantaged sections of the society are still excluded from the formal financial institutions in

India. There is continued migration of rural and semi-urban savings to urban and metropolitan areas, thereby causing banking divide between rural and urban areas.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several researchers have examined the extent of regional disparities in commercial banking development. These studies analysed regional disparities with the use of different methodologies, different variables were taken for study. The studies were conducted for different time periods and for different regions.

Gupta (1972) in the study attempted to evaluate the inter-district differences in per capita credit in India in the general context of economic models of simultaneous equations of demand for and supply of aggregate credit and aggregate deposits for the period after July, 1969 in India. Bank Credit and interest rates of banks on loans and ten other independent variables were taken into account. The Gupta's prototype model was used in the study. The results of the study showed that the share of the overall credit in the agricultural sector had decreased over time.

Shah and Dinkar (1975) examined the accomplishments of the branch expansion programme in terms of reducing regional imbalances. **Varde (1977)** studied the scope of horizontal and vertical discrepancies in the branch network of banks in 300 Indian districts. Population per branch was taken as variable. The examination of vertical disparities showed that 158 districts were well below intolerant levels, and there were 250 districts in the nation that did not comply with a pragmatically sound banking pattern. **Chippa and Sagar (1981)** in their study discussed about the disparities in the banking growth level in 18 India states in 1977. Modified Factor Analysis and Regression analysis were used. Based on the extent of the banking development, the better evolved group included the states of Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and West Bengal, whereas the slowest evolving group included the states of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. **Dadibhavi (1988)** tried to examine the patterns of financial infrastructure discrepancies across seventeen major states during 1971-72 to 1986-87. Relative shares and outstanding loans were considered as factors. Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been designated as most backward states in terms of the development of financial infrastructures. **Srivastava et al (1990)** investigated the extent of discrepancies in bank credit deployment during the period of 1975 to 1986. Disparity index was used. The research indicated that the differences in many of the banking development indicators had really been reduced in 1986 in relation to 1975. **Das & Guha (2015)** tried to identify the regional disparity of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India on the basis of variables based on the number of branches, deposit and credits for 1996-2010. OLS technique was used to determine the coefficient value. **B.B. Bhattacharya and S. Sakthivel (2004)** showed that despite the growth of gross domestic product in the post-reform period, there was a significant increase in regional difference in state domestic product. Industrial states had grown far more rapidly than the backward ones. **Mahapatra, M. K. (2006)** in his study "Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India during Pre-Reforms and Reforms Periods" concluded that the improvement in deposit mobilization and credit deployment is mostly confined to the urban centres. **Prasanna Barik (2010)** by using simple descriptive statistics methods observed that the regional disparity in terms of per capita net district domestic product exists in spite of the increasing credit distributions to all areas. Several studies have been conducted at international level also.

Jiangang Peng, Jing He, Zhangfei Li and Yu Yi (2010) examined the regional disparities in commercial banking growth for 1986-2004 in China. The variables were real per capita GDP

and state-owned bank loans per capita. Vector-error correction model was used for the study. Result suggested that there was no indication that deposits of impoverished regions are drained out to provide loans to wealthy provinces. **Ongore V.O. and Kusa Gemechu B. K. (2013)** in their study evaluated if the effectiveness of commercial banks in Kenya was impacted by ownership structure. **S. D. Ageeva and A.V. Mishura (2015)** examined geographical differences between Moscow and the Russian Federation districts as well as in the geographical distribution of banks as federal entities and their heads. The study found that the proportion of banks branches and the credit ratios had a favorable effect on the GDP of the country, but the ATMs growth had a small effect on GDP. **Nasrin Islam, A.N.K Noman (2015)** studied the extent of disparity in 16 districts of Northern Bangladesh and 14 districts of Dhaka division for the period 2000 to 2013. Analysis of regional disparities based on variables banking facility, Foreign Employment and Industry revealed that there was a need to reduce disparity in Northern Bangladesh so that it can cope with the overall development process. **Zou and He (2018)** used the data on 282 Chinese cities and examined the relationship between economic disparity and financial sector.

III. RESEARCH GAP

This paper tries to analyze the trends and growth performances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India during the period of 1981-2020 and to examine the rural –urban disparities in commercial banking development. None of the earlier studies has been conducted for such a long period of 40 years. The period under study is divided in four phases. The first phase covers the period 1981-1990. This phase is taken as pre-reform phase. The second phase covers the period 1991-2000. This phase is taken as reform phase. The third phase covers the period 2001-2010. This phase is taken as post-reform phase I and 2011-2020 is taken as post-reform phase II. The entire period under study will help to examine whether with the passage of time; the rural –urban disparities have converged or not. The selection of such long period with banking system in India going through a lot of changes from pre-reform era (1981-1990) witnessing the full impact of Nationalization policy to reform era (1991-2000) bringing lot of changes in the structuring and functioning of banking system and the period after 2005 (financial inclusion) will give valuable insights into the extent of rural –urban disparities in banking growth.

IV. METHODOLOGY

a. Objective of the Study

1. To study the commercial banking development in India from 1981-2020.
2. To study the extent of disparities in commercial banking growth in rural, semi-urban and urban areas of India.

b. Scope and Period of the Study

The work is confined to Scheduled Commercial Banks which consist of Nationalized banks, SBI and its associates, Private Banks (old and new), Regional Rural Banks and Foreign Banks. It is so because Scheduled Commercial Banks can be considered to be fairly representative sample and their study can appropriately determine the emerging trends in the whole banking industry. The study covers the period from 1981-2020.

c. Selection of Variables

In order to measure the commercial banking development branch expansion, deposit mobilization, credit deployment and credit deposit ratio were selected.

d. Selection of Technique

The expansion of commercial banking activities has been measured on the basis of absolute values of branch expansion, deposit mobilization, credit deployment and credit –deposit ratio for 1981-2020. The values have been taken population group wise as well as at the aggregate level. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) has been calculated by dividing the entire period into four phases as discussed earlier in the third segment of the paper.

To study the extent of commercial banking disparities, the CAGR of branch expansion, deposit mobilization and credit deployment in rural, semi-urban and urban areas have been calculated and compared. The percentage analysis has also been done to know how the relative shares of rural, semi-urban and urban areas have changed during different phases.

V. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

a. Commercial Banking Growth and analysis of disparities on the basis of CAGR (1981-2020)

I. Branch Expansion (1981-2020)

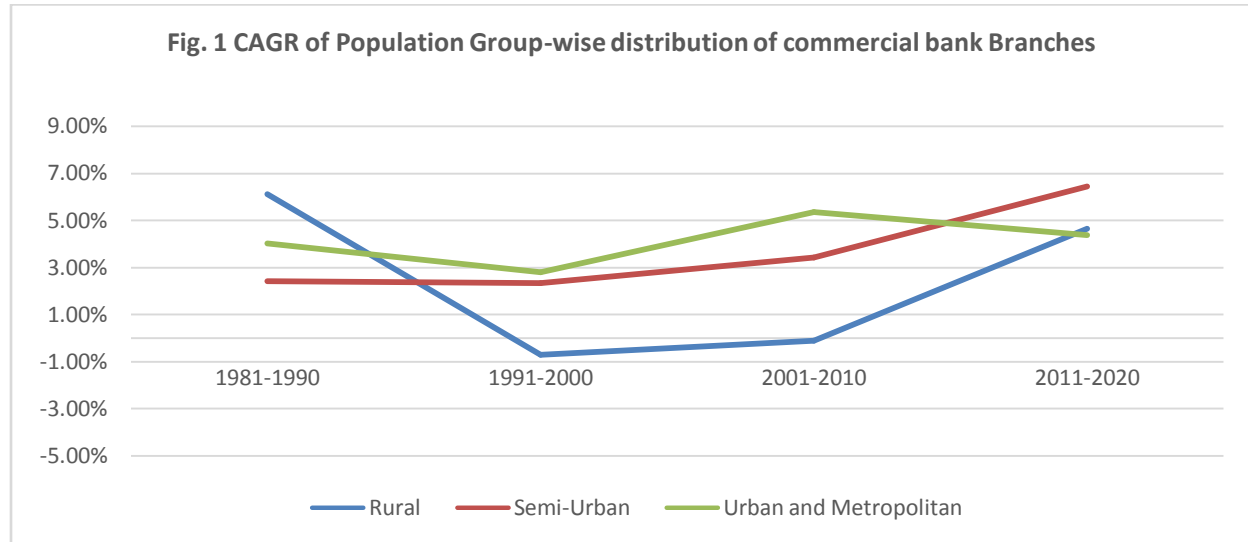
The CAGR of rural branches decreased from 6.1 % (1981-1990) to -0.7% (1991-2000) and further reduced to -0.1% (2001-2010). The CAGR however improved to 4.64% (2011-2020). The CAGR of semi-urban branches slightly decreased from 2.41 % (1981-1990) to 2.34% (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 3.43% (2001-2010) and then to 6.43% (2011-2020). The CAGR of urban branches decreased from 4.03 % (1981-1990) to 2.80% (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 5.36% (2001-2010) and then decreased to 4.37% (2011-2020). The CAGR at aggregate level decreased from 4.78 % (1981-1990) to 0.83% (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 2.56% (2001-2010) and then further increased to 5.01% (2011-2020).

Table 1. Distribution of Commercial Bank Branches according to Population Group (1981-2020)

Population Group	1981	1990	CAGR	1991	2000	CAGR	2001	2010	CAGR	2011	2020	CAGR
Rural	18887	34184	6.1 %	35134	32673	-0.7 %	32640	32320	-0.1 %	33367	52538	4.64 %
Semi-Urban	9054	11490	2.41 %	11566	14580	2.34 %	14700	20601	3.43 %	22725	42389	6.43 %
Urban and Metropolitan	9994	14841	4.03 %	15024	19808	2.80 %	20185	34039	5.36 %	36025	55280	4.37 %

Total	379 35	605 15	4.78 %	617 24	670 61	0.83 %	675 25	869 60	2.56 %	921 17	1502 07	5.01 %
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Source: RBI Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (Various issues)



The graphical presentation of population group wise CAGR of branch expansion for different phases shows that the CAGR was highest in rural areas in the pre-reform era. One of the policy objectives of nationalization of the banks was to enhance the availability of bank branches in rural areas. Branch expansion increased in rural areas since 1969 and continued in 1980s. The

Table 2. Population Group-wise distribution of commercial banks deposits (1981-2020)

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

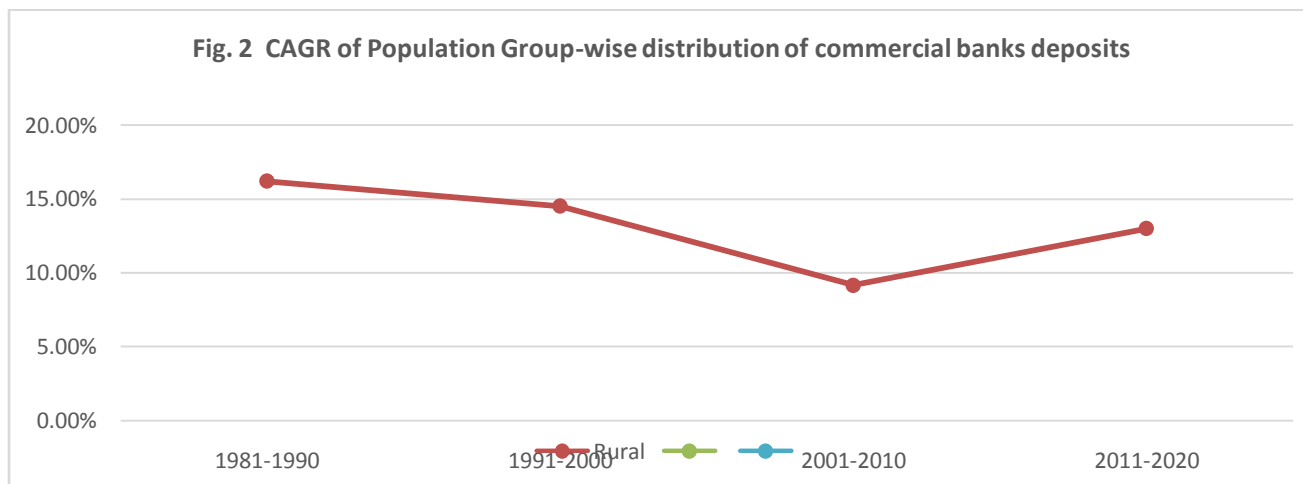
Population group	1981	1990	CAGR	1991	2000	CAGR	2001	2010	CAGR	2011	2020	CAGR
Rural	583446	2623364	16.20%	3100980	12053919	14.50%	13943136	42033772	9.16%	49358830	167463600	12.99%
Semi-urban	1008590	3636964	13.21%	4143916	16197242	10.70%	18618800	6,14,04,718	13.30%	71683120	253245700	13.45%
Urban & Metropolitan	2809057	10930810	14.55%	12811940	53890808	15.45%	62381394	352664415	18.91%	417945460	1123290100	10.39%
Total	4401093	17191138	14.60%	20056836	82141969	15.14%	94943330	456102905	16.99%	538987410	1543999400	11.10%

reform process however led to change in the policy objective of the banks. The public sector banks were facing rising NPA problem due to the expansion policies adopted since nationalization. The banks became more profit oriented and the focus of the activities shifted from rural and semi urban areas to urban areas. So the CAGR was highest in urban areas in reform and post –reform era as branch expansion slowed down in rural and semi urban areas. However under the influence of financial inclusion policies the branch expansion improved in rural (4.64%) and semi urban areas (6.43%) in 2011-2020 and was higher than urban areas (4.37%).

2. Deposit Mobilization (1981-2020)

The CAGR of rural deposits decreased from 16.2 % (1981-1990) to 14.5% (1991-2000) and further reduced to 9.16% (2001-2010). The CAGR however improved to 12.9% (2011-2020). The CAGR of semi-urban deposits decreased from 13.2 % (1981-1990) to 10.7 % (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 13.3% (2001-2010) and then to 13.4% (2011-2020). The CAGR of urban deposits increased from 14.5 % (1981-1990) to 15.4% (1991-2000). The CAGR further improved to 18.9% (2001-2010) and then drastic reduction occurred in CAGR of deposit mobilisation. The CAGR decreased to 10.39 % (2011-2020). The CAGR at aggregate level increased from 14.6 % (1981-1990) to 15.1% (1991-2000). The CAGR further improved to 16.9% (2001-2010) and then decreased to 11.1% (2011-2020).

Source: RBI Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (Various issues)



CAGR of deposit mobilization was highest in rural areas in the pre-reform era. Reform process led to neglect of rural and semi-urban areas. So the CAGR was highest in urban areas in reform and post –reform era. However under the influence of financial inclusion policies several measures were undertaken to mobilize the deposits from rural and semi-urban areas. As a result of these efforts, CAGR improved in rural and semi urban areas in 2011-2020. CAGR of deposit mobilisation was highest in semi-urban area(13.45%) followed by rural areas(12.99%). The CAGR was least in urban areas(10.39%) in post reform phase II (2011-2020).

3. Deployment of credit (1981-2020)

The CAGR of rural credit deployed decreased from 14.55 % (1981-1990) to 10.12% (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 16.43% (2001-2010) and then reduced to 13.41%

(2011-2020). The CAGR of semi-urban credit deployment decreased from 13.21 % (1981-1990) to 10.70 % (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 17.88% (2001-2010) and then reduced to 14.70% (2011-2020). The CAGR of credit deployment in urban areas increased from 14.55 % (1981-1990) to 15.45% (1991-2000). The CAGR further improved to 18.9% (2001-2010) and then drastic reduction occurred in CAGR of credit deployment. The CAGR decreased to 9.6 % (2011-2020). The CAGR at aggregate level decreased from 14.56 % (1981-1990) to 14.44% (1991-2000). The CAGR however improved to 18.67% (2001-2010) and then

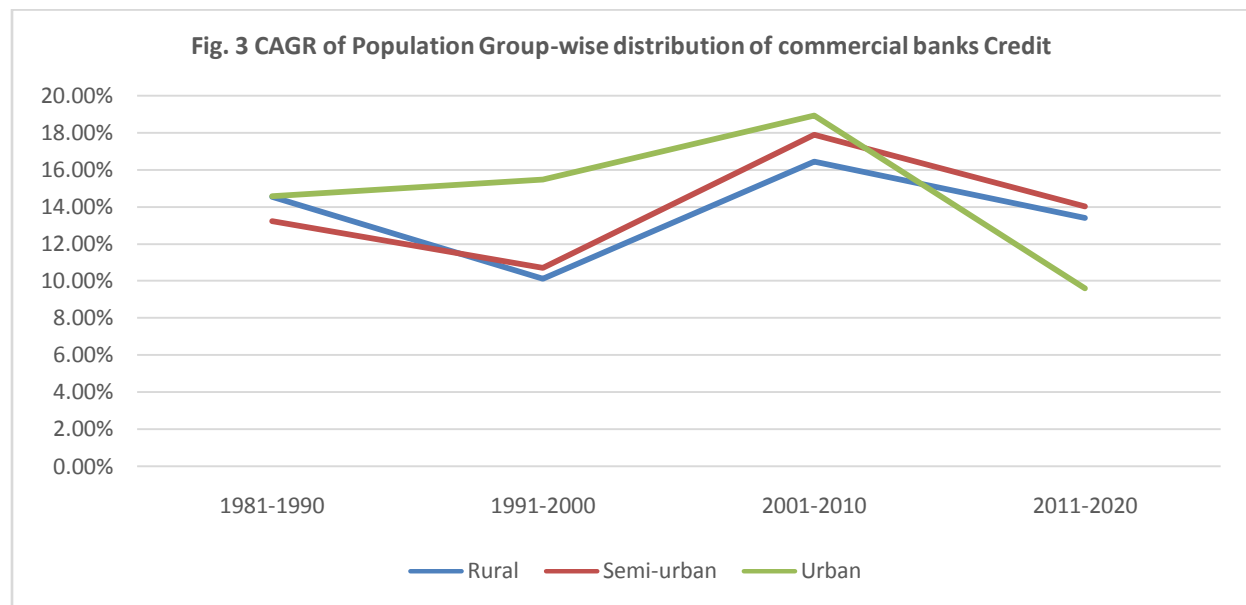
Table 3 :Population Group-wise Distribution of Commercial Banks Credit (1981-2020)

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Population Group	1981	1990	CAGR	1991	2000	CAGR	2001	2010	CAGR	2011	2020	CAGR
Rural	353125	1606785	14.55 %	1859898	4875339	10.12 %	5443125	24927696	16.43 %	29581454	104079300	13.41 %
Semi-urban	517103	1787551	13.21 %	2030742	5612744	10.70 %	6173715	31997287	17.88 %	38157275	150432700	14.70 %
Urban	2809057	10930810	14.55 %	12811940	53890808	15.45 %	62381394	353000000	18.91 %	339825970	849922700	9.60 %
Total	3679285	14325146	14.56 %	16702580	64378891	14.44 %	73998234	409924983	18.67 %	445136801	1693398570	14.29 %

decreased to 14.29% (2011-2020).

Source: RBI Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (Various issues).



CAGR of credit deployment was highest in urban areas in all the phases under study except post-reform phase II when it was least. However the CAGR in rural areas (14.55%) in the pre-reform phase was similar to urban areas (14.55%). Reform process led to neglect of rural and semi-urban areas. In rural areas the CAGR fell to 10.12% in reform phase and was highest in urban areas in this phase. In the post-reform phase I the CAGR started improving in rural and semi-urban areas but it was still less than that of urban areas. However under the influence of financial inclusion policies several measures were undertaken to ensure increased access to credit in rural and semi-urban areas. As a result of these efforts, CAGR improved in rural and semi-urban areas in 2011-2020. CAGR of credit deployment was highest in semi-urban areas (14.70%) followed by rural areas (13.41%). The CAGR was least in urban areas (9.60%) in post reform II (2011-2020).

4. Credit-deposit Ratio(1981-2020)

The credit-deposit ratio of Commercial Banks in rural areas was 57% in 1981 and almost similar in 1991 (58%). The credit-deposit ratio declined drastically to 37% in 2000 and improved to 53% and 62% in 2011 and 2020 respectively. The credit-deposit ratio decreased from 47% in 1981 to 43% in 1991 in semi-urban areas and further fell drastically to 27% in 2000. It however improved to 43% and 59% in 2011 and 2020 respectively. The fall in credit-deposit ratio occurred in rural and semi-urban areas due to profit oriented policies adopted by banks to focus on urban areas. The credit-deposit ratio in urban and metropolitan areas however, decreased from 69% in 1981 to 62% in 1991. In 2000 credit deposit ratio fell to 48% in 2000 and in 2011 and 2020 it rose to 63% and 64% respectively.

Table 4 Population Group-wise credit -deposit ratio of Commercial Banks (1981-2020)

Population Group	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020

Rural	.57	.58	.34	.53	.62
Semi-Urban	.47	.43	.27	.43	.59
Urban & Metropolitan	.69	.62	.48	.63	.64
Total	.56	.52	.54	.53	.62

Source: Computed on the basis of figures of deposit mobilization, and credit deployment given in basic Statistical Returns of RBI.

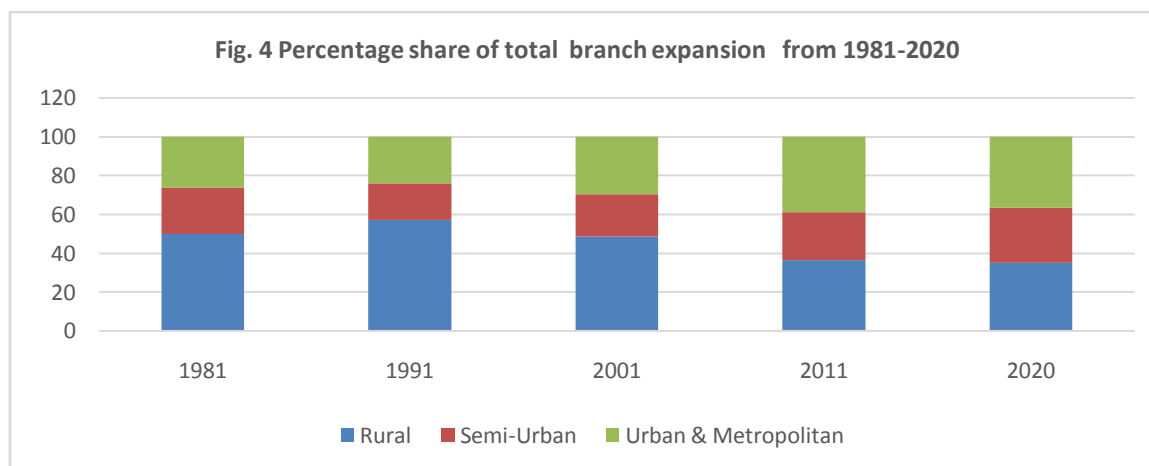
b. Population Group wise Percentage shares of branch expansion , deposit mobilization and credit –deployment (1981-2020)

1. Branch Expansion

Table 5 Population Group wise Percentage share of total branch expansion (1981-2020)

Population Group	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020
Rural	49.79	56.92	48.34	36.22	34.98
Semi-Urban	23.87	18.74	21.77	24.67	28.22
Urban & Metropolitan	26.35	24.34	29.89	39.11	36.80
Total	100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The share of rural branches increased from 50% in 1981 to 57% in 1991. In the pre-reform phase the share of rural branches in total branch expansion was highest. The percentage share however reduced to 48%, 36% and 35% in 2001, 2011 and 2020 respectively. The share of semi-urban branches in total branch expansion also fell from 24% in 1981 to 19% in 1991. In 2001 the share slightly increased to 22%. The share of semi -urban branches was 25% and 28% in 2011 and 2020. The share of urban branches in total branch expansion also fell from 26% in 1981 to 24% in 1991. In 2001 the share increased to 30%. The share of urban branches was 39% and 37% in 2011 and 2020 respectively.



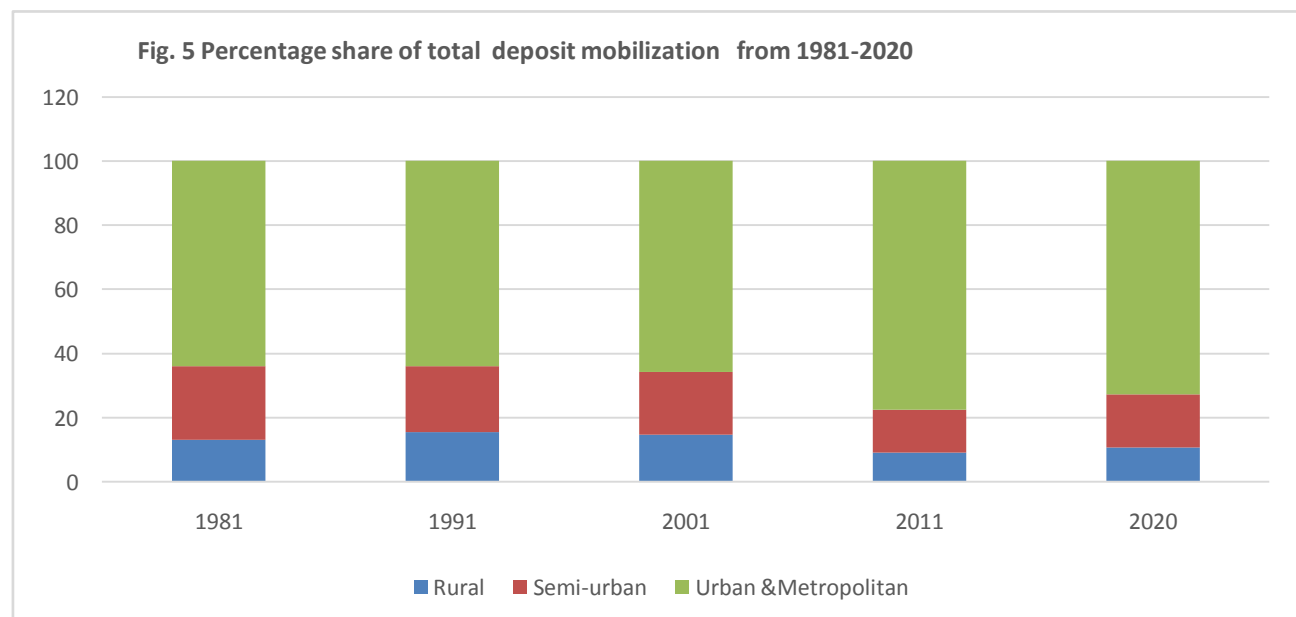
The share of total bank offices in the rural areas increased in pre-reform phase. This was due to the impact of nationalization. The share of rural areas fell drastically during the post reform period as the focus of banking shifted from rural to urban areas. Similar trend was observed in case of deposit mobilization and credit deployment also.

a. Deposit mobilization

In the pre-reform period, the share of rural areas in total bank deposit was 13% in 1981 which increased to 15% in 1991. The share of rural deposits reduced to 14% in 2001 and drastically reduced to 9% in 2011. The percentage share slightly improved to 10.85% in 2020. The share of semi-urban deposits in total bank deposit was 23% in 1981 which decreased to 21% in 1991. The share of semi urban deposits was 20% in 2001 and 13.30% in 2011. The share of semi urban areas in deposit mobilization improved to 16.40% in 2020. The share of urban deposits in total bank deposit was highest throughout. The share of urban areas was 64% in 1981 and 1991. The share of urban areas increased significantly from 66% in 2001 to 77% in 2011. The share however fell to 73% in 2020.

Table 6. Population Group wise Percentage share of total deposit mobilization (1981-2020)

Population group	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020
Rural	13.25	15.46	14.69	9.16	10.85
Semi-urban	22.91	20.66	19.61	13.30	16.40
Urban & Metropolitan	63.82	63.88	65.70	77.54	72.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



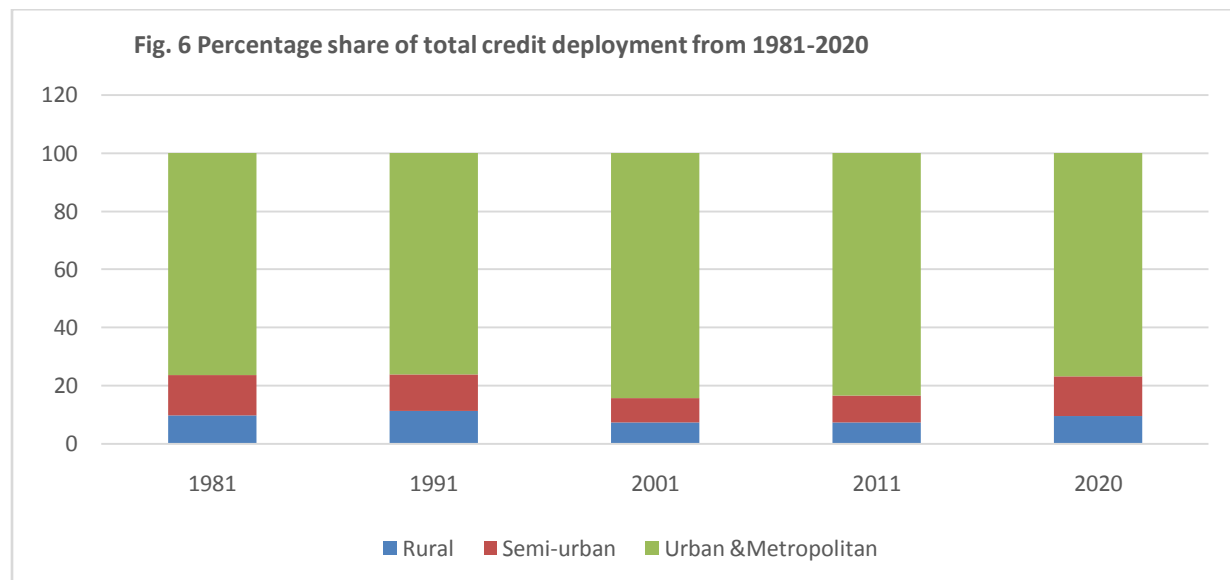
b. Credit deployment

The share of urban areas in credit deployment was highest in all the phases under study.

In the pre-reform period, the share of rural areas in total credit deployment was 10% in 1981 which increased to 11% in 1991. In 2001 the share of rural credit reduced to just 7.36% and further reduced to 7.26% in 2011. The share of rural areas slightly improved to 9.42% in 2020. The share of semi-urban areas in total bank credit was 14% in 1981 which decreased to 12% in 1991. In 2001 the share of semi-urban areas declined to 8%. The share of semi-urban credit deployment improved to 9% and 14% in 2011 and 2020 respectively. The share of urban areas in total bank credit was highest throughout. The share of urban credit was 76% in 1981 and 1991 which increased to 84% in 2001. In 2011 the share was 83% and it declined to 77% in 2020.

Table 7 Population Group wise Percentage share of total credit deployment (1981-2020)

Population group	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020
Rural	9.60	11.22	7.36	7.26	9.42
Semi-urban	14.05	12.48	8.34	9.36	13.62
Urban & Metropolitan	76.35	76.31	84.30	83.38	76.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



VI. CONCLUSION

The above discussion shows that compound growth rates of branches, deposits and credit were highest in rural and semi-urban areas in pre-reform period due to the impact of Nationalization. In the reform and post-reform periods, the growth of branches, bank deposits and credit turned maximum in urban and metropolitan areas. The rural-urban disparities were least in pre-reform phase and widened in the reform (1991-2000) and post-reform era (2001-2010). The second phase of post-reform phase (2011-2020) showed some positive changes as far as the rural-urban

disparities were concerned. Due to the influence of financial inclusion policies, CAGR of branch expansion in rural areas increased in this phase and was higher than the reform and post –reform phase I. The CAGR of branch expansion in urban areas was least in 2011-2020. Similar trend was observed for deposits and credit also. CAGR of deposits and credit was also least in urban areas in post-reform phase II (2011-2020). The percentage share of rural and semi-urban areas in total branch expansion, deposit mobilization and credit deployment also improved in this phase as compared to earlier phases.

Disparities in the access to financial resources result in wastage of resources, differences in standards of living of people and act as a hindrance to achieve balanced economic growth. To accelerate the growth of economy, the increased access to easy and affordable credit is crucial. To reduce regional disparities, sufficient inflow of funds to rural and semi-urban areas apart from several other policy decisions is required.

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**DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00643.1****THE ART OF NOVELLA BY IHARA SAIKAKU (TRADITIONS AND NATIONAL SPECIFICITY)****Gulnorakhon Bakhtiyorjon qizi Qosimova***

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ABSTRACT

Literature, as any type of panhuman activity, has its own canons and patterns that have been mastered and expanded by the classic writers of all nations of the world over the centuries. In particular, Japanese literature is characterized by reliance on traditions, the active use of historical experience of previous periods literature and redefinition of the past, as well as an original and innovative point of view on reality. It is known that in the East the role of traditions has always been very important. Social behavior, the need to adhere to national traditions in the formation of the consciousness of each individual. Undoubtedly, this also applies to the cultural sphere of Japanese life, especially the work of writers. Direct references to past sources in the creative process were considered as important criteria in assessing the value of the work, and for a long time it was an indicator of the author's level and extensive knowledge. The paper covers the role of literature traditions, the principles of interpretations classical Japanese and Chinese literary sources in the works of a talented representative of Japanese literature of the seventeenth century Ihara Saikaku. For this purpose, a selection of the interpreted works of the author and their analysis with a number of classical primary sources of Japanese and Chinese literature has been made. Through the analysis, the principles of redefinition, an innovative interpretation of examples of Japanese and Chinese literature of the past, as well as shifts in the system of artistic representations of that time have been revealed.

Keywords: Japanese Literature, Genroku Period, Ihara Saikaku, Tradition, Innovation, Chinese Literature, Folklore, Joruri Play, Artistic Interpretation.

INTRODUCTION

The seventeenth century was one of the most important periods in the history of Japan and it was the time when Japanese urban culture emerged. On the basis of this culture, Japanese urban literature, which embodied various genres, developed and flourished in the period of 1688-1704,

known in the history of Japanese culture as Genroku. Genroku period brought talented creators such as the writer Ihara Saikaku (1642-1693), the poet Matsuo Basho (1644-1694) and the playwright Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1653-1724) to the stage of Japanese literature. Among them, the work of Ihara Saikaku has a special place. The author of more than twenty collections of novellas, Ihara Saikaku's heritage combines different genres. These include romantic, fantastic, military, detective, epistolary novellas, travelogues and novellas about the daily life of townsmen. Among them the collection of fantastic and detective novellas that were created based on the classical examples of Japanese and Chinese literature have always been considered as the noteworthy works of the writer. A close study of these novellas and the literary works that served as their source allows to shed more light on the innovative aspects of the writer's prose that have emerged on the basis of tradition.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the role of artistic traditions in the work of Ihara Saikaku, and the process of their manifestation in new forms. Revealing the novelty of Saikaku's works through the definition of how the Japanese and Chinese literary sources have been used and interpreted by him is considered the task set in the paper.

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the objectives of the article, the methods of cultural-historical, comparative analysis were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned above, the novellas of Ihara Saikaku was formed in many ways, combining the traditions of the past. Based on this, a number of scientific works have been carried out by Japanese scholars to identify the sources of literature and folklore. In particular, in his collection of fantastic novellas from the collection 西鶴諸国ばなし ("Stories of Saikaku from the Provinces", 1685), the writer uses a number of national folklore plots, motifs. In particular, Saikaku's novella 行末の宝船 "The Boat of Treasures Sailing Far" which is based on a legend called 諏訪の湖にあり "The incident that occurred at the lake Suwa" from the collection of Japanese folklore 宇治拾遺物語 ("Stories collected in Uji" XIII) is a good example of this. Before analyzing Saikaku's novella, it is appropriate to give a brief summary of the legend that served as its source. According to the legend, the envoy of the underwater kingdom visited a man living near the lake and invited him to go with him to the palace of his lord, the dragon. The man accepted the envoy's invitation and left, leaving the dragon's palace. [1,45-46].

In the novella "The boat of treasures floating far away", the writer uses this ancient legend to create a work about the society of his time and its people. Directly, a number of changes made to the system of characters served to achieve this goal. Kannai, who sank and disappeared as the iced surface of the lake melted, and who eventually returned to the lake with a delegation of submarines, is the protagonist and carries out the role of envoy in the novella. The underwater world, the dragon, and its palace are not directly described in the writer's work, but only mentioned in the answer of the returning Kannai to the people who began to question him. In other words, these images, which are clearly depicted in the legend, exist only in the story of the protagonist and in the imagination of the people around him. In this passage, the author describes the advantages of the underwater kingdom and describes to the reader an ideal, utopian society:

「さて此処元より、米もやすし、鳥・肴は手どらへにする、女房はより取り、旅芝居の若衆もくる、はやり歌の、やろか信濃の雪国を、うたひあかして、さむいとも、ひだるいともしらず、正月も盆も、こことすこしも違うた事なし。十四日から灯籠も出して、ここと替はった事は、借錢乞ひといふ者をしらぬ」と申す。[2, 91]

Rice is cheap there, birds and fish are so plentiful that you can catch them with your hand, you can choose any women you like... They know neither cold nor hunger. The New Year and Bon holidays are celebrated in the same way as here, in our country. On the fourteenth day of the seventh month, the lanterns are lit. Nobody bothers you demanding to pay their debts.

Saikaku, who is always seen as an outspoken narrator, indirectly refers to the problems of the society of that time through Kannai's comparisons saying "there ..." and "here ..." in his own style. However, in this work, the author's attention was focused on the peculiarities of human behavior, which are more revealed in certain situations than the social conditions of the period. The author did this with the help of additional characters, the people who were surrounding Kannai. The passage in which the protagonist invites people as in the legend to go to that underwater world confirms this idea:

「あの国の女の、いたづらを皆々、見せましたい事ちゃ」といふ。「それはなる事か」といへば、「それがしのままなり。十日ばかりの隙入りにして御越しあれ。銀錢を舟に一ばい積みてまゐらせん」と申せば、「我はつね々のよしみ」「人よりは念比した」と、行く事をあらそひける。親方をはじめ、その中にて、七人伴ひける。取り残されし人、これをなげきしに、耳にも聞きいれず。[2, 92-93]

"I wanted to show the skills of the women of that country," he said. "Is it possible?" they asked him. "It will be as I wish. Take ten days off and go with me. Then I'll see you off with the ship full of silver" Kannai replied. Then one man said, "I have been his friend since time immemorial!" "I was his best friend!" the another added. They argued for a long time about who should leave.

Through the example of the women of the wonderful underwater world, the people who were offended by Kannai's words about the ship full of silver, Saikaku reflects the vice that is inherent to humankind which is called "greed". The greed deprives them of the ability to perceive the danger that lies ahead (leaving them with the possibility of not being able to return to a world whose existence is unknown). At the end of the novella, the writer introduces readers with another character and concludes it in a unique way:

くだんの玉船にのりざまに、一人分別して、「命に替へるほど程の用のあり」とてゆかず。「さらば々、頓て」といふ間もなく、舟は浪間に沈み、それより十年あまりも過ぎゆけど、たよりもなく...。この六人の後家のなげき、又一人ゆかぬ人は、今に命のながく、目安書して世を渡りけるとなり。[2, 93]

As they boarded the gleaming boat, one of them realized the situation and said, "I have a very important job to do, so I can't go with you". The others said, "Goodbye," and the boat plunged into the waves. Although more than ten years have passed, there is no news from them. It is not hard to imagine how much grief the widows of these six men felt. The man, who stayed, on the other hand, is now living a long life as a drafter of official documents.

The author encourages the reader to draw the necessary conclusions independently, as he portrays the image of people who think rationally, understand the situation and, conversely, cannot cope with it. The last sentences about the fate of these people give a didactic tone to the story. As we can see, Saikaku interpreted the plot of the Japanese legend, which tells the story of this strange event, in a new way through a series of changes, additions to the sequence of plot and characters, and based on it, he created a different work.

The number of novellas that have emerged through reference to Japanese folklore, such as the author's above works, is overwhelming, and their range can be supplemented by a number of other examples. For example, in the novellas 見て帰る地獄極楽 “The Priest Who Returned after being in the Hell and Heaven”), 二王門の綱 (“The Rope of the Gates of the God of Nio”) [3, 158-159; 198-200] and 鯉の散らし紋 (“The Seal on the Coins of the Crow”) the motifs of legends from the collection such as “Stories collected in Uji” [2, 121-123], 百物語 (“Hundred Stories”, 1666), 奇異雑談集 (“Collection of various stories about miracles”, 1687) are reinterpreted.

The collection “Stories of Saikaku from the Provinces” also contains novellas that resonate with the plays of No theater, which in turn indicates the wide range of sources used as material for the work of the writer. There is close connection between Saikaku's novella 十二人の俄坊主 (“Twelve Men Who Became Priests”) from the collection closeness and No play named 安宅 “Ataka” [4, 1016] that is based on the heroic epic tale 義経記 (“The Tale of Yoshitsune”, XV) [5, 1-2]. The play is dedicated to the story of Yoshitsune, who was persecuted by his brother Yoshimoto. He sets out for Oshu Province in the guise of twelve priests with his vassals led by Benkei. When they reach to the Ataka wall in Kaga Province, Yoshitsune's servant Benkei, intending to cross the border somehow safely, introduces himself as a priest collecting donations for the renovation of the Todaiji temple in response to Togashi's investigation. In an attempt to dispel Togashi's suspicions, Benkei reads a fake kaninjo – a letter sent to repair temples, and even beats his master Yoshitsune. The play ends with the passengers passing through the wall reaching their destination [6, 133 – 142.].

The novella tells about the story about great feudal lord, who accompanied by his samurai vassals, sailed to the Gulf of Kaga and his adventures: his landing on the island of Awajima, defeating a giant snake that suddenly appeared on this island, and the creature swallowing the twelve samurai in the feudal's boat as it retreated to the sea and surviving of these samurai after coming back from the snake's stomach without a single strand of hair like priests.

In the title of his work, Saikaku points out that he used the play's motif of the twelve men who became priests. If we also pay attention to the phrase 十二人つくり坊主となれり [2, 56] “twelve people have become priests” in the last part of the novella, it is easy to see that this is a slightly modified expression of the opening line 十二人の作り山伏となって [6, 133] “*Twelve people became priests*” of the play which were interpreted.

The last part of the play's text, which concludes, 虎の尾を踏み毒蛇の口を、遁れたる心地して、陸奥の国へぞ、下りける [6, 142] “Although Yoshitsune and his companions escaped the venom of the snake, despite being in equal danger by stepping the tiger's tail, they finally sighed and headed for Mutsu Province” explains why the author included the image of a snake in his novella. The metaphor of “escaping from the mouth of a venomous snake that steps the tail of a

tiger” which describes the border guard Togashi and conveys the status of heroes who managed to cross the wall, was masterfully incorporated into the plot of the novella by Saikaku.

With regard to the commonalities of the play and thenovella, it should be noted that in the plot of both works there is a passage related to the entertainment of the protagonists. At the end of Ataka’s play, there is a scene where Togashi invites passengers to a party, in which Benkei apologizes to his master in the form of a dance performance for his disrespect at the border. As for Saikaku’s work, a piece depicting the samurai performing swimming and fencing is placed at the beginning of the plot.

While Ataka is a story about the brave and clever samurai led by Benkei, who relies not only on his strength but also on his intelligence and seeks to save his master, Yoshitsune, from any dangerous situation, Saikaku’s novella is the opposite. Saikaku creatively uses motifs of the play to create a satirical novella aboutcoward samurais, parodying a serious heroic play about physically and mentally ideal warriors.

When Yoshitsune overcomes danger thanks to the samurai, the feudal lord, who is confronted by a giant snake, is forced to save himself, on the contrary. The coward samurais, who had previously showcased their martial arts skills with their performances, were unable to save themselves, let alone their master, when faced with danger. The plot of the novella is based on the sequence of motifs of “entertainment – a confrontation with a snake – twelve people that turned into priest”, which first describes the peaceful and then dangerous state of the samurai, highlighting their shortcomings and giving a humorous tone to the work. This, in turn, explains why, unlike the play, the motif of entertainment is mentioned at the beginning of the novella. The humorous tone in the novella is especially noticeable in the last sentences about the samurais on the boat that came back out of the snake’s stomach:

汀に流れ着きしを見るに、残らず夢中になって、頭髮一筋もなく、十人作り坊主となれり。[2, 56]

As they approached the boat and looked at the people sitting on it, they all were unconscious from fear. Not a hair of their heads was left, and the twelve of them became priests.

The image of the twelve priests, referring to the exemplary samurai in the play, was portrayed in Saikaku’s work as a symbol of the unprofessional, coward samurais.

While the novella “Twelve Men Who Became Priests” is an unexpected satirical interpretation of the well-known poetic imagery and motifs, the same cannot be said about the next novella 生き肝は妙薬のよし (“It is said that the liver of a living being is a wonderful medicine”) from the collection 新可笑記(New Stories Worth Laughing, 1688).

As is known from the title “New Stories Worth Laughing”, it is based on the work of Saito Chikamori (1603-1674) 可笑記(“Stories Worth Laughing”, 1642), created under the pen-name Nyoraishi. Nyoraishi’s collection is an exemplary work for the second class, in which the author is deeply concerned about the decline of traditions and moral views in the samurai’s environment, and tells about the good qualities of Chinese and Japanese warriors [7, 140]. Saikaku also dedicates this collection to illustrating the exemplary qualities of samurai with interesting stories.

The novella “It is said that the liver of a living creature is a wonderful medicine” is the result of Saikaku’s inspiration from the play 阿弥陀胸割 “Amida's Wounded Chest” (1614), which is

constantly staged from the repertoire of Genroku period's puppet theater – Joruri. The story of a girl and her brother who sacrifice their life to obtain the forgiveness from Buddha for the crimes of their late and sinful parents - Teirei and her brother - Tenju is the content of this play. The parents executed for their deeds can be forgiven by the Buddha only when a memorial stone is placed in their memory. However, orphans do not have money for this. Soon, rumor spread about the son of a local nobleman was seriously ill and that he would be cured by the liver of a girl born on the third day of the third month, that is, under the same number. Upon learning of this, the girl agreed to donate her liver in exchange for placing a memorial stone in her parents' memory. In the culmination of the play that depicts the scene where a girl's liver is being cut, a miracle occurs, typical of the joruri plays tradition. The Buddha – Amida enters the dying girl's body and saves the protagonist from death by taking all the dagger blows. The scene ends with the nobleman's son marrying his savior, and Tenju joining the priesthood [8, 59-85].

Saikaku narrates the tragedy of a samurai who unconditionally obeys the bushido code by mastering the fourth and sixth scenes of the play. The novella also features an image of a seriously ill nobleman's son, who can be healed by the liver of a girl born on the certain date, as in the play. Although the boy's image does not appear directly as in the play, he becomes the cause of a tragedy with the protagonist – samurai. It was the samurai who was tasked with bringing the medicine that would cure this little master's ailment. Two characters in the exposition – the mother and her beautiful daughter, who live at the foot of Mount Asakayama in the east of the country become the prey of the protagonist. On a rainy night, through the appearance of samurai in the guise of a travelling priest in front of the mother and child's hut, the author takes the reader to a horrible episode unexpectedly, explaining that a woman who felt sorry for the priest who soaked in the rain offers a place to stay overnight. In the scene where the fraud priest cuts off the girl's liver at night and disappears, throwing away 100 ryo of gold, demonstrates that the novella is actually based on the motif of the play "Amida's Wounded Chest". It was the change in the role of the girl in the plot, that is, the fact that she did not sacrifice her life voluntarily, but became an object of murder, that ensured the tragedy of the novella. The fact that a woman placed a memorial stone for her child who was killed in order to become a cure for a serious illness according to ancient myths also points to the play. While the memorial stone placed for his parents on the money received in exchange for her liver brought joy to Teirei, it is a tragedy for the hero of Saikaku, who lost her child.

The writer develops the plot line and brings the protagonist, who appeared in front of the woman three years later, back into the narrative in order to clarify what happened. Here the reader is convinced that the work from the passage in the form of a samurai monologue, which introduces himself to the woman and confesses to his actions, is the next novella by Saikaku about duty from the cycle "bukemono". This episode, which conveys the human experience of human suffering due to duty, not only expands and complicates the plot of the work, but also gives it a different mood and new content from the source:

「まことはかかる姿なるを、身は墨染、頭は隠し、心は悪鬼となり、そなたの息女を殺せし事、今思へば身にこたへて悲し。さぞその時は我を恨み給はん。これ私ならず。主君難病、世に希なる御悩み、医術尽くしてかなひ難し。時に京の典薬ひそかに告げて、五月五日生れのいまだ嫁せざる少女の生き肝妙薬に要るなれば、国々相尋ねしに、かの息女の事、それぞと知らせ来れば、これを求むる内談、家中に人もありしに、新座者の某を人がましくし召されてや、わりなく御頼みあそばされければ、これもひとつの忠と

存じ、情けなき命を取りて、大人の御難病快気あそばして後、過分に御褒美受けて、なほ末の頼みもありしに、これ戦場の高名ならず。かかる働きにて家榮ゆる事、天の道にあらず。物悖つて入れば又悖って出づる習ひなれ。…」 [9, 496-497.]

Although I was actually a samurai, I wore the priest's black robe, covered my face, sold my heart to the devil, and killed your daughter. Now that I think about it, I regret with all my body what I did. No doubt you must have been very sad at that time and hated me. However, this was not my personal business. Little master's disease was a rare one in the world, and it was difficult to find a cure even from medicine. Then, a palace doctor in Kyoto secretly told us that the liver of an unmarried girl born on the fifth day of the fifth month was a wonderful medicine. As we searched the whole country, we were told the news about your daughter. After the consultation, when so many people were standing, they assigned me to do the work, thinking that one of the new entrants seemed to be older. I took your daughter's life without mercy, believing that this was also my duty. This is not a victory on the battlefield, although the little master has recovered indefinitely after recovering from an incurable disease, and the prospect of a further promotion in the future has arisen. The prosperity of my house with such work is contrary to the divine way. Usually, what is gained contrary to the truth is lost in the same way ... ”

Saikaku's attitude towards samurai morality is once again expressed in this play, which ends with the samurai becoming a priest who killed the girl at the behest of his master “believing that this was also his duty” and felt the weight of his guilt and realized the uncertainty of the world. The situation that a man in a samurai society performs his duty of “faithfulness” but suffers from the fact that it is a sin of murder and enters the path of religion surrounded by a strong sense of remorse is a contradiction in the moral views of medieval society.

While “Amida's Wounded Heart” is a medieval fantastic legend with the religious mood where the protagonist's survives through the divine protection of Buddha Amida, Saikaku's novella, which removes such fantastic elements, is a very realistic and tragic story. Although the motive of cutting off the liver of another living person to save another human's life was considered a similar aspect of both works, it was interpreted in the play as a symbol of the sacrifice of an exemplary child to his parents, and in the novella as the samurai's murder for the sake of duty.

In the collection “New Stories Worth Laughing” it can be seen that Saikaku skillfully used not only Japanese, but also Chinese sources in the process of creating his novellas. For example, there is a novella 炭焼きも火宅の合点 (“Coal is also the intention of this world of sorrows”) [9, 507-512] that was inspired by the story from the 41st volume of Sima Qian's 「史記」 (“Historical Records”) 越世家范蠡附 (“The Go Qiang House. Fan Li”) [10, 16-27] is that Fan Li's middle son, could not save his brother who was imprisoned for murder, from the death penalty due to his greed. The novella is one of the rare works of the writer, which is formed through the direct adaption of a Chinese plot.

In his career, Saikaku used sources from Chinese literature in a number of other works, in addition to his collections “New Stories Worth Laughing”. In particular, his collection 本朝桜陰比事 (“Parallel Cases From Under the Cherry Tree”, 1689) that includes some of the plots of the collection 棠陰比事 (“Parallel Cases From Under the Pear Tree”) by Gui Wanrong (1125-1200) is a collection of novellas on court cases in Japanese prose of seventeenth century [11, 37].

The novellas in Saikaku's collection are as interesting and sharp as in the Chinese author's short stories, and the events in them are marked by a well-formed conflicts based on the crime and its

subsequent investigation. However, there are significant differences in the narrative styles of Saikaku and Gui Wanrong.

To cite the example of Saikaku's novella 仏の夢は五十日 ("Fifty Days of Dreams about the Buddha:) is enough to give us a complete picture of the nature of these differences. Gui Wanrong's story 程薄旧銭 ("Small Old Coins") served as the basis for the novella. It tells the story of Chéng Yí, a man from Henan province and an accident happened with him during his visit to Jingjiao. A man who found coins underground while renting his brother's house and a nephew who demanded that the coins should be returned, claimed that the coins were deliberately buried by his father. The issue will be resolved when the two sides, who insisted, saying "I will not give up the discovery without proof" are brought before Chéng Yí. The process of investigation is briefly portrayed in the form of a dialogue between Chéng Yí, who asks questions in order to get to the truth, and the young man who answers them. When Chéng Yí's asks about the time when coins were buried, boy answers saying "twenty years ago". Having carefully studied the coins Chéng Yí said the coins had been mint long before his father's birth and asked why the father had buried only old coins. The story ends with the image of a hesitant young man who didn't know what to answer to that wise question [11, 66].

In the novella Saikaku tells the story of a deceitful pious Shakaemon who seeks to make money through a similar trick, using the motif of mismatch between the year of the coin's burial and the years mentioned by the young man. However, unlike the simple lie of the young man in Chinese story, Shakaemon's trick, which was carried out in several stages, was consistent and much more carefully planned. This is directly reflected in the development of events of the work. Leaving the watchmaking profession as if he was dreaming of divine dreams, the protagonist, who has been devoted to religion for fifty days, claims in his dream that a prophecy is being made that a golden statue of the Buddha is buried under the house where he lives. After convincing the landlord, he secretly buries the statue in the first excavation of the house, claiming that he had the same dream the next day, digging the ground deeper and "finding" the statue that had been buried by himself a day ago, he reveals himself to people around him as a person with a divine power.

Reconsidering and complicating the motif of Chinese story, the author portrays the image of the protagonists in the novella accordingly with a peculiar ingenuity that is convincing and distinct. In particular, Saikaku's protagonist is much more cunning than the image of a young man who tries to deceive Cheng Yi and those around him with a simple lie in order to get the money. In the novella, the character, who plays the role of a judge, is even smarter. The fact that the pious man, as the person who found the golden Buddha statue, and the landlord as the owner of the place where the object was found, insists that it is his property and that they turn to the shogun viceroy to resolve the matter points to the episodes in the Chinese source plot.

Through shogun's clever viceroy, Saikaku offers a reasonable and realistic (convincing) way to expose this pious trick. This shogun's viceroy not only gathers sculptor craftsmen to find out when the statue was made and how long it has been underground, but also calls representatives of the city court to find out when the house was built. Unlike Cheng Yi, who declares coins to be obsolete solely on the basis of his own knowledge, the viceroy achieves them through the evidence based on a solution to the problem.

Another aspect that distinguishes Saikaku's novella from the Chinese work is the existence of a punitive motif in response to the crime cited in its solution. This is directly explained by the fact

that the author has shaped this act of the protagonist not in the form of mere lies, but in the form of fraud aimed at making money by deceiving people through involvement of the Buddha.

In this work, Saikaku is embodied not only as a master of a puzzling and complex plot line, but also as a creator who skillfully illuminates life scenes and the unique character of people who appear only in unexpected situations. This is especially evident in the passage of the novella, which depicts the conflict between an instantaneous landlord who initially took the pious's words lightly, but changed his mind after founding that the statue was golden and the fraud pious who do not expect the situation to take such a turn:

家主欲心發りて「此木我等が物」といふ。借屋の者は此事合点せず「万事入用を此方から拂ひぬる上はわたくしの佛」といふ。「いかにも堀たき大願其段は此方も同心也。然れども佛を其方の物する約束はいたさずと言分つにつて。」 [12, 108.]

The landlord greedily said, "That's mine!". The renter (Shakaemon) did not understand the situation and said, "The Buddha belongs to me because I have covered all the expenses." "Never. You wanted to dig my house anyway, and I agreed. But I did not promise that the Buddha would be yours!"

The author writes about the situation of Shakaemon when he was revealed by the viceroy:

さま々、詮議の仕やう有と仰出されし時。釋迦右門驚き貧より惡事をたくみ申すよし心底残さず申上る。 [12, 108.]

Shakaemon, out of fear that he would be interrogated with various questions, said that he did not hide anything, that this bad deed was caused by need.

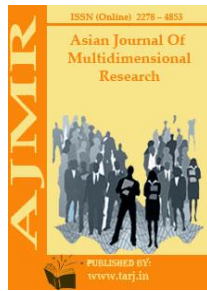
Here the new principles of analysis of reality and human character have served to the expansion their scope through the conflict adopted from the story of Gui Wanrong. As observed as the result of a new interpretation the Chinese source had lost its original content and became as an integral part of the Saikaku's artistic system.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in Saikaku's works, the material adopted from the literary sources of the past has undergone a new process of interpretation in the form of a complete plot template, a motif from the plot structure, a prototype of characters. In interpreting the classical Chinese and Japanese literary sources, the writer did not repeat them, but through expansion and several changes of its plot line, reconsideration of the system of images, complication of its conflicts and situations with an unexpected mood and content, depending on the purpose and events of the story writer created completely new works. As observed above, Saikaku used the sources of the past to create works about his period and its people, to create certain and unusual situations that allows to reflect the peculiarities of an unusual behavior of a real human being, the changes that occurred in his way of thinking, to reflect the contradictions in the moral views of early modern society. It has also been observed that Saikaku relied on the method of parody in his innovative interpretation of Japanese stories of epic heroes and changed the traditional method of adapting such works.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND FACTORS OF EDUCATION INFLUENCING ONE'S PERSONALITY

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ABSTRACT

The procurement of certain knowledge and abilities as a result of the impact of education on the person and the development of individual psychological differences that occur in these processes, the development of active, inventive, and independent considering of the individual. The fact that it is possible to mentally control the changes that take put in a person's mind through the impact of instruction implies that it is indeed more pertinent. Instruction and childhood are imperative for a person to realize the status of an idealized human being in society. Educational psychology - teaching and learning, management of cognitive action of individuals, the formation of factors, abilities, knowledge and abilities that affect the educational process, including issues such as the structure of logical concepts and creative thinking.

KEYWORDS: *Upbringing, "National Idea", "Etiquette", "History Of Religions" And "Sense Of Homeland", "Devonulugotitturk",*

INTRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that the word "upbringing" has numerous implications, according to national traditions, its "moral" quality to begin with awakens in the imagination. This is because our ancestors put the morality of the child above all other shapes of childhood. In the Uzbek dictionary, the word for upbringing is an Arabic word meaning "development, care, upbringing; teaching; to impart knowledge". The field of brain research that thinks about the issues of instruction is academic psychology. It considers the mental issues of intentional individual development, cognitive action, and the improvement of positive social qualities in a person. In modern instructive brain research, it is vital to study the qualities of considering that permit students to master continually upgraded data, especially scientific and technical innovations. Thus, the main task of educational psychology is to develop the problem of the formation of the individual in the process of educational work, in which special attention is paid to the formation of the moral qualities of the individual. One of the important aspects of the educational process is

the structure, the specificity of teaching materials, curricula, teaching at different stages of education [1].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The initiative to make and teach the subject “Upbringing” was put forward by the President on August 23, 2020, at a video conference dedicated to the development of public education, raising the qualifications and glory of teachers in society, raising the morale of the younger era; it is closely associated with this imperative need. To this conclusion, it was famous that it is necessary to organize the otherworldly and educational work in educational institutions on a modern premise, presenting the subject of “Upbringing” by combining such disciplines as “National Idea”, “Etiquette”, “History of Religions” and “Sense of Homeland” [1].

A thousand years back, the extraordinary scholar Mahmud Kashgari in his book “Devonulugotitturk” centered on the issues of instruction and profound quality, saying, “Time is running out. Information, intelligence, immaculateness diminished. The evil has duplicated, and the ethical are disappearing”. The views of sages from diverse periods can be followed back to the history of numerous countries around the world. In any case, with the development of society, modern issues have emerged within the instruction of youthful people, and the number of assignments for teachers and instructors has expanded. Individuals are not partitioned into great and terrible as an entire. In the event that that were the case, child rearing would be simple. The battle for great qualities and bad habits, for distinctive thoughts, for the victory of one's heart and intellect, may be a complex matter of upbringing.

Hence, in order for the mental and physical upbringing of a child not to be ineffective, - writes the primary Uzbek professor Abdurauf Fitrat within the booklet “Family”, - it is vital to work difficult on the moral upbringing of the child. Moral education implies idealizing one's ethics that is, educating oneself in such a way that one's actions and deeds are advantageous to oneself and others. Fitrat too includes instruction to his instruction, calling it “mental training”. It moreover summarizes these three sorts of parenting, focusing on the “physical education” of the child, and, in modern speech, essentially portrays the “socialization of the individual”: “... the childhood of children implies the upbringing of this child physically, rationally and morally. It implies arming them with a solid body, common sense and great ethics in the forsake of exertion and exertion, within the domain of life and death”.

Abdullah Avloni, in his booklet “Turkish Gulistan or Morality”, approaches the upbringing of children, isolating them into physical, mental, and moral sorts, and pays uncommon consideration to ethical instruction. Be that as it may, within the modern education framework, there are special cases to the word “upbringing”, and indeed the law is called “On Education”. We have steadily become acclimated to calling the kindergarten “Preschool” (pre-school instruction organization), but when we say PEI (Preschool instruction institution), we still think of kindergarten. Looking deeper into the issue, physical and ethical forms of upbringing are important for children from an early age. Mental or intellectual education - education takes place before children go to school.

It is worthwhile to dwell on the lexical meaning of the words “education” and “upbringing”. In the views of prominent figures in the history of national instruction, Fitrat and Abdullah Avloni, we have famous that the meaning of the word “upbringing” is much wider than “upbringing”; indeed in terms of the meaning of “upbringing” “Mental education” is an indispensably portion of education. In common, the word upbringing implies teaching young people (physically,

ethically and rationally) as a concordantly created era. In other words, a “well-behaved child” implies a well-rounded era [3]. Our individuals have continuously been exceptionally intelligent in their approach to the commonality of mental and ethical instruction. Abu Nasr al-Farabi, in his book *Achieving Happiness*, explains this issue in a unique way: “Education may be a combination of hypothetical qualities between peoples and cities, and education is a combination of intrinsic qualities and down to earth proficient qualities between these peoples”. The thinker implies the acquisition of both a profession and upbringing through practical activity, and education is limited to verbal and theoretical study.

There's a clear difference between education and upbringing. Education may be a part of upbringing. Discipline incorporates education, not vice versa. This implies that education is more total and comprehensive than instruction itself. The meaning of Islamic instruction is to construct a full-fledged human identity in society, and of course, this education includes the otherworldly, mental, and physical viewpoints. The variables, laws, and components of instruction and childhood that successfully influence the person through the brain research of education, the center of which is the acquisition of information, the method of comprehensive formation of the person. It comprises illuminating the laws of diverse social experiences and the method by which it becomes the experience of the individual. While the formation, upbringing, means and methods of upbringing a child as a person belong to the science of pedagogy, the features, laws of the origin, development and development of the individual psyche belong to the science of psychology.

Suitability of teaching materials to students, psychological effectiveness of teaching methods, textbooks and curricula, requirements for exhibition materials, the teacher and his methods of pedagogical activity, teachers and students the study of the relationship between is also a problem of pedagogical psychology.

In spite of the fact that education is characterized differently in modern world pedagogy, for us the bequest cleared out by Eastern masterminds is important for its essentialness and comprehensiveness of substance. In a few cases, there has been talk of prioritizing education in instructive teach, of neglecting education, or of executing education through education. But life appears that these tests in world pedagogy are not defended. As the Russian researcher G.K. Selevko concedes, “Educative education” has caused awesome harm to the Russian instruction framework - it has put education over education, has fizzled to satisfactorily evaluate community instruction, and has isolated school from practical life.

The purpose of education does not alter over time, it is similarly vital for all nations. National and universal values and traditions decide the pith of education. Nowadays, in German, Russian or English schools, as well as in Uzbek schools, there is a growing recognition of the got to fortify the educational functions of the educational institution, the dissatisfaction with the “educational” activities of education. It ought to be famous that there is a got to study the encounter of instructive institutions, where the most objective is to plan understudies for life, socialization. The quintessence of the instructive handle is the inside associations and relationships that are characteristic of this handle and are reflected in certain laws [4, p. 260].

It should not be forgotten that education is based on illustration, exemplary viable action. That is, in the event that mental education (education) develops from straightforward to complex on the premise of particular programs and plans, in upbringing (ethical education) to instill in youthful people a timely reaction to occasions in society, a clear objective, and result. In expansion to the

usage of focused on plans and programs, a creative approach, a careful think about of the social environment is required. The scope of ethical education in connection to mental education is expansive, and the assignments set for it are huge, and the school's capacity for its successful usage is constrained. In any case, it is vital that the educational institution is the organizer and facilitator of the educational process.

Every profession in the community requires skill. Because skill ensures the quality of the result of the movement. In expansion to the tall level of learning results, it too ensures that the trained experts are exceedingly qualified. This will create a competitive environment in the field of preparing in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and increment the glory and social status of pedagogical activity. As it were when each teacher adores his calling and children, he creates pedagogical skills and creates the instructive process to the next level. In order to reach a tall level and accomplish victory in pedagogical movement, it is not sufficient to cherish the profession and children, a teacher must have a deep knowledge of the calling, tall culture, knowledge of brain research, and mastery of instructing strategies.

In today's age of scientific and mechanical progress, as in all other areas of instruction, the method of technologicalization is in full swing, and the appropriation of progressed academic advances and their customary application in hone will further upgrade academic skills. When it comes to academic abilities, of course, concepts such as competence, capacity, talent, talent, and potential have to be recalled. These are all human qualities that must be shaped in people who choose the pedagogical profession. In our opinion, as it were a few of the teachers who are prevalent within the field of education nowadays have the capacity, whereas the rest are teachers who have worked on themselves routinely, have creative, pedagogical skills. Each teacher with educational abilities can adapt to any circumstance, reply all questions and succeed in teaching students.

A great teacher is a socially active, intellectual person who knows his subject well, encompasses a perfect knowledge of its accomplishments and prospects. The teacher's ability to communicate what he or she as of now has is vital. A few teachers, despite having an awfully great knowledge base, face troubles in organizing the instructive process. This is the case for those who have graduated from non-pedagogical teach of higher education and are locked in teaching activities. One of the key factors in giving academic aptitudes is pedagogical laws, particularly educating strategies [5].

The components of pedagogical ability are diverse, with major educational methods being the most components. Pedagogical strategy is the foremost critical component that decides the viability of academic action. The concept of pedagogical technique is separated into a few parts, all of which reveal distinctive aspects of this complex wonder. Educational method is the combination of knowledge, aptitudes, and competencies that a teacher needs to effectively apply the methods of academic influence he or she chooses in the course of his or her work.

A teacher with pedagogical skills within the teaching handle creates a really great pedagogical state of mind. The transition from a pedagogical to a pedagogical approach within the educational prepares advances the thought of humankind in the educational handle. As a result, communicative communication takes place and positive emotional activity increments. Within the behavior of a teacher with pedagogical abilities, positive considering rather than such qualities as dictator teach, unbending nature, discourteousness, lack of concern to the student's identity, acknowledgment of the respect of students, their self-esteem, abilities such as

encouraging respect are formed. Since one of the factors of pedagogical ability is communication. The teacher also uses suitable shapes of communication, such as the capacity to control one's attention, feelings, pay near consideration to the culture of speech, non-verbal facial expressions, emulate, movement, quiet, and pose when essential. Each teacher can secure academic abilities by working tirelessly and enhancing their pedagogical involvement.

CONCLUSION

The essence of the educational handle may be a framework of forms vital for the development of society, which is characteristic of this handle and reflects the inside connections and relationships that are reflected in certain laws. Hence, the more we neglect this framework, which covers vital angles of the advancement of society, the more we'll permit our society, as well as our otherworldly existence, to decrease. Truly, we know that the primary German Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, said: "If we do not contribute within the country if we do not center on the education of our youthful people if we don't build schools, we have to increase the number of prisons within the country". In brief, in arrange to spare the future of the country, we must, to begin with, take a systematic approach to the education of the younger era.

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