

CONTEMPORARY
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:
CURRENT ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS
AND INNOVATIONS

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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CURRENT RESEARCH
CONFERENCES**

**CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:
CURRENT ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND
INNOVATIONS**

(10th December 2020)

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Re-developing, Of Farm Athenaeum And Materialize Automation: Ultimatum And Occasion

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ABSTRACT

The conventional method of running library administrations in horticultural athenaeum is by all accounts over at this point. The principle explanations behind this is by all accounts the mix of negative development in financing, increment in costs of horticultural data assets and important interests in innovation, human asset improvement and expanding desire for the clients. Rural athenaeum of SAUs and ICAR organizations have encountered these issues during last 8-10 years. Working with less financing during these years have prompted the undoing of a portion of the farming assets.

KEYWORDS

Farming, re-designing, Athenaeum, Automation

INTRODUCTION

The quantities of memberships have fairly declined and consumption on the books, diaries and so forth have expanded because of improvement in discussion rates and different elements. As the expansion in financing of the agrarian athenaeum isn't in foreknowledge, it calls for re-designing of the parts of the horticultural athenaeum, their administrations and method of activity. The ongoing

advancements in ICT have squeezed interests in ICT and the improvement of new abilities in the horticultural bookkeepers. The quantity of imperatives, weights and improvements has been liable for starting the re-designing of library administrations in the farming athenaeum.

RE-DEVELOPING

The term re-designing was first presented by James martin in the July-August 1989 issue of Harvard Business Review article," Re-designing Work: Don't Automate, Obliterate."

As indicated by Martin and Champy (1993), "Re-designing is the basic reconsidering and extremist update of business cycles to accomplish emotional improvements in basic contemporary proportions of execution, for example, cost, quality, administration and speed."

Your Dictionary (www.yourdictionary.com/redeveloping) characterizes re-designing, "the utilization of innovation and the board science to alteration of existing frameworks, associations, cycles and items to make them more viable, productive and responsive."

NEED OF RE-DEVELOPING, OF FARM ATHENAEUM

- to adapt up to the difficulties presented by agrarian data blast
- to satisfy the agrarian data needs of the clients

PLAN FOR RE-DEVELOPING, FARM LIBRARY SERVICES

For the re-designing of library and data administrations in the horticultural athenaeum the farming bookkeepers should draw an arrangement stepwise nitty gritty as under:

(a) What administrations are to be re-designed?

For this, most importantly recognizable proof of the cycles and administrations of rural athenaeum is required for example

- facilities in farming athenaeum
- library assortment
- manual cycles of library activities

Constitution of Re-designing Team: Constitution of re-designing group of specialists is an absolute necessity for accomplishing the ideal objectives. Status of Current Operations in Library: Detailed report should be ready for the activities which are to be automat zed. Vision Document for New Services: This report is to be ready for giving moment admittance to library assets to the customers/perusers Actions Needed for Re-designing: For giving fantastic data administrations to clients, the actual format of the farming athenaeum should be updated any place required

Separate stack territory for books, periodicals, Textbook area, Reports segment, Theses Section, Rare Books Section and so on Multimedia Unit/Digital Library Unit Separate Reading Halls for understudies and instructors Separate Technical Section, Reference Section, Reprographic Section and so on

Re-designing HR requires

- To familiarize the library staff about their functions in the changed situation

- To arrange in-administration preparing programs for updating their abilities

RE-DEVELOPING, OF FARM INFORMATION RESOURCES

The horticultural administrators tend to disregard the treatment of printed books and diaries because of paper innovation is an exorbitant activity including a great deal of staff costs on starting just as on nonstop premise (racking, reshelving, looking at in and so forth) other than the costs of library building and support. As needs be with the starting of digital books, e-diaries, agrarian athenaeum might have the option to deliver administrations dependent on e-assets at a lower cost than what is the situation with printed books, diaries and so on. There are parcel of reserve funds when library staff don't need to adapt to printed books and diaries and the various undertakings associated with them. The cost sparing won't just be in the customary specialized administrations however in client benefits as well. At the point when the clients can get to the e-resources from their work area, the outstanding task at hand of client care staff is decreased for example less advances, late notification and less copying. For the redeveloping of library administrations and assets following might be thought of:

Conventional Resources to Internet Resources: 24x7 data access has made Internet as well known wellspring of data and has changed the way of life of perusers. Books to E-Books: No library can act naturally adequate all things considered. For fulfilling the data needs of the clients, agrarian athenaeum are obtaining increasingly more digital books. Further various digital books are additionally accessible liberated from cost on the web. Serials to e-Serials: For farming exploration e-serials are a lot of fundamental for giving early data to the agrarian

researchers/scientists. Presently a days, the e-serials have become the principle wellspring of agrarian examination data and their utilization, notoriety has expanded hugely. Agrarian researchers have free admittance to e-serials 24x7 from their work areas and this is their most engaging element. E-Consortia's: No horticultural library can act naturally dependent in itself and as such advanced medium was discovered to be compelling answer for give admittance to clients. In view of this the consortia approach has been received in SAUs and ICAR Institute Athenaeum.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS

In-administration preparing of library staff is a lot of basic. To the extent the preparation in current ICT is concerned, it is O.K. in a large portion of Farm Institutes/SAUs. Preparing on different viewpoints like correspondence, advertising and so on are the need of great importance.

Adaptability IN VARIOUS DIVISIONS/SECTIONS/UNITS

The different Divisions/Sections/Units in the library should work in an incorporated and adaptable way for accomplishing greatest economy and administration productivity.

LIBRARY ORIENTED TEACHING AND LEARNING

SAUs and ICAR Institutes should plan the courses and their assessment framework in the line of IITs, IIMs, and IISc. and so on where library and self learning are in crucial position.

CONCLUSION

Horticultural Librarians should make persistent strides for putting the minimum amount of the farming and associated content

on the client's work area by getting an ever increasing number of electronic assets. They are needed to put resources into

Requisite equipment/programming, developing enormous record worker frameworks, establishing a typical UI to accessible e-assets, initializing in-administration preparing programs occasionally Further the horticultural administrators should take a gander at advancements outside the athenaeum and get ready for the extreme changes to endure.

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Breeding Statistical Bibliotheca Including Individual Succeeding

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ABSTRACT

Breeding advanced bibliotheca assume an imperative part in age including dispersal of agrarian data. The fundamental capacity of horticultural computerized library including data focuses is the protection including scattering of agrarian data in advanced structure. The web innovation advanced the improvement of agrarian computerized library including conveyed the data to the horticultural researchers/understudies/expansion laborers at individual work areas. Breeding computerized library is only change from conventional horticultural library. The advanced library idea appears in the 21st century. Virtual library, electronic library, bibliotheca are without dividers including advanced library are interchangeable to one another. Utilizing advanced library, access anybody, whenever including anyplace in any structure. This paper centers around the capacities, benefits including administrations of the breeding computerized bibliotheca.

KEYWORDS

Agricultural Statistical Bibliotheca; E-Bibliotheca-Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

Breeding computerized bibliotheca are the present rural data stores including that individual assortments are in advanced structure. They endeavor to give moment admittance to digitized data assets. Horticultural Statistical bibliotheca will be bibliotheca of this data society as they can satisfy assortment of client's need right away. The assortment in rural computerized bibliotheca incorporate electronic assets like statistical books information bases including e diaries, including so on just as they additionally incorporate digitized print assets. Presently a day's computerized bibliotheca are

must as the idea of advanced bibliotheca is to carry bibliotheca closer to the client. Because of data blast it is hard to unite all data on the double. So the breeding computerized bibliotheca can unite diverse data assets. In India, horticultural bibliotheca are going towards advanced age to address changing clients' issues including to give them bona fide including solid wellsprings of data in universe of Wikipedia including Google. The boss Many bibliotheca, galleries, or different associations have digitized various assortments, for example, pictures, books, sound documents, including video cuts, to make them accessible

on the Web. Rural advanced bibliotheca are characterized as the assortments of digitized or carefully conceived things that are put away, oversaw, adjusted, including protected by bibliotheca or social legacy organizations, barring the computerized content bought from distributors. Computerized bibliotheca present an assortment of assets made in advanced configuration just as those changed over from simple materials through digitization endeavors, including print materials, original copies, pictures, sound, including video[7]. Breeding computerized bibliotheca are exceptionally powerful including fleeting in specialized assortment including enlightening necessities. Also, the computerized library structure commonly is exceptionally unpredictable. This multifaceted nature can mess up data recovery, offering ascend to help looking for circumstances for the client, particularly for daze clients, who depend on screen perusers to get to breeding advanced bibliotheca.

WHAT IS STATISTICAL LIBRARY?

In computerized library, data is put away in pieces including bytes, which need the PCs to compose/store including read/recover the data. In basic terms, in advanced bibliotheca data assets are put away in PC including the perusers can utilize them any time, at any spot. Clients get far off admittance to the ideal assets. Carefully bibliotheca are the bibliotheca without dividers including are engaged towards giving valid assets of data to its clients.

WHY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL LIBRARY IS IMPORTANT?

Presently a day's horticultural data dealing with is troublesome undertaking as a result of breeding data blast. There are countless assets (print including e-assets) which are a perplexing undertaking to oversee. Thus, following are the:

1. Statistical bibliotheca are open any time (24x7) including anyplace help rural researchers/augmentation laborers/ranchers/understudies to get data at whatever point they need.
2. Resources present in horticultural computerized library require less actual space as contrast with conventional library.
3. Unlike conventional library, there is no issue of stock confirmation, restricted actual duplicates, weeding of books including so forth for example long time conservation.
4. Cost adequacy is higher contrasted with conventional horticultural bibliotheca, as in advanced bibliotheca there is one time venture of cash, including so on

The Agricultural computerized Bibliotheca accessible in different structures are limited not exclusively to the size of records including the configuration substance which are accessible in an organized type of programming on CD-ROM including video cuts, full length films, yet additionally expincludng its fast correspondence, Boolean pursuit, perusing of data on web through World Wide Web. Likewise, computerized bibliotheca grant information to neighborhood ranchers by help of different direction programs, workshops including so on which depend on essential information needed in cultivating.

SUCCEEDING DEVELOPMENTS

As per the latest agreement, the ADLs of things to come will have the option to work over a huge assortment of data object types - far more extensive than those kept up today in actual bibliotheca including chronicles. These data articles will be made out of a few multi-type including mixed media segments totaled in a limitless number of arrangements. These, for instance, can blend text, tables of logical information including pictures got by including earth perception information, or they can coordinate 3D pictures, explanations including recordings. These new data articles will offer inventive including all the more impressive intends to analysts for sharing including talking about the aftereffects of individual work. To have the option to help these articles, the ADL usefulness must be fittingly stretched out a long ways past that needed to control the straightforward computerized substitutes of the actual items. To help these articles the ADL may require significant assets. For instance, the creation including treatment of the new archives may expect admittance to a wide range of, enormous, heterogeneous data sources, the utilization of particular administrations that cycle the articles put away in these hotspots for delivering new data, including the misuse of huge including capacities for playing out this task.[5]

CONCLUSION

Unmistakably breeding advanced library give data to the peruses in computerized structure with the assistance of web on peruses work area. Because of rural data blast it is hard to bring all data at one stage. Agrarian computerized bibliotheca give a compelling way to convey information the board territory. Agrarian advanced bibliotheca present

advantages including constraint for all peruses. Best piece of horticultural advanced bibliotheca is that No actual limits the peruses

of agrarian computerized library not have to go truly in the library. The breeding advanced bibliotheca need to conquer the restraints including search ahead for the improvement of data administration to the peruses.

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Exertion Of Community Associate In Veterinary Field

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ABSTRACT

As a bustling vet, it tends to be amazingly testing to create and cultivate associations with our customers in the brief timeframe we have during an arrangement. Examination has appeared, nonetheless, that it is these connections that make faithful customers, and that those unwavering customers will need to impart their experience to their own loved ones through informal. Things being what they are, how might we defeat this obstacle of time imperatives and still associate with our customers? The appropriate response is straightforward: through veterinary online media promoting. The point of this paper is to feature only a couple of the numerous advantages Community Associate can have for your training.

KEYWORDS

Informal communication, community destinations, veterinary practice

INTRODUCTION

Through long range informal communication, individuals can utilize organizations of online companions and gathering participations to stay in contact with current companions, reconnect with old companions or make genuine kinships through comparable interests or gatherings. Other than building up significant community connections, informal communication individuals can impart their inclinations to other similar individuals by joining gatherings and discussions. Some systems administration can likewise help individuals get a new line of work or build up business contacts.

- Client instruction: If you've as of late observed various Kennel Cough, Leptospirosis, Feline Calicivirus or Parvovirus cases, a blog entry is an incredible occasion to teach customers about counteraction and treatment. Posting top to bottom clinical data (that you might not have the opportunity to share during an arrangement), including a rundown of manifestations, is useful to your customers and can help support immunization consistence and the requirement for regular assessments.

Why your Hospital ought to have a Blog

- Promote your administrations: If you're offering another assistance or have as of late bought another instrument (ultrasound, endoscopy) that
- you are anxious to flaunt, advancing it on your blog can stand out enough to be noticed. You need to clarify how their pets can profit by your new administrations. Customers can't use these administrations on the off chance that they don't think about them.
- Continuing schooling: Your customers can perceive your obligation to their pets' wellbeing when you post proceeding with instruction gatherings and courses that you and your staff individuals join in. Show a portion of the intriguing talks that you have joined in and a couple of realities about each.
- Have fun: Often, customers may possibly observe you when their pet is genuinely sick. Your blog can show them your lighter side offer interesting pet stories or accounts about the more splendid side of veterinary medication. Post real shots of the emergency clinic staff or offer photographs of your own pets with your customers.
- Personal and emergency clinic data: Weddings, birth declarations, achievement commemorations and the appearance of new pets add an

individual touch to your relationship with your customers.

- Increase web index rankings: Blogs have the additional advantage of expanding your emergency clinic site's internet searcher rankings. The more noteworthy your emergency clinic's quality on the web, the more regularly your site is gotten by Google, Yahoo and other web crawlers, making it simpler for likely customers to find your medical clinic

How Veterinary Hospitals can profit by Community Associate?

My Space, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn – consistently, it appears, there's another person to person communication site on the Internet that everybody is discussing. One may even effectively be utilizing a portion of these locales to interface with old companions and schoolmates. However, long range informal communication locales have numerous applications separated from building up close to home and expert associations. Adding your veterinary clinic to MySpace, Facebook and other long range informal communication administrations is a quick, simple approach to advance your veterinary practice, improve your web index rankings and associate with customers.

Web indexes progressively are going to long range interpersonal communication destinations for list items, and the more applicable data you have on your MySpace, Facebook or LinkedIn account, the better your rankings. The higher your internet searcher positioning, the simpler it is for likely

customers to discover your site, make arrangements, and go to your veterinary emergency clinic. Having a long range interpersonal communication presence makes it simpler for current customers to prescribe your emergency clinic to companions in their own informal organizations, further expanding potential customer openings.

Long range interpersonal communication can likewise be utilized to fortify your relationship with customers. Regularly, your solitary association with customers might be the point at which a pet is truly sick. Sharing rousing or clever stories on your blog or sincere photographs of the staff permits you to interface with customers and assemble a compatibility in a less-distressing, more sure way. News sources are additionally going to person to person communication destinations looking for hotspots for news stories. Keeping up a long range informal communication presence keeps you on columnists' and bloggers' radar – which may result in media inclusion of your training. Since most person to person communication destinations are free, they present an incredible technique to effectively and reasonably market your training

Marking

Your customers definitely think about the quality veterinary consideration you give to their creatures, yet to truly harden your image, you need to interface with individuals on an individual level. Veterinary web-based media showcasing lets you draw in with your current customers and arrive at imminent customers such that promoting and different types of advertising essentially can't. The additional time you put resources into web-based media, the more you will have the option to collaborate with your crowd and the almost certain they will be to prescribe your page to their own organizations. This implies expanded introduction for your image, which

prompts further development of your veterinary practice.

Client assistance and Feedback

Web-based media stages give the ideal technique to conveying client support through direct collaboration with your customers and possibilities. It's likewise a fantastic method to assemble significant input and, all the more critically, address that input when it's not positive. Assume a customer who was disappointed with something that occurred during an ongoing visit to your center posted a negative audit on the web. With veterinary online media, you can react in a positive and ideal way, fulfilling the troubled client while additionally indicating possibilities that you give it a second thought and do what's important to address issues if and when they emerge.

New Client Acquisition

Public discussions like Facebook are incredible assets with regards to lead age. Veterinary practices can profit by these community stages by offering advancements and different specials that will both please existing customers just as pull in new ones, at last bringing about a general lift in business.

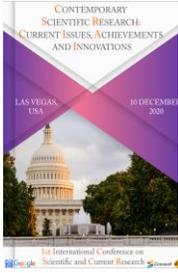
CONCLUSION

Online media has basically separated the boundaries that bustling veterinary practices once confronted and furnished an advantageous way to associate with clients and possibilities. In addition to the fact that you are ready to connect with individuals on an expert level, however you would now be able to contact them on a more close to home and enthusiastic level also. You can discuss straightforwardly with your devotees, approach them for input, and furnish them with significant online assets for their pet necessities. Above all, you can show existing customers and intrigued possibilities that you

are there for them, that you are tuning in, and that you really care. These positive connections cultivate kindness, which is a basic piece of keeping your present customers cheerful and drawing in new ones simultaneously.

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Determination Of The Quantitative Content Of Biologically Active Substances In The Dry Extract Scutellaria Iscanderi Juz

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ABSTRACT

For the quantitative determination of the content of biologically active substances (the sum of flavonoids) in the dry extract of Scutellaria Iscanderi Juz, a spectrophotometric method of analysis was proposed in terms of apigenin (standard), based on the reaction of complexation of flavonoids with aluminum chloride. Found that the content of the sum of flavonoids in the dry extract of Scutellaria Iscandari is in the range of 2.5-3%.

KEYWORDS

Scutellaria Iscandari Juz, Dry extract, flavonoids, apigenin, UV spectrophotometry,

INTRODUCTION

Today, herbal raw materials are the source of more than a third of all medicines. The therapeutic value of medicinal plants is determined by the biologically active substances included in their composition, which include all substances that can affect biological processes in the human body [1].

Many plants of the Lamiaceae family have a wide spectrum of biological activity and are

used in both official and folk medicine. Such representatives include the species of the Scutellaria genus - Scutellaria L., which are widespread in many countries of the world.

The healing properties of plants of the Scutellaria genus (Lamiaceae) as an antihypertensive, sedative, vasodilator and hemostatic agent has been known since ancient times in Chinese folk medicine. Several

species of plants of this genus also grow on the territory of Uzbekistan, in particular, *Scutellaria Iscanderi* Juz.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The study of the chemical composition of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* showed that it contains biologically active components such as flavonoids, glycosides, essential oils, organic acids, tannins, macro and micro elements, etc.

For the first time, we have developed a technology for obtaining a dry extract from the aerial part of *Scutellaria Iscanderi*. The optimal technological parameters of the extraction process have been determined, which provide the maximum yield of dry extract with the maximum content of biologically active substances [2].

Flavonoids are one of the main active ingredients in the dry extract of *Iskander's Skullcap*. The content of flavonoids largely determines the main pharmacological action of *Scutellaria Iskandar*. In this regard, the aim of this study is to determine the quantitative content of the sum of flavonoids in the dry extract of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* using the UV spectrophotometry method [3]. The developed method is based on the reaction of complexation of flavonoids with aluminum chloride (AlCl₃). Apigenin was used as a working standard sample. The determination was carried out on an SF device (ShimadzuUV-1800) in the wavelength range of 200-450 nm. To determine the analytical wavelength, we studied the UV spectra of alcohol solutions of the investigated dry extract, as well as a standard sample of apigenin in an individual state and with the addition of aluminum chloride, which enters into complexation reactions with the compounds under study.

The results of spectral analysis showed that the maximum of the absorption spectrum of apigenin (standard) without AlCl₃ is in the region of 330 nm, and their complex with

aluminum ions - at 388 nm. The interaction of apigenin (standard) with aluminum ions leads to a bathochromic shift of 58 nm in the absorption maxima of the starting reagents. The maximum of the absorption spectrum of complexes of flavonoids with AlCl₃ from alcohol solutions of dry extract is at 388 nm and coincides with the wavelength of the apigenin complex (388 nm), which makes it possible to use this wavelength as an analytical one.

Thus, the results of spectral analysis showed that the content of the sum of flavonoids in terms of apigenin in the dry extract of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* L. is 2.5-3.0%. The proposed method can be used to assess the quality of the dry extract (substance) of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* by the content of flavonoids and their standardization.

CONCLUSION

1. A method for the quantitative determination of the sum of flavonoids in dry extract of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* Juz is proposed. in terms of apigenin (standard) using UV spectrophotometry,
2. Based on the results of the study, it was established that the content of the sum of flavonoids in the dry extract of *Scutellaria Iscanderi* Juz. is in the range of 2.5-3.0%.

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Mental Intelligence And Moral Maturity

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals and discusses the combinations of mental intelligence and moral maturity.

KEYWORDS

Ideological beliefs, ideological maturity, materialistic worldview, noble ideas.

INTRODUCTION

Everyone's behavior is purposeful. Purpose is the result of strict principles and ideological beliefs. There is no one in this world without a dream. A person's worldview is a scientific worldview. This is the only dominant worldview in our society, which has become the property of the majority of the advanced, most intelligent parts of society, and in the process of building a new society, all members of society objectively need to acquire a scientific materialistic worldview. The need and demand of man to know the nature of the events and happenings around him, to change them in the way of their goals and interests, is the basis of the scientific worldview is a dialectical-materialist worldview. People's

worldview is formed as a result of social conditions, education and upbringing. Its formation begins at a young age and continues in schools, vocational colleges, universities and labor unions. As a result, a person's ideological maturity is determined by his work and it is closely connected with honesty, conscientiousness, honesty.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This means constantly raising the consciousness of people, enriching their spiritual world, using the creative potential of people. It brings about unity of faith and action. Human beings cannot live without

noble ideas. This idea cannot be believed blindly. Any faith is a guiding star in achieving a goal. Because without a goal there is no activity, without activity there is no benefit, and without interest there is no life. The source of interests, goals and activities is social life. A worldview is a set of views that change the most general laws of the development of nature, society, and human thought, and the ways in which the world and its laws are known and changed. It reveals the essence of social development, its driving force and prospects. It provides an opportunity to learn about all the complexities and contradictions of social life, to actively influence the reality that surrounds a person. Young people sometimes have negative facts. Some try to look at the achievements of marriage with suspicion, while others lose themselves in the face of difficulties and look at their own strength with insecurity. Mastering the scientific worldview is important in overcoming such shortcomings.

CONCLUSION

This means that there should be no gap between education and upbringing. In the learning process, young people should receive appropriate education, and the educational process should be complemented by education. The process of nature must be complemented by education. Many authors rightly point out that schoolchildren are given specific knowledge, they are taught technical creativity, but teaching them humanity is a part of education. However, the essence of true education is to prepare a person for humanity.

The general cultural level of many university graduates does not meet the requirements. Among the young professionals there are those who are ignorant of fiction and those who are lacking in the theaters. Therefore, they do not know human relations, do not meet moral requirements. Scientific work saves people from ignorance and ignorance,

and fiction saves from rudeness and depravity. Therefore, we say that intellectual intelligence and moral perfection are inextricably linked is formed.

The environment around us plays a big role in the formation of human character, because we learn from everyone, and others learn from us. Someone evaluates our moral qualities, we evaluate someone. In the process of mutual learning, the spiritual world of people is enriched.

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Biological Diversity Of Aydar-Arnasay Basin

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ABSTRACT

The biological world of the Aydar-Arnasay basin and the lake system in its central part has been studied and the factors influencing it have been analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Aydar-Arnasay basin, biodiversity, trees, shrubs, semi-shrubs, shrubs, perennial grasses, annual grasses, tugai plants.

INTRODUCTION

The Aydar-Arnasay basin is located at the confluence of the Nurata mountain range and the Kyzylkum desert. The basin has a plate-like appearance, with an increasing slope from south-east to north-west. Although the area of the Aydar-Arnasay basin (about 5,000 km²) is small, it differs from other basins by its biodiversity.

To date, 300 plant species have been registered by botanists in the Aydar-Arnasay basin. A systematic and biomorphological spectrum of these species was compiled, a list of trees - 9, shrubs - 21, semi-shrubs - 9, shrubs - 19, perennial grasses - 96, annual grasses - 146. In the Aydar-Arnasay lake system, 25 species of algae have been identified. Of

these, 13 are diatoms, 8 are blue-green, and 4 are green algae. Of these, 6 species are widespread in all seasons, spring, summer and autumn. The seasonal variability of algae in lakes depends on the effects of the external environment, which changes periodically throughout the year. The following factors have influenced the biodiversity of the basin or the abundance of biological resources. Natural geographical location. The location of the largest mountain ranges and deserts of Central Asia in an interconnected intermediate zone.

The central part of the basin is occupied by the Aydar-Arnasay lake system. The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is the fourth largest in

Central Asia, with an area of 3,702 km² and a volume of 44.1 km³.

Influence of 4 different environments on and around the sinkhole. The southern part of the Aydar-Arnasay basin is affected by the mountain environment, the north-western part by the desert environment, the eastern part by the anthropogenic environment and the central part by the aquatic environment. The basin is located within the boundaries of temperate and subtropical climate zones. In a large area of the basin, latitude obeys the zoning law, while the southern part obeys the height law. In addition to the above factors, the length of the growing season and high relative humidity also affect the distribution of many species of plants and animals.

We cite here some considerations on the relationship of the distribution of plants in the swamp to the environment.

On the shores of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system, there are tugai forests of different latitudes. The area of tugai is variable due to external factors. It is possible to observe that during the flood years the tugai area remains under water or during the years of lake retreat the tugai area shifts towards the shore. At the same time, about 40% of tugai plants are adapted to the occasional flooding and growth in saline conditions, as a result of stationary observations.

In the tugai in the Aydar-Arnasay basin there are trees, turanga, turangil, various deciduous poplars, ash, oleaster; from the bushes willow, white and black willow, saxophone; Among the grasses there are sage, sagebrush, reed, ivy, sagebrush.

The study of tugai plants has led to the conclusion that the role of reeds in the change of natural processes in the basin is increasing. When the vegetation period of the reeds is studied, we see that they develop very well in

March-April, and in the remaining months the development slows down or stops altogether. After the end of the growing season in reeds, the decay of reeds is intensified due to the interaction of heat and moisture in the air and soil. As a result, there is a risk of formation of a layer of hydrogen sulfide in the Aydar-Arnasay lakes due to the decay of reeds. If a layer of hydrogen sulfide is formed, events such as a sharp decrease in biomass in the Aydar-Arnasay lake system and disturbance of the biological balance in the basin may occur.

A common feature of small lakes in the Aydar-Arnasay lake system is that when approaching the lakes, whitewashing begins, and in places where there is a livestock complex, there are incense burners. After passing through the incense burners, the area of whitewashing begins again. Near the lake there are jingles, and the area around the lake is lined with whites. In addition to these dominant species, we observe an area of cereal grasses and sedges. But sometimes limiting factors prevent their spread. For example, an excess of relative humidity causes the spread of blackberry disease in cereal plants, while a decrease in groundwater affects the shrinkage of arable land.

In the Aydar-Arnasay basin, wet salt marshes have formed on the shores of lakes and in retreated areas. The surface of the wet brine is covered with a 3-4 mm thick layer of salt, under which porous salts are formed. There are no plants on the surface of 50-60% of the wet brine, the rest is distinguished by the green bush of the most saline-resistant sarzasan plant on the white brine. Along with sarzasan, there is also a hard-eyed fish. Together, they cover up to 40% of the salt surface. It should be noted that the sarzasan plant traps dust and sand brought by the wind around it, resulting in the formation of strong saline sand piles. The locals call it "baby" sands. At the bottom of the Aydar-Arnasay basin, such sand dunes, which are formed every year, form their own small relief forms.

Between these sand dunes grow the following salt-tolerant plants: jingle, deafness, nitraria. These bushes, in turn, act as a barrier to trap sand and dust.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we tried to study and analyze the community of plants that live in 3 different environments. As mentioned above, by studying the characteristics of each of the 300 plant species and 25 algae and their relationship to the environment, it is possible to determine the dynamics and development of the landscapes in the swamp. It is worth noting that the term "landscape mirror" of the plant is not used in vain.

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Radio frequency identification mechanization

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ABSTRACT

A library is a developing creature. As it fills in size the issues related with the support and security of the records likewise develops. The scientists have consistently helped the curator in taking care of their issues. To tackle the issues of orchestrating records all together they have given order plot. To take care of the issues of looking through reports they have given recording rules. To robotize the counter exercises they gave us standardized tags. Standardized tags have served the bookkeepers and libraries for quite a while, and now it is gradually getting supplanted by radio frequency identification.

KEYWORDS

Radio frequency identification-components; radio frequency identification-tags

INTRODUCTION

Radio frequency identification is the most recent innovation to be utilized in library robbery discovery frameworks. In contrast to em (electro-magnetic) and rf (radio frequency) frameworks, which have been utilized in libraries for quite a long time, radio frequency identification-based frameworks move past security to become global positioning frameworks that join security with more effective following of materials all through the library, including simpler and

quicker charge and release, reviewing, and materials taking care of.

Radio frequency identification is a blend of radio-recurrence based innovation and computer chip innovation. The data contained on central processor in the labels appended to library materials is perused utilizing radio recurrence innovation paying little heed to thing direction or arrangement (i.e., the innovation doesn't need view or a fixed plane

to peruse labels as do conventional robbery location frameworks) and good ways from the thing is anything but a basic factor with the exception of extra-wide leave entryways. The halls at the structure exit(s) can be as wide as four feet in light of the fact that the labels can be perused a ways off of up to two feet by every one of two equal leave sensors.

Radio frequency identification in libraries

Curators are constantly known as early adopters of innovation, as found if there should arise an occurrence of computer and later in the event of bar-codes. Later have seen Principles like marc and oclc getting mainstream among libraries for imparting bibliographic data to different libraries. The most recent decade have seen different library computerization programming being arising as straightaway wave of mechanization in libraries. Today supporters can visit library's inventory any time they wish to with utilization of library's site.

Library people group have consistently demonstrated excitement in testing new innovation and have improved supporter benefits today because of those endeavors. Radio frequency identification mechanization will be next wave to robotization in library industry. Radio frequency identification assumes essential function in rethinking the library cycle to make everybody's work simpler directly from benefactor to library staff.

Radio frequency identification

Gives a stage to computerize the vast majority of the cycle performed by the library staff like check in – look at, arranging, stock administration and

Stock. Library staff whose employment is intended to help benefactor, use

Library assets at the fullest, is consistently use dealing with the books. Radio frequency identification

Assists with computerizing this cycle and gives them an occasion to more readily use their time in serving benefactors.

Radio frequency identification library management system

Utilizing radio frequency identification in libraries spares library staff's time via automatizing their assignments. A foundation that utilizes radio frequency identification library the executives spares a book peruser, valuable time that he would have been spent, hanging tight for his chance in a line for getting or restoring a book. Dealing with books and making them accessible to the book perusers are significant assignments. The greater part of the library staff's time is spent in chronicle data of approaching and active books.

1. Tagging: radio frequency identification labels have been explicitly intended to be joined into library media, including books, cds, dvds and tapes. It is dainty, adaptable and in this manner can be covered among paper and plastic. With exceptional technique to connect to books, benefactor is absolutely unconscious that the tag is there.
2. Book-drop/return station: the book drops can be found anyplace, inside or outside the library. Conceivable distant areas outside the library incorporate mrt/train stations, strip malls,
3. Schools, and so on this offers remarkable adaptability and comfort of returning library things at whenever of the day, in any event, when the library is shut.

4. Self check-in/checkout station: the patron self check-out station is essentially a pc with a touch screen and an underlying radio frequency identification peruser, in addition to uncommon programming for individual distinguishing proof, book and other media taking care of and dissemination. In the wake of distinguishing the benefactor with a library id card, a standardized identification card, or his own id number (pin), the supporter is approached to pick the following activity (registration of one or a few books). In the wake of picking registration , the supporter places the books before the screen on the radio frequency identification peruser and the showcase will show the book title and its id number (other discretionary data can be appeared whenever wanted) which have been looked at.

5. Anti-robbery detection: the eas anti-theft gate is utilized to recognize radio frequency identification label that is furnished with eas (electronic article surveillance). It can identify the radio frequency identification labels inside 1 meter range without impedance of attractive things, after distinguishing of armed radio frequency identification labels, the alert will sound on the entryway. It has choice to trigger a camera to record benefactors who trigger the caution to the surveillance station.

1. Shelf management solution: the libbestm shelf management solution makes finding and recognizing things on the racks a simple assignment for administrators. It involves fundamentally of a convenient scanner and a base station.

Preferences of radio frequency identification in libraries

➤ reliability: correctly working perusers and labels can have close to 100% recognition rates. Since the labels and sensors speak with the integrated library system (ils) it is conceivable to know precisely which things are moving out of the library. The high unwavering quality is particularly significant when radio frequency identification is utilized in robbery recognition.

➤ high-speed inventorying: an exceptional bit of leeway of radio frequency identification frameworks is their capacity to filter books on the racks without tipping them out or eliminating them. A hand-held stock peruser can be moved quickly over a rack of books to peruse the entirety of the special recognizable proof data. Utilizing remote innovation, it is conceivable

➤ not just to refresh the stock, yet in addition to distinguish things which are out of appropriate request.

➤ Drawbacks of radio frequency identification in libraries

➤ high cost: the significant burden of radio frequency identification innovation is its expense. While the perusers and entryway sensors used to peruse the data commonly cost around \$2,000 to \$3,500 each; and the labels can cost as meager as 10 pennies or as much as \$50 relying

upon the kind of tag, the application and the volume of the request.

- accessibility to compromise: it is conceivable to bargain a radio frequency identification framework by enveloping the secured material by a few layers of standard family unit foil to impede the radio sign. It is additionally conceivable to bargain a radio frequency identification framework by setting two things against each other so one label overlays another. That may counteract the signs. This requires information on the innovation and cautious arrangement.

CONCLUSION

The radio frequency identification framework is an exhaustive framework that tends to both the security and materials following necessities of a library. It is imperative to instruct library staff and library clients about radio frequency identification innovation prior to actualizing a program. Radio frequency identification innovation presents a moral difficulty for custodians. The innovation takes into consideration significantly improved administrations for benefactors particularly in the region of self look at, it takes into consideration more productive utilization of expert staff, and may lessen dull pressure wounds for library laborers. Radio frequency identification innovation isn't just arising yet additionally more compelling, advantageous and cost effective innovation in library security. This innovation has gradually started to supplant the conventional standardized identification on library things. The radio frequency identification tag can contain distinguishing data, for example, a book's title or material sort, without being highlighted a different. The data is perused by a radio frequency identification peruser, which replaces the standard standardized tag

peruser generally found at a library's course work area.

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Use Of The Works Of Eastern Thinkers In Preparation Of Future Primary School Teachers For Professional Activity

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ABSTRACT

The current global changes in the socio-economic and scientific-technical spheres require the improvement of the system of training, in particular, the system of future specialists on the basis of innovative and integrative education. This means paying special attention to the definition of pedagogical and psychological bases of teaching on the basis of innovative-integrative education, the development of creative and professional approaches of students to secondary education in the educational process.

KEYWORDS

Methods and technologies, enterprising, enthusiastic, dedicated, capable, talented, knowledgeable, creative, innovative-integrative education.

INTRODUCTION

In the development of science and technology, which is the theoretical basis of such innovative methods and technologies, it is important that every member of our society is enterprising, enthusiastic, dedicated, capable, talented, knowledgeable, creative and, most importantly, innovative. The results of our research and observations in this regard show that future primary school teachers need to be able to apply their knowledge creatively in practice and

effectively use innovative-integrative education [... work on TXA.5].

- At the same time, in order to cultivate a creative attitude of future primary school teachers to innovative-integrative education in the field of primary education, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:
- Integrate innovative-integrative education in primary education

- development of systematization principles as a system;
- the most important and the development of innovative-integrative education
- determination of optimal directions; to determine the appropriateness of the exchange of information between the subsystems and the elements of the subdivision in the organizational-structural model of innovative-integrative education to the didactic processes;
- regular study of the impact of the peculiarities of primary education on innovative-integrative education;
- Regular assessment of the conditions of adequacy (suitability) of innovative-integrative education to the methodological system of teaching subjects in the training of future primary school teachers;
- clarification of the principles of preparation for the development of innovative-integrative education in primary education and their use in practice;
- innovative-integrative education in line with primary education design of the process as an open system with a combination of intellectual, cultural, program-methodical, organizational-pedagogical and technical resources, together with the subjects, goals, methods, tools and organizational forms;
- inno- based on the creation of electronic educational publications and resources a future start in shaping the environment-integrative learning environment ensuring the conscious and active participation of classroom teachers; creation of innovative-integrative education in primary education Ensuring system integration with multimedia technologies and so on.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

These noted aspects require strict requirements for modern primary education, in particular the training of future primary school teachers. In this sense, the main purpose of training future primary school teachers is to ensure the dynamics of professional training of future primary school teachers, taking into account the modern "labor market", the dynamically growing needs of the individual, state and society in the regular formation of professional knowledge and skills. consists of. This includes the professional intellectual potential of the teacher in the future primary school teacher; innovative development; provision of educational-methodical, educational-educational and educational-informational support;

availability of resources (database, information and knowledge bank, etc.) to help increase professional knowledge; the existence of a creative environment in the higher education institution; the adequacy of the levels of spiritual maturity of the educator and the learners, and so on. In the next part of our study, we present a conceptual sequence about them:

- i. Requirements for the training of future primary school teachers, taking into account the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.
- ii. II. The system of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 primary education taking into account the concept of development requirements for improvement.
- iii. "Science and scientific activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in accordance with the Law on Primary Education requirements.

- iv. The professional intellectual of the future primary school teacher capacity requirements.
 - v. Educational-methodical and educational-training of future primary school teachers requirements for information supplies.
 - vi. Professional knowledge of future primary school teachers requirements for increase.
 - vii. Demand for creative activities of future primary school teachers.
 - viii. Requirements for raising the spiritual maturity of future primary school teachers.
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CONCLUSION

This, the social significance of the training of future primary school teachers on the basis of innovative-integrative education and the modern requirements to it show that the development of methodological bases for their professional training based on innovative-integrative education is one of the current problems of modern pedagogy. Therefore, in the next parts of this research work, we will deal with research work on them.

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Scientific Views On The Concept Of Management Efficiency

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ABSTRACT

Today, large-scale reforms in the socio-economic sphere in our country require the improvement of the management of any organization on the basis of new modern management concepts. Therefore, in the development of modern management in the economy, it is necessary to pay more attention to the organizational issues of improving the organizational, economic, social and legal relations necessary for the effective use of management potential, as well as improving the efficiency of management and developing a system of evaluation.

KEYWORDS

“Efficiency”, “manager”, “managerial staff management efficiency”, Explanatory Dictionary defines.

INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of the enterprise and its employees is a process that is directly related to the effectiveness of the management of managers and the results of their decisions. From this point of view, we considered it expedient to study the evolution of the formation of the content and theoretical basis of such concepts as “efficiency”, “manager”, “managerial staff management efficiency” and the views of scientists in the field.

The concept of “efficiency” has long been used in the scientific literature. The concept of “efficiency” is defined differently in dictionaries and literature.

In the Russian dictionary, the Explanatory Dictionary defines the concept of “efficiency” as follows: “In economics, the concept of efficiency is defined as the achievement of any specific result at the lowest possible cost or maximum amount of product produced from a certain amount of resources.”[1]

The concept of “efficiency” has been defined differently by scientists in terms of theoretical and practical views.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Peter Drucker, the founder of modern management, explains that efficiency in management is a personality trait: “Management is a specific type of professional activity, the outcome of which is directly related to a person's personal efficiency. Personal effectiveness is not an innate quality. But that quality can be achieved by developing and using your strengths.”[2]

In his textbook “The concept of Russian management” EM Korotkov distinguishes three groups of factors in defining the concept of efficiency: the use of resources, the time factor and the appropriateness of actions.[3.p. 896]

Academician TS Khachaturov, who developed a methodology for calculating the efficiency of social production, described “both social and economic efficiency - the ratio of economic or social efficiency to the cost of achieving it.” According to the American economist P. Heine, “efficiency is an inevitable category of evaluation. Efficiency is always related to the ratio of the result value to the cost value.”[4.p. 301]

I. Mahmudov and J. Karabaevs in their scientific work, the put forward the following views on the evaluation of the effectiveness of management: As a result of management competency assessment technology, managers at different levels of the organization become more aware of their professional and managerial skills. As a result, an active attitude towards the professional model is formed, and precise planning measures for professional and personal perfection are carried out. During the evaluation process, the manager can decide

on the level of development of his skills and abilities and design his professional future.” In their research, they explored the process of psychologically evaluating the performance of leaders.[5.p. 5]

Kazakh economists A. Kuandik and M. Jumabekova in their research entitled “Approach to the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of management in the service sector” – “The urgency of developing criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of management in the service sector. and the need to increase efficiency. The need to assess the effectiveness of service management arises in its analysis and assessment of the overall cost-effectiveness of the company The main indicators of cost-effectiveness of management are: the number of management employees relative to the total number of employees; the share of management costs in the total volume of organizational costs; the total salary of the managers of the enterprise's general salary fund.”[6]

Evaluating the effectiveness of management activities is difficult mainly due to the specifics of management work, but the content and process of management activities depend directly on the requirements of the manager:

- competence - the leader must know what to do, how to do, in addition to strong and strong-willed qualities (determination, strength, flexibility);
- Decent and high responsibility in all matters - the leader should be an example of these qualities both to himself and to the team members who work with him;
- Ability to accept news and risks - the ability to constantly move forward, always looking for new opportunities and new challenges, to use them effectively;
- Sensitivity and mobility - means feeling new needs, time and process, respecting the opinions of others, striving for self-improvement and readiness for change;

- High business acumen, striving to always be the best and do all the work perfectly, etc.[7]

CONCLUSION

One of the main conditions for the development of any organization today is, of course, the process of effective work of management staff. The intensive growth of the modern economy, changes in the composition of various types of labor activities and the emergence of new professions have further increased the importance of improving the performance of management and its evaluation.

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How To Make Your Presentation Persuasive

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the importance of non – verbal communication skills in public speeches and presentations. Connection between body language, emotions, actions and speech is reflected and explained here.

KEYWORDS

Non-verbal communication, body language, facial expressions, stance, body posture, emotional state, hand gestures.

INTRODUCTION

Public speeches or presentations are given mostly in the case of informing people about something, introducing a new kind of a product or informing about some results of research carried out etc. While a presenter is performing in front of the audience, he or she must remember that there is something except their words, which may spread different information to the listeners. It is called non – verbal communication (body language) that is expressed through our body posture, gestures, movement, eye contact and facial expressions. In order to make the audience follow the presenter`s non – verbal information must also be the same what he or

she is saying. Our action can send more information that is important to listeners. Actrice Mae West once said about this: “Often, what you say makes less of an impact than how you act. Your movement, gestures, and voice send out an important message! “

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Body language can make your presentation and speech more valuable and memorable. Furthermore, it is a part of your explanation, which makes your audience easy to catch. Body language contains presenter`s hand gestures, head movement, facial expressions, voice, eye contact, and body posture.

1. Hand gestures

In most cases, your hands can explain clearly than your words. They should be kept aside freely to make them easy to move them according to your information. They explain your words twice. You can use your finger to count your important points, which enables your audience to remember them well. Hands can be used to express forbidding or encouraging actions by crossing your arms or showing "OK" by your fingers.

Using your hands suitably to your message shows you confident and sure enough for your information. It does not allow your audience to feel boredom or exhaust. Twisting your hands or keeping them behind the podium shows your fear and inconfidence in front of your listeners and makes you more stressed and confused, too. Using your hand gestures helps you to feel comfortable and adapt the atmosphere easily and faster. It can serve as a foundation to use other features of your body language without any hesitation and problem.

2. Head movements

Head movements can indicate both positive and negative expressions. If a presenter does not control it, negative vibes can be expressed like nodding inappropriately to your words or looking up, which looks you are avoiding to keep eye contact with your listeners. Moving your head respectively to your speech lets your listeners that you just pointed an essential point and you strongly believe in it.

3. Facial expressions

Facial gestures are the most powerful one to persuade your audience to follow you as they show your emotions towards your thoughts and makes the audience sure that you are confident what you are saying. On the other hand, they insert your emotions into your

audience and make them feel what you are feeling and also, saying. Just your sparkling eyes, frowned eyebrows or widely opened mouth can show what you are feeling and can affect those who are watching your performance. Smiling on your face is another essential part of your facial gestures as it improves people's mood around, which is useful to catch important points and listen carefully without feeling boredom. Therefore, face your audience with smile to make them feel comfortable and yourself, also. This ensures the value of your presentation for other people. In some cases, presenter's facial emotion expresses opposite of what they are saying like no smile or joy on his or her face but speaking something enjoyable or no frowned brows or other facial muscles movement but speaking about something unpleasant or disgusting. This case puts negative impression on other people both about you and your presentation or speech since the audience lose their attention and desire to listen to you.

4. Voice

While giving a speech or presentation, speak loudly, clearly, confidently and interestingly. To make sure your audience understand you, loud and clear speech is required. Stuttering or mumbling may make your listeners nervous or angry. Moreover, it shows your fear and stress obviously. Make some pauses consciously not for fear. Stopping when you say something important or before giving answer for the question, you just said, catches people attention and makes them interested in your next information. Additionally, take breathe frequently to keep clearness and speed of your speech. Breathing on time enables you pause where it is necessary and speak louder or slower where it is essential, which shows your perfect speaking skills and ensures your audience that you are telling what you believe in. Besides that, breathing can help to concentrate more and think about

your next messages as it helps to refresh and relax your brain with air.

5. Eye contact

Controlling your audience by looking at them keeps them attentive and careful during your presentation. It is not necessary stare at each member of your audience, just keep your eyes on them rather than looking behind, up or only at your presentation or notes, which irritates people and makes them lose attention towards you. Do not avoid looking at your audience to make them sure that you are confident enough what you are giving them as brave eyes can determine your self-confidence. To be able to do this during your presentation in front of people before real performance a number of practice methods are available to acquire this skill. For instance, practicing in front of mirror or videoing yourself are advised. In addition, a presenter can practice with some people such as colleagues or relatives or just friends beforehand to make sure that they are ready to keep eye contact in front of their real audience without any doubt.

6. Body posture

Body posture and stance can say before any emotions or gestures

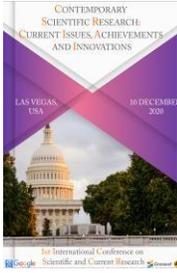
about you. The audience “read” this information as soon as they see you without any words or emotions. Slouched shoulder or rigid back is enough for audience to realize your fear. Moreover, your stance also speaks. If you stand in front of your audience a bit forward, it shows that you are eager to engage with your audience and make them interact with you. Leaning on one side or podium as well as hiding behind podium spreads information about your fear or means that you are not caring about what you are sharing.

CONCLUSION

Following body language can make every presenter successful and their speech or presentation persuasive. A presenter’s or speaker’s gestures, emotions, movement or actions can speak about him or her before they open their mouth. As a saying, “a picture is worth 1000 words”, visual explanation and feelings can explain more clearly but also twice with your words as effective movement supports to the message that you are giving and makes the audience to respond best. Listeners also value meaningful movement.

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Development Of The Digital Economy As The Basis Of The Knowledge Economy

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ABSTRACT

The digital economy leads to economic growth, both in an individual country and in the whole world. This article examines the development of the digital economy as the foundation of the knowledge economy.

KEYWORDS

Digital economy, knowledge economy, ICT, information society, technology, infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

The development of economic relations in a competitive environment between different countries and manufacturers, the need to reduce the costs of goods and services and the "maturation" of various innovative technologies gave rise to a phenomenon that should have had a name reflecting the essence of the changes taking place. The influence of digital technologies goes beyond the market of information products and services, covering other sectors of the international economy, affecting and changing the way of life of the entire society as a whole. First of all, everyone pays attention to the development of the Internet and mobile communications - the fruits of which are visible to the naked eye. This led to

the emergence of many terms trying to define the essence of the phenomenon. However, it must be said that only the visible part of innovations can be due to the integration specifics of information and telecommunication technologies that gave names to this phenomenon.

The digital economy is the result of the transformational effects of new general-purpose technologies in the field of information and communication [1]. It has affected all sectors of the economy and social activities, for example, retail, transportation, financial services, manufacturing, education, healthcare, media and so on. This has implications far beyond information and

communication technology. In addition, the Internet empowers people in new directions, enabling them to create and share their ideas, spawning new content, new businesses and markets.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The study of the digital economy has become very active in the last decade, for example Don Tapscott [2] studied the digital economy as a future perspective in the age of networked intelligence, and TL Mesenbourg [3] viewed it as a dimension in the digital age. Patrick Delices [4] approached the digital economy as the future of our society.

As explained earlier, the digital economy is based on computing technologies. More and more business result in the connection around the world. It is referred to as a new type of economy that emerges. The rapid spread of ICT all around the world has led to the development of a new kind of product and services, that changes the way we are doing business today. The Digital Economy represents today 15% of the global world GDP. It is relying on personal data, which has been regulated by the EU's directive of 1995, which had the goal to integrate EU within the Digital market. Digital Single Market has been for long a priority for the EU and has benefited of the 2007 crisis as a window of opportunity to act. However, we see how the mandate of the EC is thin, to the heterogeneity of the market, and the fact that the EU has to act ex-post. As a result, Member States lack of coordination. The goals of the Single Market concerning consumers, is to offer a panel of choice at a better price. Yet, the champions of the Digital market aren't Europeans. Due to the network effect, barriers to European businesses that want to enter within the market, the barriers remain even higher. Dominant position harbored by US big tech platforms do not give a wide possibility of manoeuver combined with the volatility of the market.

The information society is the environment in which the knowledge economy can develop. For this, appropriate conditions must be created for transforming information into knowledge and using it for the production of new knowledge, that is, for the introduction of innovations. If this process takes place not only in the economic subsystem, but also in a broader sense, a knowledge society will be created in the entire social system. In this case, the information society will turn into a knowledge society [5].

CONCLUSION

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (hereinafter OECD) defines the digital economy as follows: "The digital economy is an amalgamation of several common target technologies and economic and social activities carried out by people through the Internet and related technologies. This sector also covers the physical infrastructure on which digital technologies are based (broadband lines, routers), various devices (computers, smartphones), applications and their functionality (Internet of Things, data analysis, cloud solutions)"[6].

If we conclude, we can say that the digital economy is a global is, uniting economic activities mediated by information and information and communication technologies. At the same time, the information economy can also be defined simply as a digital economy.

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Guidelines For Independent Work On “Determination Of The Coefficient Of Internal Friction Of Liquids”

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the passage of “determining the coefficient of internal friction of fluids” in a modular system. The value of the viscosity coefficient in medicine is explained by the fact that in diagnostics, the coefficient of internal friction (viscosity) can be determined using a VK-4 capillary viscometer. In addition, using the Stokes method, one can determine the processes occurring on the surface of liquids, and also mentions the determination of the internal friction coefficient by the Ostwald method.

KEYWORDS

Fluid, viscosity, modulus, coefficient of friction, viscometer, bioreology, mechanical properties of tissues, Ostwald method, Poiseuille formula, Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids

INTRODUCTION

A total of 36 hours were given at the Samarkand State Medical Institute for independent work of students in medical and biological physics, and 80 minutes were

allocated for this topic. Due to the introduction of distance learning in all higher education institutions due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in our country, students

are required to spend more time independently to master this topic.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Through the Internet portal MT.sammi.uz on the page of medical and biological physics of the distance learning center SamDTI can use the following for students to independently perform the topic “Determination of the coefficient of internal friction (viscosity) of liquids by capillary viscometer and viscometer VK-4” [1.2]:

- Methodical instructions.
- Practical course materials.
- Texts of lectures.
- Slides (presentations).
- Abstracts.
- Video clips.
- Teaching tests.
- Picture tests.
- Control tests

Instructions for students to work independently:

- Feeling unable to be a mature professional without constant work with literature.
- Demonstrate maximum interest and activity in independent work.
- Independent acquisition of knowledge, knowledge and skills about real fluids, internal friction, Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids.
- Obtains the necessary information through the website mt.sammi.uz, from training manuals.

The module system can use the following concepts:

1. Mechanical properties of solids and biological tissues.
2. Bioreology. Viscosity of biological fluids.
3. To study the motion of bodies in a viscous fluid.

4. Use of electronic textbooks and other databases.

Each student accesses the database of medical and biological physics from the Internet platform mt.sammi.uz through a personal login and password and uses the text of the lecture, methodological guidelines, slides, materials for practical training, abstracts, tests, case studies and other information [1].

The student writes essays on the topic on the basis of the following items, exchanges information with the students of the group, reads, masters and exchanges ideas [2.3]:

1. Newton’s formula.
2. The coefficient of internal friction of liquids and its unit.
3. The relationship between the viscosity coefficient SI and SGS systems.
4. Speed gradient.
5. Temperature dependence on viscosity.
6. Determination of viscosity of liquids using the Stokes method.
7. Determination of the coefficient of internal friction of fluids by the Ostwald method.
8. The concept of a viscometer.
9. Determination of the coefficient of internal friction using a medical viscometer.
10. Coefficient of viscosity of human blood.
11. Poiseuille formula.
12. Differences between methods of determining the coefficient of internal friction of a fluid.

Monitoring and evaluation of student independent work

Each student sends the information prepared on the independent work in electronic or picture format to the organized group by means of the telegram network. Submitted

data will be discussed among the group. Whenever possible, students will present their independent work in a video conference organized on the basis of the ZOOM program on the Internet. Active students are identified. The student will be assessed based on the above information.

The assessment of students' independent work is added to the assessment of practical training and is reflected in the assessment of the current control.4

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Study Of The Analgesic Activity Of 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6, 7 -Methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4- Tetrahydroisoquinoline

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ABSTRACT

The analgesic activity of a new compound 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4 tetrahydroisoquinoline was studied under conditions of thermal and chemical irritation on the models "hot plate test", "acetic writhing". As a result of the studies carried out, it was found that the researching substance in various doses has an analgesic effect.

KEYWORDS

1-(4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, toxicity, analgesic activity, analgin, aspirin.

INTRODUCTION

The works provide data on analgesic action. Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances named after academician S.Yu. Yunusov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan by Sh. Djurakulov, V.I. Vinogradova.

The analgesic activity of the compound was investigated in 80 white outbred awake mice

weighing 18-20 g in comparison with aspirin and analgin using two tests: "vinegar writhing test" and "hot plate".

Compounds 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline in doses of 0.1-0.5-1.0-5.0-10.0 mg / kg, aspirin 100.0-200.0 mg / kg and analgin 10.0-20.0 mg / were administered

orally and after 60 minutes the properties of painful irritability were investigated on a heating plate at 58 °C.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The experiments have shown that the comparison drugs were analgin 10.0 mg / kg-71.4%, 20.0 mg / kg-50.7%, aspirin 100.0 mg / kg-58.0%, 200.0 mg / kg-71.1%. In the study of a new compound 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline at doses of 0.1 mg / kg-51.8%, 0.5 mg / kg-147, 1%, 1.0-116.0%, 5.0-76.9%, 10.0 mg / kg-74.3% and revealed that our new compound, when compared with analgin and

aspirin, showed analgesic activity 2 times higher at a dose of 0.5 mg / kg.

It was found that the compound exhibits a pronounced analgesic action, reducing the vinegar writhing and increasing the threshold of thermal pain irritation. Average effective dose (ED₅₀) for the suppression of writhing administered by intraperitoneal injection of acetic acid was 0.5 mg / kg for the investigating compound, and 180.5 mg / kg for analgin.

As a criterion for the latitude of the analgesic action, the LD₅₀ / ED₅₀ ratio was taken, which is designated as the analgesic index in table 1.

Table1

Comparative Analgesic Activity in Chemical Irritation (vinegar writhing Test)

No	Name of preparations	Ld ₅₀ MG/kg LD ₅₀ mg/kg	ED ₅₀ mg/kg ED ₅₀ mg/kg	Analgesic latitude index actions LD ₅₀ / ED ₅₀
1	1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4 tetrahydroisoquinoline	1250	5,0	250,0
2	Analgin	3500	180,5	19,4

Note: LD₅₀ is the average lethal dose, ED₅₀ is the average effective dose.

CONCLUSION

Thus, according to the hot plate test, compound 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4 tetrahydroisoquinoline exhibited high analgesic activity, An increase in the threshold of pain sensitivity in thermal pain syndrome, the comparison drug - analgin.

Also, compound 1- (4'-Dimethylaminophenyl -) - 6,7-methylenedioxy-1,2,3,4-isoquinoline in

terms of the dose of effectiveness (ED₅₀) in the vinegar writhing test exceeds the comparison drug analgin by 36.1 times, and in the latitude of the analgesic action (LD₅₀ / ED₅₀) exceeds 12.9 times.

A higher analgesic index of a compound indicates its greater selectivity and safety compared to analgin.

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Civilizational Pedagogical Systems - Intellectualization Of Educational Content As A Didactic Basis

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ABSTRACT

This article considers the development of an organizational-structural model for the formation of civilized pedagogical systems.

This article will be used by those who are concerned with improving future teacher training.

KEYWORDS

civilization; systems, pedagogical; intellectualization; content of education; organizational and structural model; system; educational process; purpose of education; content of education; monitoring; pedagogical activity; conclusions; recommendations; creative learning; an innovative approach; provision; intellectual activit.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that in developed countries great attention is paid to the material and spiritual enrichment of society and the intellectualizations based on them and as a result, through them, the state acquires great intellectual potential. This also creates ample opportunities for the formation of a harmoniously developed generation that can be an active participant in any civilizational process. This research paper also describes the results of our research on the solution of the problem of the formation of educational

civilizational systems that provide didactic assistance in shaping the content of education for the preparation of future teachers for intellectual professional activities.

It is known that the education system and the corresponding educational process is a dynamic system that develops and improves in accordance with the level of development of society. There are didactic grounds for calling the education system a dynamic system. They include:

1. A system is a set of elements that are interconnected, structurally and organizationally a bit [p. 4.504].

The pedagogical system is a holistic system of education, characterized by invariant elements that are interconnected and in a certain relationship [4. 403-b.].

2. A civilized system is a set of elements and subsystems that are integral in the introduction of methods that ensure the development and improvement of the structural and organizational parts of the interdependent material and spiritual heritage of society in its development.

3. In describing the system of civilization, we have taken as a logical basis the following definition of the term civilization: "Civilization is the end result of increasing and improving the material and spiritual wealth created by society in the process of its development" [4. 557-b.].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is clear from the tariff given to the civilized system that the structural and organizational parts of development are also determined by the mechanism of development by ensuring the stability (dynamic form) of development in accordance with the level of development of society.

These aspects became an important basis for the formation of the concept of a civilized pedagogical system.

4. Civilized pedagogical systems are a set of methodological components (system elements and subsystems) that ensure the development and improvement of organizational and pedagogical activities in the interdependence of scientific and methodological and technological support at the level of intellectualization of the educational process.

Civilizational pedagogical system expresses the educational process in the form of system elements, subsystems, reveals the laws of development (progress) in the educational process by establishing the relationship between parts and indicators, and helps to optimize this process.

The results of our research in this area have shown that the civilizational pedagogical system can be expressed in the form of an organizational-structural model [1-3]. In this case, the civilized pedagogical system was considered as a single system, and the corresponding subsystems and system elements were identified. The relationships between subsystems and system elements are scientifically and methodologically based. Based on this, we have expressed the organizational-structural model of the civilizational pedagogical system as shown in Figure 1.

Hence, as shown in Figure 1, the subsystems of the civilizational pedagogical system consist of: the educational process; educational purpose; educational content; intellectualization of educational content; intellectualization of the educational process; pedagogical activity; intellectual potential of the teacher; guarantees of continuous development of educational process and pedagogical activity; innovative approaches to the creative study of processes; monitoring of civilized pedagogical systems; the result appropriate to each civilizational pedagogical system; conclusions appropriate to each outcome; as well as recommendations appropriate to each conclusion and outcome.

It takes the form of a pedagogical system based on the content-essence and organizational-structure of the mentioned subsystems and system elements, the educational process and the corresponding educational content. Therefore, in the pedagogical activity of the educational process, it is necessary to first pay special

attention to the content of education. In such cases, the values formed are transformed into educational values and delivered to the masses living in that period, and as a result, the content of the education of that period became the didactic basis. Thus, depending on the level of development of society, pedagogical systems are formed, which are developing and improving in accordance with the level of development. Our modern education system, built on such a basis, now aims to form a harmoniously developed generation with innovative intellectual potential, capable of penetrating the subtleties of the nation's psyche and mastering the basics of literacy in education. The results of our research in this area show that there are a number of civilized pedagogical systems in human history.

We found it necessary to express them in the following sequence:

1. 1 "Civilizational pedagogical system based on the Avesto period
2. . 2. Civilizational pedagogical system based on education of IV-I centuries BC.
3. Civilized pedagogical system based on education in the I-IV centuries AD.
4. Civilizational pedagogical system corresponding to the "Early Renaissance".
5. Civilized pedagogical system in accordance with the "Last Renaissance".
6. Civilizational pedagogical system of XIX-XX centuries.
6. Civilized pedagogical system in accordance with the period of consolidation.

Modern requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities that can be acquired in accordance with the stages of civilizational pedagogical systems mentioned in our study: Assessment of the level of intellectuality of civilized pedagogical systems: at each stage of civilizational pedagogical systems methodologically based. As a result, the scope

and scope of future work was determined. Thus, we come to the conclusion that civilized pedagogical systems are a multifaceted, complex and creative organizational and pedagogical activity, which can ensure the creation of a promising and effective methodology of the educational process and the preparation of competitive modern teachers for professional activities.

CONCLUSION

When working with civilized pedagogical systems, it is necessary to collect data from the studied processes, to divide them into systems according to the blocks of subjects in the curriculum, to create databases on them and to bring them to the information. Only in this way can the formed databases be effectively used in the training of future teachers.

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Uzbek Jadid Thinker Abdulla Avloni's Viewpoints On Concerning Relationship Between Man And Nature

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes Abdulla Avloni's views on the aesthetic attitude of a person to nature, its correlation and integration with the environmental consciousness and culture of society, development of eco-aesthetic communication of nature with Man, optimization of interests and needs, formation of aesthetic attitude of a person to nature and interaction between the levels of development of environmental consciousness.

KEYWORDS

Nature, Society, Ecology, ethnoecology, attitude to nature, esthetics of nature, environmental problems, climate change.

INTRODUCTION

In any historical period, the ecological worldview of mankind has performed an important social function, forming an aesthetic attitude to nature. However, on the one hand, during the reign of Totalitarian Communist ideology artistic embodiment of nature in works of art was subject to certain political goals or even was transparent material for the interpretation of the existing political system, on the other hand, in works of art created about nature, "slogan" about

human attitude to the mother earth was profoundly expressed and heard.

People of the Central Asian region, for instance Uzbek people, adhere to the values of thrift under all conditions. This applies to all products that labor is spent on, to everyday life. This culture is briefly called "uvol" in Uzbek or "waste" among people. Excessive use of natural resources, such as water, soil, and plants is also considered "uvol" or "waste". Actions contradicting the norms of

morality, i.e. excessive consumption of food by a man, consuming reckless objects of nature to obtain great wealth, inciting herbs- all this is considered "waste". This concept, which is now used less and less frequently, applies to all segments of people, regardless of who they are. Do not be stingy, do not overdo it, be economical, this is not a sign of envy, as some people think. Thrift is a sign of a high level of spiritual culture.

In this regard, the outstanding child of our people A. Avloni's viewpoints on the need to form a culture of rational attitude to native nature among the younger generation have not lost their relevance even now.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

A special place in the legacy of Abdulla Avloni is also occupied by the question of attitude to nature. In 1904, Avloni opened his first Jadid school. And in this school, already in 6 months, training in reading, writing, geography, counting, and nature was established. [1]At his school, Avloni did not avoid the problem of forming a rational attitude to nature among young people. But after the ignorant failed to understand Avloni's progressive views, his school was closed in 1908. The thinker himself recalled the reasons for closing this school: "the ignorant people of Mirabad knew that I was trying to talk about the earth, people, mountains, river, sky, and closed my school, saying that I was an unreliable..."[2]. From these considerations, it can be understood that the closure of the school was due to the fact that Avloni paid more attention to natural science issues for young people.

In his reflections on patriotism, a sense of homeland, Abdulla Avloni also highlighted the simple but deep philosophical content of how people live somewhere and have a sense of love for it, how people love the climate and nature of their homeland with all their being: "as we turkistans love the Homeland more

than souls, so the Arabs love Arabia, sandy, hot deserts, Eskimos love the Northern sides, the coldest snow and glacial lands more than other lands. If they had not loved, they would have left their homeland and emigrated to lands with good air, easily alive"[3]. These ideas have not lost their relevance today. Therefore, today it is necessary to establish work to restore in every citizen the age-old respect and kindness to the elements of nature of our people; to begin efforts to embody in every young citizen love and compassion for water, land, flora and fauna in the image of human culture; to raise a better level the holidays of Navruz, Mehrjon, which arose on the basis of the needs of nature and people, to carry out modern enhancement in the current state of the holidays "Suvsayli"(water holiday) and "Sada"; to organize flowers holiday and birds holiday at a high modern level; to establish regular dehkan field holidays on the basis of national traditions; to teach ecology in schools and in-depth study of ancient cultural events, traditions of our people related to nature; environmental societies, government agencies, and all organizations related to the environment must work with all citizens directly; to ensure that the four holly elements of nature-earth, water, fire and air to be always highly respected.

CONCLUSION

Abdullah Avloni also indicated that every nation can use the natural resources of their homeland to ensure its progress based on the achievements of science: "the Americans grow one crop of wheat and take twenty packs of wheat. European people buy our cotton for five cents and then sell it us for 25 cents!"[4]. These ideas are also incredibly relevant today. In conclusion, we can say that the viewpoints of the Jadid thinker, educator Abdulla Avloni, reflected in his socio-philosophical and pedagogical ideas, that increasing the knowledge of the younger generation in the field of natural science,

being environmentally-friendly, a deep understanding of the nature-society-man relationship, increasing environmental awareness and culture of society as a crucial issue, have not lost their significance today.

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Development Of Ecotourism In The Zaaminsuv Basin Depending On The Altitude Regions

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ABSTRACT

The Zaaminsuv River is formed by the melting of snow and ice in the Shovkartag, Zamintog and Molguzar mountains of the Turkestan ridge, as well as the confluence of many springs. The Zaaminsuv Basin is located on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge at an altitude of 550 m to 4300 m above sea level, differs sharply from the surrounding mountainous areas in its unique natural conditions and has a clear natural boundary. This area of the Turkestan ridge has its own characteristics and is covered with a variety of forests and meadows with a mild climate and sparkling vegetation. From low, medium and high mountains to snowy peaks (Shovqortog-4030 m) is characterized by a wide variety of exotic landscapes. That is why there is a huge potential for the development of all types of ecotourism. A large part of this area belongs to the Zaamin National Nature Park.

KEYWORDS

Zaamin, Bakhmal, Jizzakh, Molguzar Mountains, Kulsoy, Zarafshan.

INTRODUCTION

The southern boundary of the Zaaminsuv Basin runs along the watersheds of the Turkestan Range and the Boykonur River, while the northern boundary runs along the northern slopes of the Molguzar Mountains. The Zaamin basin is administratively located in the Zaamin and Bakhmal districts of Jizzakh region.

In order to protect the nature of the Zaamin basin in the early twentieth century, Sangzor, Bakhmal, Zaamin forestries were established. Later, on the basis of these forestries, in 1925-1926, the Guralash Nature Reserve was built on an area of about 8,500 hectares. This was the first nature reserve in the Republic of Uzbekistan. With the increase in population in the Zaaminsuv Basin, many forests have been

cut down around the reserve, and livestock grazing has caused serious damage to the environment. In order to preserve the nature of this place, the Zaamin Nature Reserve with an area of 15,600 hectares was established in 1959, then 31,500 hectares of land were added to the area, and in 1978, the Zaamin Nature Reserve was transformed into the Zaamin National Park.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The climate of the Zaaminsuv basin is based on data from the Kulsoy meteorological station located at an altitude of 2,100 m in the area. The climate of the Zaamin Basin is characterized by cool and humid summers and moderately cold winters. In summer, the maximum temperature rises to 33 So. This is 12 So lower compared to Jizzakh. However, in winter the air temperature was observed to drop to -32 So. The vegetation period lasts up to 240 days and the sum of temperatures during the year is 2260 So. The relatively long growing season and cool weather conditions ensure plant diversity. The average annual rainfall is 405 mm, of which 63% falls in spring, 17% in summer, 14% in autumn and 16% in winter. The thickness of the snow layer reaches 50 cm and lasts for 120 days a year without melting. The thickness and long layering of the snow leads to good wetting of the soil layer, and therefore, both spruce and other trees - shrubs grow well.

In the Zaaminsuv basin, 3 plant elevation zones are separated from each other by 1) mountain steppe; 2) forest; 3) high mountain meadows. The mountain steppe zone occupies an altitude of 1300-2300 m. The most common plant species are wheatgrass, ryegrass, ryegrass, Turkestan ryegrass, barley and others.

The forest zone is distributed at altitudes of 2100-2700 m and consists mainly of spruces. Spruces belong to 3 types: Zarafshan, Turkestan and hemispherical (daur) spruces.

Spruce, ash, hawthorn, hawthorn, namatak(variety dogrose), wild almond and others are spread with spruce. The grass cover in the open area from the forests is very rich and varied. In this case, along with wheat and chalog, mountain basil, mountain mint, wormwood, mountain onion, cloves and others form a thick coating.

The mountain meadow zone is located above 2700 m, and mountain xerophytes have a cushion-shaped shape and thrive in a rocky environment with a lack of moisture. The most common species are acacia, carnation and wormwood.

In the elevation zone of the Zaaminsuv basin, soils and animals corresponding to this zone are also distributed. Deep ravines and sharp-edged high systems in the Zaaminsuv basin, relatively sparsely populated slopes, various karst forms in limestone areas, cushioned rocks in granite rocks areas and other miscellaneous forms are great opportunities for the development of various areas of tourism in the region. It has all the conditions for the development of hiking, horse tourism, various sports tourism and mountaineering tourism. In winter, it is possible to organize ski tourism at the height of "Supa" at an altitude of 2300-2500 m.

One of the most beautiful landscapes in the basin is the flat mountain Supa in the upper reaches of the Zaamin River. The Supa Plateau is located at an altitude of 2300-2500 meters above sea level in two tiers, carved by caves and formed caves. At the bottom of the platform, the lake flows and makes the nature of the gorge more beautiful. In the lower part of the valley, the steep rock walls reach 300-400 meters. If you look at the Kolsay gorge from above, you can hardly see it, and this fascinating gorge is one of the most fascinating places in the Zaamin water basin.

The Urikli, Kashkasuv, Ettikechuv, Obikol tributaries of the Zaamin River and the

Guralash and Kyzylsay rivers of the Sangzor River flow through the territory of the Zaamin National Nature Park. These streams begin on the high slopes of the Turkestan ridge and overflow until the end of March-June. In summer, the water decreases. There are more than a hundred springs in the territory of Zaamin National Nature Park. The salinity level of spring waters is 250-350 mg / l and belongs to the group of ultra-pure waters. Many spring waters have healing properties.

CONCLUSION

The following suggestions and comments are made for the development of ecotourism in the Zaaminsuv basin, depending on the altitude regions:

- Creation of a large-scale landscape map of the territory of the Zaaminsuv basin and demonstration of unique natural monuments in the basin;
- Identification of routes to unique natural monuments in the Zaaminsuv basin, description in the drawing and preparation of a text that provides a detailed understanding;
- Development of pedestrian and equestrian routes in the Zaaminsuv basin, depending on the altitude regions;
- Preparation of separate map-schemes for climbers, mountaineers, depending on the altitude in the Zaaminsuv basin, showing sports ecotourism facilities;
- Preparation of color photo booklets describing and advertising all tourist routes in the Zaaminsuv basin.

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Online Testing In Teaching Math: Challenges And Opportunities For Distance Learning

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the technology of online testing, which is increasingly used in teaching practice in teaching mathematics. The advantages and disadvantages of this method of teaching and control of students' knowledge are revealed. The analysis and research of vulnerabilities of modern online testing systems is presented.

KEYWORDS

Innovative technologies, distance learning, online testing, personal training, challenges, testing system.

INTRODUCTION

Distance learning and its link to emerging innovative technologies have collectively opened up promising prospects for the education sector. Despite the challenges of using distance learning, many teachers and students love technologies that drive continued growth in this area.

This article discusses the prospects, challenges, and future opportunities of modern distance learning, particularly some of the research and considerations made in these forms, which are provided by electronic means for online testing in teaching mathematics. The global practice of spreading the practice of online education and the latest

trends in the field of personnel training indicate the potential role of this trend in solving a large number of acute socio-economic problems of developing countries, including Uzbekistan. The results of our research confirms that online teaching poses a variety of challenges for teachers and students, but collaboration and communication help to stay in touch and interact. In the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, many university professors have been forced to relocate their professional functions online to teach and continue their studies.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is no exaggeration to say that online testing systems have radically changed education today. They helped improve the assessment of students' knowledge. It has become much easier for instructors to conduct exams and monitor the results and progress of their students. Long gone are the days when the teacher had to create each test manually and write the results in a journal, calculate the average score. Today's online testing systems help track the progress of each student, avoiding complex calculations. The tools for creating online tests themselves are becoming clearer and more convenient for both the trainees and the teacher. The experience of teachers using the programmed control of students' knowledge in distance education, using computer technology, allows us to highlight the following positive aspects:

1. Eliminate the possibility of hints and deception.
2. Improving the objectivity of knowledge assessment.
3. The growth of students' cognitive activity in the study of mathematics, which is due to the stimulation of this method of independent work.
4. The lack of verification in traditional classes leads to the activation of students, allows the discussion of the material in the mode of "brainstorming" when the most unexpected answers and assumptions are allowed and not punished.
5. Changing the role of a teacher who has freed himself from knowledge control and grading.
6. Exemption of the teacher from checking test papers, and using the statistical data of online testing, promptly obtaining an objective picture of progress, the ability to timely adjust the educational process.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude from the above that the use of online testing in the teaching of mathematics provides something that traditional testing cannot provide; the computer in the lesson is a means that allows students to better know themselves, the individual characteristics of their teaching, contributing to the development of independence. The use of computer technology in testing changes the goals and content of training: new methods and organizational forms of training appear. After studying the experiences of local and foreign colleagues in the field of education, we came to the conclusion that distance learning in mathematics lessons is attractive for them, which is aimed at developing the communication skills of students, while making the teacher's work more productive. A paradigm shift is taking place throughout the education system, and we can say with confidence that it will not be the same. Society is learning about online education and the crisis is a catalyst that has accelerated the development of online education.

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Development Of International Mountain Tourism In The Turkestan Ridge

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ABSTRACT

The issues of development of international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge on a scientific basis in connection with the highlands are studied.

KEYWORDS

Turkestan ridge, international mountain tourism, comfortable conditions, recreational resources, tourist route, Supa plateau, Zaamin water basin, anthropogenic cargo.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the tourism industry has become a wide-ranging industry. International mountain tourism is one of the new eco-directions of the tourism industry, and we can see that it is developing rapidly today. Therefore, in parallel with the creation of the material and technical base for the development of international mountain tourism, it is necessary to develop a scientific and theoretical basis.

According to the recommendations of many experts, for mountain vacationers, the most comfortable conditions for a comfortable temperature and the repetition of sunny days occur at altitudes from 1400 m to 3000 m.

However, the rich tourist and recreational resources in the mountainous areas of Uzbekistan are not used in practice. The main reason for this is the lack of tourist bases and hotels, as well as underdeveloped transport infrastructure.

The Main Findings and Results

The need to build health resorts in the mountains is associated with the deterioration of the ecological situation in the plains of the republic, environmental pollution in major cities. In summer, the hot weather in the plains is exacerbated by the prevalence and,

accordingly, the limited opportunities for recreation. As a result, the population's holiday season is now spontaneously increasing in the mountains. The chaotic nature of the holiday does a lot of damage to the natural environment. Therefore, it is necessary to create recreational bases that are of international importance and meet environmental requirements, as opposed to the spontaneous use of recreational resources.

It should be noted that the mountain resorts of Sante Fe in the United States and Lordjini in India, located in conditions similar to the mountains in Uzbekistan, are also famous all over the world. In terms of climatic conditions, topography and unique complex natural conditions, the Supa Plateau in the Turkestan ridge is more convenient than many mountain sports centers in the world. Only here, a lot of creative work needs to be done to develop international mountain tourism.

Along with the development of recreational opportunities in the mountainous regions of

Uzbekistan and the development of mountain tourism, it is important to study the scientific and theoretical aspects of tourism. In the scientific-theoretical assessment of tourism, it is necessary to determine the stability of landscape recreational resources to anthropogenic load and the recreational size of the area.

It should be noted that in the future, along with the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan, geographers have a new task to protect the landscape, that is, to protect the landscape for tourists - to develop the principles of preserving the beauty, attractiveness and productivity of landscapes.

As a result of many years of research, 4 natural complexes have been identified in the Zominsuv basin of the Turkestan ridge according to the change of landscapes depending on the altitude zones. Natural complexes of each region were identified according to their tourist significance and its tourist potential was assessed (see Table 1).

1-table

**Elevation zones of the Zaamin Basin landscapes and
their tourist opportunities**

№	Height landscape areas Natural complexes of tourist importance Tourist opportunities	Туристтик аҳамиятга эга табиий комплекслар	Туристтик имкониятлар
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I	Pre-mountain plain and Zominsuv spread (450-850 m)	1. The upper part of the spread 2. The edge of the spread	The city of Zaamin and its recreation areas Agro landscapes
II	Low-altitude dry-subtropical zone with hilly ridges (900-1800 m)	3. River valley, terrace landscapes 4. Inter-river watersheds	Short-term vacation in the summer Excursion in the spring.
II I	Average high mountain forest zone with steep slopes (1800-2000, 2600-2800 m)	5. Kizilmozor complex consisting of pomogen-neochen lines 6. Wavy high mountain plateau platform complex 7. Karst incident curves typical for rare tropical zones 8. Chortangi landscape	Excursion to the rock sculptures "Forty girls" Travel to the gorge where 4 rivers (Sharillak, Kizilsuv, Kashkasuv and Kolsay) have world-famous tourism opportunities

I V	High mountain watershed subalpine zone	9. Shahrstan and G'oralash passes complex 10. Complex of large water collection tanks 11. Giant steep cliffs (called "Meeting", "Waiting" and others)	In the summer, you can ride on the old denudation faces in the car Short excursions in summer Excursions to the rocks called "Wait" and "Meeting" are available
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(Based on information from L. Alibekov)

When describing the landscapes of the Zaamin basin as natural complexes of altitude zones, relief, geological and geomorphological components are taken as a basis. Components of these natural complexes, such as climate, hydrological and biological, are very suitable for the development of mountain tourism. We will discuss these components of natural complexes in more detail below.

Along with the large-scale development of international mountain tourism in Uzbekistan, there are some factors that hinder it. Factors hindering the development of international mountain tourism in the mountains are conditionally divided into 2. These are internal and external factors.

Internal factors that hinder the establishment of recreation areas in the mountains include problems such as frequent floods in early spring and early summer, road construction, and power supply. Large floods are observed in the mountains when snow melts and rains coincide. The relief features of the mountains are very inconvenient for road construction.

This, in turn, will cause great damage to nature if large-scale road construction works are carried out in the mountains. The transmission of power lines to high mountainous areas is expensive.

External factors that hinder the establishment of recreation areas in the mountains are the fact that many mountains in Uzbekistan are located close to the state borders with neighboring republics. Therefore, the establishment of large recreation areas in these areas is not in line with the state strategy.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the research, it is necessary to organize modern tents (pastures), rather than the construction of large buildings, which have become a traditional method of organizing recreation areas. Holiday tents can be set up seasonally, even in the vicinity of the state borders of the mountains. Since holiday tents do not require a large area, it will be possible to place them away from flood paths. Also, if alternative energy (solar, wind and bioenergy) is used

efficiently to supply tents with electricity, large sums of money will not be required for the transmission of power lines.

When building highways in the mountains, the slope should not exceed 12-15%. In the mountains, where the slope is high, it is necessary to build cable cars. Some trails can be traversed by local animals such as horses, donkeys, and camels. Through such movements, the mountain nature is fully enjoyed. It also prevents mountain diseases that occur when climbing quickly from the plains to the mountains. Most importantly, such recreation in the bosom of nature does not adversely affect the environment and, moreover, fully complies with the requirements of the "Environmental Program" developed by the UN.

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Digital Diplomacy In Uzbekistan: Current Problems And Prospects

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ABSTRACT

Today, it is important to study the current state, problems and prospects of “digital diplomacy” in Uzbekistan. The use of digital and information technologies in Uzbek diplomacy is considered a new phenomenon. We should emphasize the unique benefits of digital diplomacy in most developed countries. In this thesis, the author analyzes the role and prospects of digital diplomacy in Uzbekistan for 2016-2020, the existing problems and proposals for their solution.

KEYWORDS

Digital diplomacy, Uzbekistan, public diplomacy, Twiplomacy, Foreign policy, world rankings, social networks, network blocking.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization processes today require the effective use of information and communication technologies, Internet services and the "concept of communication" approach in the future development of the country. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies the need to ensure transparency in the activities of public authorities, the introduction of modern forms of providing information on the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities. Today, the

official pages of various heads of state, ministries and organizations, politicians around the world keep public opinion on social networks under the influence of their own interests and political views. Twitter is often referred to as "digital diplomacy" and the debate between the parties is defined by the term “Twiplomacy”. Today, the United States, Canada, Turkey, India, Russia, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, France, and currently Venezuela are leading the way in terms of uniform approval and activism in

posts on Twitter and other social networks. Currently, 114 government agencies in Uzbekistan have their own electronic portal. The fact that 79% of them also have a mobile version creates additional convenience for the population. In addition, an electronic subscription system has been introduced on the official websites of ministries and agencies to keep up to date with their activities. Virtual receptions of government agencies have become a trend in online communication with the public. The Virtual Reception of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev (pm.gov.uz), launched in September 2016, has opened the way for new forms of dialogue between government agencies and the public. In his book *Digital Diplomacy: Theory and Practice*, C. Bjola describes digital diplomacy as a strategy for managing changes in society through digital means and virtual collaboration.[1] Digital diplomacy can and should be used as a tool of "soft power". The first stages of digital diplomacy in Uzbekistan began in 2016. According to twiplomacy.com, the most active and important Twitter pages in Uzbekistan are the press service of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Prime Minister Abdulla Aripov, the gov.uz portal and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [2]. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's press service among the world's leading leaders and organizations shows that the President's press service is followed by more than 39,000 followers on Twitter and more than 3 million followers on Instagram, and more than 242,000 users on the official Facebook page. In the list of 50 most active leaders on Instagram, the pages maintained by the press service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are in the following categories [3]:

1. THE 50 MOST FOLLOWED WORLD LEADERS - 3 million users, 16th place.
2. THE 50 WORLD LEADERS WITH THE MOST INTERACTIONS - 22nd place with 9 million users.

3. THE 50 MOST EFFECTIVE WORLD LEADERS - 39th place

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

At first glance, the fact that the pages of the press service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered the TOP-50 may indicate that there is progress in the field of "digital diplomacy", but learning the experience of countries such as the United States, Canada and Turkey is also beneficial. However, the online publication *Digital Diplomacy* showed that Uzbekistan still has a long way to go. The publication conducted a survey of 210 countries to improve the efficiency of foreign policy and created a world ranking. The study covered the foreign ministries of 210 countries from January 2015 to March 2016. Most foreign ministries have their own Twitter and Facebook pages. This takes into account the activity of foreign policy agencies, primarily in the Internet and social networks. The top ten includes the United Kingdom, France, the United States, the European Union, the Vatican, India, Israel, Mexico and Switzerland. Uzbekistan took the 124th place [4]. Of course, this result is not good for Uzbekistan. It should be noted that during the study period, the activity of government agencies in the country in social networks was not high. Three years ago, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2017 was declared "The Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests". For three years various innovations in both foreign and domestic policy were addressed, effective methods previously unknown to government agencies and our society. Some ministers and deputies have started opening their pages on Facebook, Twitter and even Instagram. Hoping for this using the social network began to actively post their questions and opinions, joining the discussion and debate. Unfortunately, the interaction on social networks lasted only a year and a half. For more than a year, there has been no clear

explanation of the problems with access to Facebook and YouTube in Uzbekistan. Unless there is a clear explanation, of course there will be suspicion among the population that uses social networks. In particular, on the issue of freedom of speech and social networks, the British Ambassador diplomat Christopher Allan said in the interview: "In any case, Uzbekistan is developing in this area. Over time bold steps are being taken to ensure freedom of speech. Not all steps are positive, and you mentioned them. I am also aware of the difficulties in connecting to social networks, which have great resources [5]." The country's brand and the real image of politicians are formed by addressing these simple issues. Interaction increases its effectiveness. Different ratings are based on the degree to which laws, ministries and political parties are able to protect the interests of the people in practice. The reality of the reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan and how effective they are is reflected in the political attitude of the world community towards it. For example, the Telegram incident in the Russian Federation has further tarnished the country's international image and public confidence in its government [6].

Examples like this are common, especially in authoritarian regimes, whether it's network blocking or messenger blocking or indifference to citizens. This has led to misunderstandings among professionals, even Uzbek ministers and politicians, who want real reforms to take place, work and are called in from abroad. For example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his first address to the Parliament emphasized the issue of social networks and called on government officials and politicians to be active in social networks and communicate closely with the people. Deputy Rasul Kusherbayev told to Kun.uz: "As a result, we have opened our pages in the networks and tried to work openly. That's the way it is. It's up to the individual to decide how much they use it" he said. Indeed,

despite the fact that the year of dialogue with the people and the interests of the people has passed, we still have politicians who are fully aware of their mission.

What should be done to develop digital diplomacy in Uzbekistan and overcome the problems in this area?

First, Uzbekistan needs to increase the speed of the Internet and have access to social networks, because today Uzbekistan's position in the rankings of Internet speed and Internet freedom is not good;

Second, to organize courses on digital diplomacy for all diplomats and officials of Uzbekistan, to establish centers for improving knowledge and skills in this area, and thus to establish the use of information technology in public diplomacy;

Third, for the press service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the press services of ministries and government agencies, it is necessary to organize master classes on ethics, psychology and post design in the social network by global experts in branding and image making;

Fourth, the ministries and government agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan should organize foreign policy dialogue in English and other international languages on social networks with the political circles of foreign countries.

Fifth, to prevent trolling, misinformation and the spread of fake messages on social networks, to establish effective means and mechanisms to protect the population from the penetration of harmful and destructive ideas through the Internet

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it should be noted that the implementation of digital diplomacy will allow to fully implement the urgent tasks

of promoting the national interests of the country, increasing the openness and transparency of foreign policy. Digital diplomacy is important in informing millions of foreigners about the active foreign policy of our country, large-scale reforms at no extra cost, to know the mood and attitude of the public. There are reasons and grounds for creating sufficient conditions for the development of digital diplomacy in Uzbekistan. I hope that effective work will be done in this regard in the near future.

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Marriage Contract And Its Practical Importance In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the legislation of the marriage contract in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its practical significance, the specifics of the mandatory or voluntary nature of the marriage contract, the norms of the marriage contract and the importance of informing the public about its significance.

KEYWORDS

Marriage contract, property rights, couple, marriage, divorce, family, children, property.

INTRODUCTION

Article 29 in the Family Code of the Uzbekistan Republic informs that: “An agreement defining property rights and obligations for couples during the marriage or after the divorce is called a marriage contract” [1]. This norm is a novelty for the legislation of the country, which is aimed at regulating the rights and obligations of spouses in property relations. The marriage contract has a very long history, dating back to ancient Rome. As it turns out, at that time, there were various agreements to determine the family rights and obligations of a man and a woman who want to get married [2. 89]. In European countries, there were various agreements that

had to be signed before the marriage in the XVI-XIX centuries [2. 89].

This contract was first used as a legal implement in England, France, Germany and Austria in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The legal basis of the marriage contract in the Republic of Uzbekistan dates back to the period of independence. In the former socialist system, all were equal in property relations, private property was not regulated by law, and there was no need for contractual regulation of the property rights and obligations of women and men in the family.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The independence declaration of Uzbekistan Republic involved in transition to the market economy and the formation of private property in the country. These relationships divided the couple's property relations into categories of personal, private and joint property and introduced a procedure for determination of property relations on the contractual basis in the family. This relationship, being called as a marriage contract, and its content and procedure, the grounds for change and annulment are enshrined in Chapter 6 of the Family Code. According to the Family Code, a marriage contract is important for a man and a woman to reconcile their property relations before and during marriage. The main content of the marriage contract is to determine the mutual property or separate property of the spouses, joint or personal needs and shares in the common property or to agree on family expenses and maintenance, participation in each other's income and also, how to organize business [3].

The creation of a marriage contract is voluntary and made in writing by mutual consent of the couples as well as must be notarized. A marriage contract can be signed into before marriage or during marriage.

The marriage contract may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual consent of both parties [3]. In addition, according to the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the marriage contract may be amended or annulled in accordance with the decision of the court [4]. A marriage contract is considered invalid if it contradicts the rights and interests of one of the parties and creates a conflict situation [4]. In case of non-fulfillment of the obligations by one of the parties demonstrated in the marriage contract, as well as at the dissolution of the marriage, one of the parties shall be charged in according to the mode and amount

specified in the contract. Wedding expenses are not included. The marriage contract is free to sign and its compulsory registration is not allowed.

The voluntariness of this contract results in unawareness of the spouses from information about the content and purpose of the contract. It leads to various property disputes and disagreements in many families where marriage is annulled as well as problems for ex-couples in distributing their property shares. As a result, the ex-couple and their children have financial difficulties and worsening mental and psychological condition. According to statistics, in 2018, more than 311.4 thousand marriages and 32.3 thousand divorces were registered in the departments of the Civil Registry Office. Unfortunately, out of more than 311.4 thousand marriages, only 219 had a marriage contract [6]. In 2019, the number of legal annulment claims was about 28,000, of which about 17,000 were satisfied with annulling legal marriages [7].

In 2019, the marriage contract was proposed to be mandatory for all the citizens among the public. Various surveys have been conducted on the basis of this proposal. The proposal has also sparked heated public debate. There were also many approaches to advocate the mandatory form of a marriage contract believing in causing discrimination of women rights in the family and decrease in annulment of marriage as well as proving to be the best means of preventing loss of income after the dissolution of the marriage.

Some citizens regard the marriage contract as a restriction of rights, while others support the compulsory form with arguing not to be violation of human rights. Instead, they point out spending years on litigation to resolve a dispute between couples can lead to a violation of rights. It is not a shame to enter into a marriage contract for the welfare of the family. Even if the nature of a marriage

contract becomes mandatory, the determination of its terms remains voluntary. By taking into account the changes of today, the demands of the times, as well as the importance of the sanctity of marriage and its stability, the marriage contract is a legal beacon for the development and stability of the nation[8].

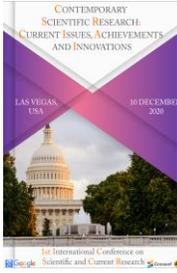
Russian lawyer Philip Demenkov says forcing a couple to enter into a marriage contract may not end well, and that if the country makes the marriage contract binding on the couple, then the principle of equality in the family code should be abandoned. In his view, this could lead to a complete overhaul of the family code and the family institution as a whole. Forcing a man and a woman to enter into a legal marriage contract does not lead to good. Because, like any contract, a marriage contract can be reviewed in court by a lawsuit [9]

CONCLUSION

From the above considerations, it can be concluded that the compulsory form of the marriage contract is important in protecting the property rights and freedoms of men and women, preventing discrimination and reducing the number of family divorces, on the other hand, the use of the marriage contract for harmful purposes can cause problems such as an large numbers of increase in the number of divorces. Accordingly, it is impossible to sign in the marriage contract without adequately explanation of the contract' content to the spouses in the marriage as well as without shaping their legal consciousness and culture in this area. Therefore, it is advisable to familiarize the bride and groom with the essence of the marriage contract before giving it a voluntary or compulsory form, so that the norms of the marriage contract in the legislation become formal and practical.

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“Media-Event” In The Information Service

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ABSTRACT

Today, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other developed countries, "one of the main priorities of the Information Service Officer is to establish good relations with the public." There is a lot of work to be done in this regard. There are new concepts, new terms, one of which is a media event that is just entering Uzbekistan. There are also goals and objectives of information services.

KEYWORDS

Media-event, media, information service, event.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to establishing public relations of various governmental and non-governmental organizations. Of course, the press service of each organization is responsible for this task. For this reason, the posts of deputy heads of all organizations, heads of press services, at least press agents and secretaries have been created. As you know, every organization has its own audience.

From the meaning of the term "press service" it is clear that it is a unique direction in the field of journalism. The press service can be staffed by a mature journalist who is familiar with press activities, has specific knowledge

and experience, pen-shaking skills, as well as the ability to collaborate with radio and television. According to some theorists, in a society, "a politician's press secretary should be a well-known journalist, a well-known writer, a talented TV reporter, and even an attractive TV star."

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The Information Service covers the activities of public authorities in the media by organizing public events, disseminating information (press releases, bulletins, etc.), as well as posting and updating information about their activities on the official website of

public authorities and administration. takes action.

Conducting events for the public and the media is one of the most important tasks of the press service, so the quality of such events plays a crucial role in the formation of the service's reputation. At a glance, all the events organized for the media are similar. A single target audience will try to enforce their own laws and procedures. Each information-related event has its own completely different approaches, focus, and means of influence. Sometimes the difference is not so noticeable, however, in any case, the incorrect organization of the event affects the overall efficiency of the work. The main purpose of the events for journalists is to inform the public through the media. Although all the events organized for journalists may seem the same to someone who is far from the field, they differ from each other in their intended purpose and the characteristics of the transfer, combined into a single information event.

We know that the press service organizes various events to inform the media. For example, briefings, press conferences, press tours, etc. What are the features of the media event? Let us first consider the lexical meaning of this term. "Media-event" translates from English as "media reality".

Media reality is called an event in one word. In short, it can include any event (promotional event) that is covered in the media or held primarily with the media in mind. The Media Events Center can host events such as news announcements, anniversaries, press conferences, or outings or demonstrations. Instead of paying for advertising time, the media or fake events tend to use public relations to attract media and public attention.

Media-event is quite developed in foreign countries, including Russia, Germany,

Great Britain, India, France, USA and many other countries. In Uzbekistan, it is developing.

The media event will also feature a media kit. A press release and conference program will be distributed. Visiting participants will be registered. But the special thing is that it is open to journalists (local and foreign), freelancers, bloggers. A buffet will also be organized as part of the media event.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main purpose of the Media-event is to inform journalists about reliable, impartial and up-to-date information on the subject (to get more information, in other words, to fill the journalist's "bag"). This requires great skill and responsibility from the press secretary of the organization.

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Current State And Prospects Of Strategic Partnership Between Uzbekistan And China

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines plans for future Uzbek-Chinese strategic partnership.

KEYWORDS

Uzbekistan, China, cooperation, economic, political cooperation, Jizzakh.

INTRODUCTION

As for diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and China, China is one of the first countries to recognize our country. Uzbekistan recognized its independence on December 27, 1991, and on October 15, 1992, the Embassy of the People's Republic of China opened. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Beijing was opened on May 6, 1995. In the late 1990s and to this day, the President of Uzbekistan paid several official visits to China, which played an important role in the development of cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries. The state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to China in August 2014 raised the bilateral strategic partnership to a new level. During the visit,

more than twenty documents on projects worth \$ 5.2 billion, as well as trade agreements worth \$ 800 million were signed, and a total of \$ 6 billion worth of agreements were reached. Relations between our countries The Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Joint Declaration on Further Deepening and Development of Bilateral Strategic Cooperation and many others is developing steadily on the basis of important bilateral documents. Expanding trade, economic, investment, scientific, technological and humanitarian ties, strengthening security cooperation are among the priorities of bilateral relations. Both Uzbekistan and China have huge economic

potential. Trade and economic cooperation between our countries is yielding great results. Due to the great interest in the development of cooperation, the volume of bilateral trade is growing rapidly. About 500 joint ventures with Chinese capital have been established in Uzbekistan. Representatives of more than 70 leading Chinese companies operate in our country.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The scope of investment cooperation is constantly expanding. Many Chinese businessmen are interested in the Uzbek market, investing in our country and setting up joint ventures. Today, China is one of the largest investors in the Uzbek market and the second largest in foreign trade relations with our country. Today, our countries are actively cooperating in the implementation of various high-tech projects. In particular, in 2013, the Uzbek-Chinese high-tech industrial park was established in the form of a special industrial zone “Jizzakh”. The production of mobile phones, construction materials and other products were launched here. More than fifteen joint projects with more than \$ 50 million in direct investment from Chinese companies are being implemented in the Jizzakh Special Industrial Zone. This is a clear confirmation of the effectiveness of trade and economic cooperation between our countries. Cooperation with China in the fuel and energy sector is also developing. All four branches of the Central Asia-China gas pipeline, which pass through the territory of our country, demonstrate a high level of trust and mutual interest. Chinese companies are actively involved in the exploration and development of hydrocarbon deposits in Uzbekistan. A railway network connecting our countries is being built in cooperation. This road will provide Uzbekistan with access to China and East Asia, and China to Central and South Asia. Uzbek-Chinese relations are also developing rapidly within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which is a

unique platform for security, stability and development in the region. The interaction in the cultural and humanitarian spheres is also important. The establishment of the first Confucius Institute in Central Asia in Tashkent testifies to the steady development of our cooperation in the field of education. In June 2010, the Uzbek language department was opened at the Central University for Nationalities of China.

Starting from the 2012-2013 academic year, Uzbek language is taught at Peking University of Foreign Studies. There is a great interest in the Chinese language and literature in Uzbekistan, and in Uzbekistan in the Uzbek language, culture, traditions and our country in general. Effective and active relations have been established between the representatives of culture and arts of the two countries, and cultural figures of the two countries are active participants in various exhibitions and cultural conferences in Uzbekistan and China. The Uzbekistan-China and China-Central Asia Friendship Societies play an important role in strengthening cultural and humanitarian ties. As interactions develop, so does the need for information exchange. In this regard, great attention is paid to intensifying the exchange of information and experience between the media of Uzbekistan and China. Recently, a group of Uzbek journalists visited Beijing and Xindao, China, where they got acquainted with the activities of print and online publications and TV and radio channels, training and professional development in this field. The relations between Uzbekistan and China will continue to develop on the principles of mutual trust, respect, equality and mutual benefit, strategic partnership, and the friendly ties between our peoples will continue to strengthen. The main goods imported from China to Uzbekistan are electronic communications equipment, oil extraction equipment, chemical and piastmas products, clothing, footwear, food products and others. Exports include: cotton, oil and oil products, copper, various fabrics, etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in recent years, the relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the People's Republic of China have reached a qualitatively new level. Therefore, the relations with China in Uzbekistan's foreign policy remain relevant. At the heart of the rapid development of cooperation based on mutual interest, equality and openness of both countries is, first of all, the similarity, closeness and harmony of goals and principles of their development and foreign policy strategy.

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Comprehension The Significance Of Information Center Automation And E-Information Center

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ABSTRACT

Information center automation, expressed in single term, is the use of pcs and usage of pc based item and administrations in the exhibition of various information center activities and capacities in arrangement of different administrations and creation of yield items. There is an extraordinary effect of pcs and data innovation and its applications on the libraries because of which a cycle of incredible change is occurring in libraries. Current innovation's having a tendency to adjust profoundly the idea of our general public and influence the predominant monetary, political and social worth and libraries are likewise simultaneously. This paper endeavors to record the significance of information center automation and e-information center.

KEYWORDS

information center automation, e-information center.

INTRODUCTION

Information center computerization suggests a serious level of motorization of different everyday practice and redundant errands to be performed by individuals. With the approach of automatics, the human mediation is decreased generally. The presence of pc has enormously expanded the information center automation. Notwithstanding pc headway, media transmission and general media advancements offered approach to additional

opportunities in data taking care of in Algeria; the utilization of pcs is restricted to just some specific libraries dissimilar to the instance of created nations. Information center computerization incorporates utilization of pcs and other self-loader gadgets like punched card to reprography.

"automation" has been gotten from greek word "automose" signifies something, which

has intensity of unconstrained movement or self-development. The term "mechanization" was first presented by d.s.harder in quite a while then with general motor company in the

U.s. he utilized the term computerization treatment of parts between reformist creation measures. Autonetics is innovation of programmed working in which the dealing with techniques, the cycle and plan of expert material are coordinated, in this manner the push to accomplish a programmed and automatic chain of cycle.

Goals of information center automation

- to keep up reference index records of the multitude of materials, in a modernized structure.
- to give bibliographical subtleties through a solitary enumerative passageways of holding of a information center.
- to decrease the reiteration in the specialized cycles of housekeeping activities.
- to give admittance to data at a quicker rate.
- to share the assets through information center organizing.
- to actualize new it cycle to give top notch data.

Essential requirements for information center automation

- adequate assortment
- financial help
- hardware

- software
- trained staff
- user preparing
- maintenance and improvement

E-information center

"a casual meaning of an advanced information center is an overseen assortment of data, with related administrations, where the data is put away in computerized designs and open over an organization. A pivotal piece of this definition is that the data is overseen. A surge of information shipped off earth from a satellite isn't a information center. A similar information, when coordinated methodically, turns into a computerized information center assortment. The vast majority would not consider a data set containing monetary records of one organization to be a computerized information center, however would acknowledge an assortment of such data from numerous organizations as a component of a information center. Advanced libraries contain assorted data for use by a wide range of clients. Advanced libraries range in size from little to enormous. They can utilize any kind of registering gear and any appropriate programming. The bringing together topic is that data is coordinated on pcs and accessible over an organization, with systems to choose the material in the assortments, to arrange it, to make it accessible to clients, and to chronicle it."

information center gives an information base of reports that have been given by or submitted to the federal energy regulatory commission (ferc). Individuals from the general population and ferc faculty can get to this information base; in any case, just ferc staff can get to specific archives that are assigned as non-public. In particular, e-information center gives you access, through the ferc web webpage, to more than 2,000,000 reports with more than 10 million pages that have been filed over in excess of 20 years. As an electronic framework, e-information center empowers you to look through the information base, see a few classes of archives, see checked pictures of records that you select, and have the records printed, downloaded to your work area, or saved money on a cd.

CONCLUSION

Information center computerization is currently not a major thing the same number of open source information center mechanization bundles are accessible on the internet. Any information center whether it is a major or little in size may utilize the open source programming like koha ilms and mechanize their administrations as computerized information center administrations will draw in clients to the information center other than make the normal works of the administrators simple.



Legal Regulation Of Agricultural Land Reclamation In The Land Code Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the legal regulation of land reclamation in agriculture, its necessity, the role of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the legal regulation of land reclamation, and also this article deals with issues such as the state of legal regulation of land reclamation in the Land Code, improving the legal regulation of land reclamation in agriculture.

KEYWORDS

Reclamation, Land Reclamation, Legal Regulation Of Land Reclamation, Irrigated Lands, Land Protection, Reclamation Measures, Servitude Right, Reclamation And Drainage Works, Hydromelioration.

INTRODUCTION

It is significant to properly organize land use in a market economy. Especially, the importance of this task increases as the land exploitation in society is increasingly involved in economic relations.

Land melioration plays a significant role in maintaining the ameliorative status of irrigated lands in agriculture. After all, it is impossible to obtain best results from agricultural crops without improving land melioration and taking measures against salinization. Despite the ongoing agrarian and legal reforms, the state of land resources and

the question of their rational usage remain to be an issue.

As the continuation of the topic, it should be noted that the total land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan constitutes 20,761.6 (thousand hectares) of agricultural land, which is 46.25% of the total land fund [1. 6]. This reveals that it is of crucial importance to preserve such a “gold fund” in all respects, and systematically organize melioration activities and regulate with the power of law.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Laws and regulations are essential for the purposes of legal regulation of land melioration in agriculture. Therefore, the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays a special role in this respect. The Land Code, among other normative acts, provides a number of norms related to the legal regulation of the melioration of agricultural lands.

Article 2 of the Land Code sets out the “Basic Principles of Land Legislation”, one of which is “to increase the productivity of agricultural lands, improve land melioration and support the implementation of land protection measures through the state and other means” [2]. It is this norm that can be considered to be a direct norm in the Land Code related to land melioration. According to this principle, land melioration is supported by the state.

Article 13 of the Land Code states that placement of agricultural crops, land improvement and protection, the development of land management projects for the implementation of anti-erosion and melioration measures can be carried out at the expense of legal entities and individuals [2]. This norm is aimed at expressing the general organizational nature of land melioration, rather than the legal influence.

Article 25 of the Land Code is a norm aimed at the protection of land melioration facilities playing an integral part of land melioration [2]. In other words, the norm provides an obligation to maintain reclamation facilities in good condition during a search activities carried out in a land. This norm is also not aimed at directly regulating land melioration relations.

Article 29 of the Land Code states that the task of maintaining a land plot in a proper condition and improve land fertility, as well as to take measures to maintain irrigation and

amelioration systems in good order. This norm, by its nature, can also be considered as hydromelioration measures. Again, the norm does not determine the legal order of general land melioration.

Article 39 of the Land Code defines the rights of landowners, land users, tenants and the rights of landowners. One of these rights is the right for irrigation and drainage, agrotechnical and other reclamation works [2].

This rule, in fact, guarantees some land usage rights, but also creates difficulties in understanding of the concept of the other rights. According to it, when “agrotechnical and other reclamation works” is said, the content of melioration measures is combined with the content of agrotechnical measures. However, agrotechnical measures and land melioration are different concepts. Agrotechnical measures can be understood as all measures applied in the process of growing crops. Melioration measures can be understood as all measures aimed at improving the quality and maintenance of land. In order to further clarify this point, the Law of the Russian Federation “On Land Reclamation” is drawn, which states that land melioration measures were design construction, operation of reclamation systems and individual hydraulic structures, irrigation of pastures, creation of protective forest plantations, improvement of chemical and physical properties of soil are the examples of the understanding of the term [3].

As can be seen from the above, it can be seen that melioration measures differ from agrotechnical measures in terms of content. Therefore, we consider it appropriate to clarify in detail their expression in our legislation.

Article 30 of the Land Code also defines “the right of limited use of another’s land plot

(servitude) - the right of limited use of one or more adjacent plots of land”;and one of the purposes of the servitude is set as to “carry out drainage work on another’s plot of land.” This norm should also be changed from the legal point of view.

Article 40 of the Land Code stipulates that irrigation and land melioration networks, which operate as one of the responsibilities of landowners, land users, tenants and landowners, should be maintained in good condition. [2]

This regulation is important for the protection of drainage networks and imposes obligations on land users in this regard.

Article 48 of the Land Code defines the obligations of landowners, land users and tenants in the use of agricultural lands, and one of such obligations is the complex reconstruction of irrigated lands, water supply to hayfields and pastures and improvement of their condition.It is this norm that can be interpreted as a special norm for the reclamation of agricultural lands. The reason is that this regulation is aimed at improving the condition of agricultural land in poor condition.

Also, in accordance with the procedure for the use of chemically or radioactively contaminated lands of Art. 81 of the Land Code, the use of chemically or radioactively contaminated lands, the establishment of protective zones, although the legislation stipulates that the procedure for maintaining housing, industrial and socio-cultural facilities on such lands, and the procedure for land melioration and agro-technical works shall be established by law, in practice there is no legislation regulating land melioration and agro-technical works.

The above analyzed that the legal regulation of land melioration in agriculture is carried out by the Land Code of the Republic of

Uzbekistan. Hence, in order to improve land melioration and strengthen land protection, it is necessary to improve the norms of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning land melioration.

First, Article 39, paragraph 4, of the Land Code, entitled “Rights of Landowners, Land Users, Tenants,” shall provide “irrigation and drainage of lands, agro-technical and other reclamation works” and “irrigation of lands, drainage of lands and other land reclamation measures and agro-technical works”. This is due to the fact that irrigation of the land and its drainage are also among the melioration measures.

Secondly, if Art. 30 of the Land Code shall express the purpose of the easement as “reclamation and drainage work on someone else’s land”, the norm of the law shall be enriched.This is due to the fact, that melioration work is also directly related to the concept of servitude, and in practice it often happens that when melioration work is carried out, it becomes necessary to use someone else’s land to a limited extent.

Thirdly, we consider it appropriate to state Chapter 11, Part 1 of Article 79 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Protection of Lands”, “Content and Procedure for Protection of Lands” in the following edition: “Protection of lands for their intended purpose, rational use, increase of soil fertility, improvement of land reclamation, to restore and increase the efficiency of forest lands, to prevent unjustified withdrawal of lands from agricultural turnover and lands of specially protected areas,covers a system of legal, organizational, economic, technological and other measures aimed at protecting them from harmful anthropogenic impact”. Considering the improvement of land reclamation as one of the forms of land protection, we believe that this should be reflected in the disposition of this norm. Also,

an increase in soil fertility does not mean an improvement in the melioration status of these lands.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account all stated above, it is stated that the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan covers limited aspects of melioration measures of agricultural lands. This is due to the fact that the Land Code is a combination of complex rules concerning land relations. However, the aforementioned proposals aimed at improving land reclamation will serve to improve the effectiveness of legal regulations in this area.

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How To Create Motivation Of The Students To Lear English Autonomously In Esp Groups

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ABSTRACT

In this article is described some samples for organizing students autonomous learning in pedagogical circumstances, it is also mentioned to increase educational efficiency and motivate students learning English which related to their profession with forming innovative atmosphere. Distance learning plays an important role to improve learning English autonomously of the medical and pharmaceutical students. Problems in educational system can be solved with transition to distance learning and project suitable distance educational programs for higher educational system. The project should be considered on training professional staff with high quality.

KEYWORDS

distance teaching, autonomous learning, continuing education, intensive working, individual approach, Moodle distance teaching system, electronic documents.

INTRODUCTION

English as the communication language in the world plays the vital role in all branches of different fields is undeniable. Many countries want to establish relationships with the other developed countries in order to balance their technological and commercial development. Because of this need, the conception of acquiring a language has changed. Previously, learning a foreign language was a cultural or an academic purpose, at that moment,

learning English became the only tool to have access to the information in the different fields that were transforming the world. It is necessary to reform with the changes in science, technology and commerce, provide a new generation who are learners of English for specific purpose with special methods and do big changes in language teaching [1].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The traditional way which based on grammar-translation and grammar rule were in the center of teaching for learners before. But, today the aim of language acquisition is basically communication with having in mind any specific situation, and moreover teachers with professional competence have started to design their English lessons with specific objectives (ESP); for instance, special English lessons for doctors, pharmacists, technicians, engineers, marketing, tourism and so on. Therefore, to achieve the goal of successful communication, it is important that the needs of the target situation should be comprehensive. Students of ESP groups have to acquire as much knowledge as possible on their target situation and they should develop their English according to the requirements of target profession. Here before saying about target situation, teachers should pay attention to the present situation of students and try to fill gaps between these two situations (present situation and target situation) with appropriate established curriculum, which directed students' needs what they want to acquire during the acquisition language and to what extent they will be prepared to the real-life situation. Language curriculum should be focused on determining what knowledge, skills and values students learn in institutes, what experiences should be provided to outcomes of intended learning and how teaching and learning in institutes or educational system can be arranged, measured and evaluated. It describes an international set of process, besides this it must take into consideration national program that focuses on designing, revising, implementing and evaluating language program. Developed curriculum with needs of students in language teaching serves as a guideline for syllabus design. Syllabus is not only one aspect of curriculum, but also a specification of the content for lesson plans. Furthermore, it is important to understand

how students' needs change over the English language course at the institute.

Initially in this part of the article will be mentioned about students' needs or sometimes it calls needs analyses which serves as a significant provider to establish curriculum, syllabi with different needs (teacher needs, students needs, lesson needs, term needs and etc.) and also assists to organize appropriate form of lesson plan with students' needs survey. There is one case, which divide students' needs into: a) a course will be prepared for surveying students during the academic year; b) a course will be reached with the authentic materials, which prepare students into the real life; c) a course will be completed with the specific teaching materials, which support the learners for working individually and autonomously. Having understood these three important needs, more appropriate methods and materials should be selected out and implemented to teaching process with the samples of authentic language from real-world in order to increase learners motivation, knowledge and skills.

In this case, I can give a sample about a project "EnSPIRe-U" established in Uzbekistan in 2016 by British Council, conducted the Needs Analysis in the ESP institutes of Uzbekistan between 2016 and 2018 in order to identify the original form of curriculum, which will be fit to National Standard and at the same time must be suitable not only National Standard but also CEFR too. Then members of project "EnSPIRe-U" gathered answers from ESP learners and selected out the most important 50 needs. Needs analysis should shape the content and the methodology of any effective ESP course. ESP is, in fact, an approach to language teaching based on the learner's reasons for learning and their language needs [2].

At least in 2019, it has been finished completely to organize the curriculum for ESP

learners. Since the May of this year, members of project have been working on syllabi for various fields and completed curriculum with 50 needs serves as a tool of them. Additionally, from September of current year team started to work in piloting groups with ESP learners of institutes of Uzbekistan. Teachers took a template of lesson plan based on both curriculum and syllabus from specialist on this sphere Jeff Stanford from England and have been preparing new lesson plans for each their lesson via following the template. The majority of the needs hold all four skills as important for their mastery of the language, as they believe that all four skills form integral parts of the language as entirety and therefore all four skills are vital for effective communication in the target language. It is clearly seen that needs analysis is as an indispensable aspect for curriculum and syllabus design in order to link the present students` academic needs with their needs in their prospective employment. Although we should remember that needs serves to prepare competitive, capable and creative youth in their professional fields. Activities and tasks should relate to the needs of the learners. Students should then be given as much time as possible to use these prompts to offer ideas and opinions, make guesses or predictions or share personal stories and experiences. It helps if statements or discussion questions are open-ended and if picture or headline arouse curiosity, rather than merely depict the content of the lesson. As well as designing tasks or activities that encourage learners to engage more with the content of texts, it is extremely beneficial for learners if the teacher also designs authentic tasks. Authentic task, also called a real-world task (Tomlinson,2011) [3], should enable the learners to be trained or taught for the same purpose as it would be used outside the classroom.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is one point that teaching or being a teacher is a demanding job, so it is responding to the different problems and needs that students have. According to transition period in educational system, I would like to say that in any case all teacher should prepare their students for learning autonomously in continuous education and building communication in their specific purpose.

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Abu Raykhan Beruni And His Scientific-Spiritual Heritage

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information regarding to the life and activity of Abu Raykhan Beruni, an analysis of his works, the importance of his scientific-spiritual heritage in the development of science and its significance today.

KEYWORDS

thinker, information, work, history, traditions, cultural, subject, nation, value, holiday, calendar.

INTRODUCTION

For solving the problems of the socio-spiritual sphere that arise in the world today, eliminating ideological threats around the world, raising people's spiritual outlook it is important to study the various sources written by our scholars in the Middle ages .

The IX-XII centuries were a period of sharp rise in the history of the peoples of Central Asia in comparison with previous periods in the development of material and spiritual life. During this period, great scholars emerged from Central Asia such as Khorezmi and Fergani, Imam al-Bukhari and Imam at-Termizi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan

Beruni, Ismail Jurjani, Burhaniddin Marginoni, Zamakhshari. They became famous for their works in the world.

The Eastern people have their ancient history, rich scientific-spiritual heritage left by their ancestors. The works of Abu Raykhan Beruni is one of such priceless examples.

Abu Raykhan Beruni was one of the most outstanding encyclopedic scientists of the middle ages. He was born in Kot the capital of ancient Khorezm. He spent his youth in his motherland studying various sciences and became a scholar. In 998 he left for Jurjon city

because of the policy change in Khorazm. The 998-1004's were the years of explorations and contributions to a science development. One of his essential works "The keepsakes from the ancient people" was written in Jurjon Palace. In 1004-1007 Beruni returned to Khorezm and continued his work at the scientific center opened under the leadership of Mamun the king of Khorezm [1:6-7].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

After Khorezm was conquered by Mahmud Gaznavi he was taken to Gezna. No matter how his life in Gezna during 1017-1018 was materially and politically difficult Beruni had prosperity in his scientific activity. In 1025 the scientist's work dedicated to the astronomy and geography which is called "Identifying the final limits of place to measure distances between dwelling places" and "Geodesy" in short was completed. His another work "Primary conceptions on Astrology" was written in Gezna in 1029. A year later he finished writing his "Identifying credible and incredible teachings of Indians". Beruni who was considered the most authoritative astrologist lived in India for some period with Mahmud Geznavi and wrote his following book "Hindistan" ("India").

Beruni's "India" ("Tahqiq mo li-l-hind min maquda maqbula fi-l-aqil av marzula") consists of an introduction and eighty chapters. In "India" gives information as to the sacrificing, food and drink that are considered halal and haram, intermarriage, rules of inheritance, ways of settling claims, fasting and its types, happy and unhappy days [2:20].

In 1030 Mahmud Gaznavi died. His son succeeded the throne and that bettered Beruni's life. During his rule the savant wrote his big work on astronomy "Law of Masud" and dedicated it to the ruler [Alidjanova, 2019]. The scholar finished his other two works "Mineralogy" and "Pharmacogonazy"

within the ruling period (1041-1049) of Mavdud the son of Masud [1:7].

The scientist made a rare contribution to astronomy, astrology, mathematics, geodesy, mineralogy, geography, ariphmathic, medicine, pharmacognazy, history, philology and other sciences with his more than 160 words, including such fundamental manuscripts written in the Arabic language as "al-Asar al-baqiya min-qurun al-haliya" ("The Memoirs of past Generations" – "Chronology") – the manuscript dedicated to the chronology of the ancient and early medieval which describes their religious and national customs and holidays [3].

Abu Rayhkan Beruni also describes in detail the dates, festivals, and celebrations of Iranians, Sogdians, Romans, Khorezmians, Copts, Christians, Jews, pre-Islamic Arabs, and Muslims in their work of "al-Asar al-baqiya min-qurun al-haliya" ("The Memoirs of past Generations" – "Chronology") [Alimova, Qalandarova, Alimjonova, 2020].

The first time among Muslim scholars Abu Rayhkan Beruni provides systematic information about the Jewish calendar. Together with this, it is also important to know many historical events, important information about different nations and religions, prophets and false prophets, kings, dynasties, famous historical figures and scholars.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni studied the history, culture and different languages. He was deeply acquainted with the history of Judaism and Christianity, the Torah and the Bible, and quoted passages from the original Torah. The scholar knew Arabic as his mother tongue, studied the history of the Arabs before and after Islam with great diligence [Alidjanova, 2020].

At the time when a new system of science, culture and enlightenment emerged

in the history of the peoples of Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries, the scientific heritage of Abu Rayhan Beruni influenced the development of cultural processes, strengthening socio-cultural and enlightenment ties around the world.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni's 31 works have been translated into German, English, Russian and Uzbek, 24 of the works have been researched and 3 of the manuscripts have been published in the original Arabic language.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni was recognized in the history of sciences as the founder of the new field – geodesy (the science of measuring the relief and surface of land using due instruments. His name was immortalized in the name of the lunar crater. One of the minor planets of the solar system, discovered in 1986 and registered in Harvard Center under the Ref.No 9936, was named after him [3].

CONCLUSION

In short, studying of the scientific-spiritual heritage of Abu Rayhkan Beruni plays an important role in educating young people in the spirit of devotion to historical traditions and customs, respect for ancestral heritage.

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Ways Of Rational Use Of Natural Resources Of The Molguzar Ridge

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ABSTRACT

This article provides recommendations and comments on the use of natural resources of the Molguzar ridge in various sectors of the economy with a comprehensive study.

KEYWORDS

Molguzar ridge, Shorbel pass, Guralash pass, Zominsuv river, natural resource, Pishagor cave, Ilonotdi cave, streams, landscapes.

INTRODUCTION

The Molguzar Mountains are located in the north-western branch of the Turkestan ridge. The Molguzar ridge stretches for 75 km in a north-westerly direction. The northern slope of the Molguzar Range includes a range of 39 30 / and 40 north latitudes, 68 east longitude. The ridge is the northern watershed of the Sangzor River Basin. It extends from the Guralash Pass (2710 m) in the east to the Ilonotdi Gorge in the northwest. The Molguzar ridge rises from west (900 m) to east. The highest point is the Shorbel Pass (2621 m) almost to the center of the ridge. It begins to descend again from the middle to the east.

The Molguzar Mountains are bordered on the south by the Sangzor Depression. The width

of the Sangzor valley in the Ilonotdi gorge in the north-west is 120-130 meters. The same corridor that crosses the Sangzor valley is called the Amir Temur Gate. Through this gorge the Molguzar ridge is separated from the Nurata ridge. The eastern boundary of the region is defined by the Zaamin River. The northern border of the region was conditionally passed around the Jizzakh-Dashtobod highway. The Molguzar ridge starts in the east from the Guralash river (stream). The Samarkand-Tashkent railway and "the Great Uzbek Tract " highway passed through the Amir Temur Gate.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The mountain and foothill plain landscapes on the northern slopes of the Molguzar Range extend 35 km from north to south and 65 km from west to east. The total area is more than 2,000 km². This area includes parts of the Turan Plain and the Tianshan Orogen.

The Molguzar ridge lies in a northern direction at an angle of 35-40° from Chumkartag. The ridge is bounded on the south, west, and northwest by the Sangzor Valley. Among the branches of the Turkestan ridge, the absolute height is the lowest (2621 m). The lowest part is in the western part (900 m) and rises to the east. The southern slopes of the ridge are steep and rocky. The southern slopes are very fragmented. The northern slopes are steep and gradually descend to the foothills. It is bordered on the north by the Tashkent-Mirzachul basin. The total length of the Molguzar ridge from the Guralash Pass to the Amir Temur Gate is 75 km, and its width is 10-15 km. The cross-sectional shape of the Molguzar ridge is asymmetrical.

The study area consists of northern slopes and foothills. The northern slopes of the ridge are flat and long. It was carved and fragmented by several streams (Achchisoy, Uobsoy, Karamozorsoy, Toylonsoy, Arjonsoy, Jontutsoy, Pishogorsay, Rovotsoy). The upper part of the ridge is steep and rocky, while the middle part is divided into several branches. The lower part of the Molguzar ridge consists of hills. The Molguzar ridge is characterized by water-accumulative development and economic importance. The absolute height of the ridge ranges from 1800 m to 2621 m.

The average height of the Molguzar ridge is around 1500 m. The ridge descends into the Sangzor River in the Ilonotdi gorge, forming rocky, bare, steep slopes. On the northern slopes, it forms small and multi-stepped plains and joins the Jizzakh steppe. In the foothills of the mountains, conical expansions of several

rivers and streams were formed. These are conical distributions of constant flowing waters such as Sangzor, Zominsuv, Achchisoy, Pishogorsay, Rovotsay, Saykhansay. The northern foothills of the Molguzar Range are mainly formed by accumulative processes. Temporary and permanent flowing waters have created many forms of relief, such as jar, beam. As a result of water erosion, landslides, ravines and piles were formed along the river banks. It consists of loess and loessimons rocks of plains and mountain ranges.

More Paleozoic and Quaternary deposits played an important role in the formation of the Molguzar ridge relief. Paleozoic and Mesozoic deposits form the foundation of the Molguzar ridge, forming a separate ridge in a metamorphic layer over a wide area. These metamorphic rocks are a stable structure of the ridge (crystalline, siliceous shales, sandstones, quartz, etc.). The reason is that they are absorbed very slowly under the influence of exogenous factors. The steep and sloping relief of the ancient rocks in this area is located in the watersheds.

So far in scientific research, only a few authors have mentioned the nature of the areas belonging to the object in their work on their nature, geology, geomorphology and climatic resources. However, no scientific literature has considered the rational use of mountain and foothill plain landscapes on the northern slopes of the Molguzar Range. The right region has been studied by many scientists in terms of agriculture, agroclimatic features and more. The biggest drawback is that there is no detailed data as the research area is small. In particular, the scientific basis for the rational use of nature has not been developed for this region. The study focused more on the rational use of nature.

First, the name (oronym) and origin of the main anticline structure in the study area — the Molguzar ridge — were determined. The Molguzar oronym has nothing to do with the

Ilonotdi gorge. It is known that the word Ilonotdi is translated into Tajik as "Morguzar". The point is that this is the original geomorphological toponym. Because the Snake Gorge is reminiscent of a moving snake due to its curvature. The Molguzar oronymy is related to this concept of pasture. The northern slopes of the Molguzar ridge have long been considered very wide pastures.

CONCLUSION

Here are some suggestions and comments on the use of natural resources of the Molguzar ridge:

- In the use of land resources, it is possible to provide full employment to the local population by doubling the area of spring farming and expanding spring lands;
- Strict regulation of pasture use and protection of pasture soils from degradation, taking into account the number of livestock;
- Irrigated lands should be expanded by other forms of irrigation (drip, sprinkler, underground);
- rational use of biological resources, establishment of farms growing medicinal plants;
- Construction of tourist bases in all valleys on the northern slope of the Molguzar ridge;
- construction of solar power plants on the sunny slopes of low-lying mountains;
- Construction of many wind turbines in the irrigation part of the Molguzar ridge;
- Establishment of phytobars in all forestries on the basis of medicinal plants;
- It is necessary to organize nature monitoring in all villages and economic centers.

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The Social Essence Of An Innovative Pedagogical Approach

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the social essence of an innovative pedagogical approach. A dialectical connection between the past and the present, as well as the development of the future, and this connection reflected in the education system, in its content, in production is shown here.

KEYWORDS

Society, innovative, spiritual, morality, education, socio-economic development, pedagogical technologies.

INTRODUCTION

When we look at the development of humanity, the social system it has gone through, we see that the development of the individual is inextricably linked with social society. Today, education requires the solution of important issues of life, the elimination of important problems of our society.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The development of the individual in space is reflected in the change, development of social relations, historical stages and periods. Here we mean that in the historical stages the new forms of values such as scientific, cultural,

moral in the old society were further developed, the advanced innovative directions of their time. This means that the values of the old society, the school-education system will remain the basis of any new direction.

A lot of philosophers and scientists have rejected idealistic, dogmatic views, looking at society as a changing, single organism. For example: Jalaliddin Davoni, one of the greatest psychologists and pedagogues of the 15th century in Central Asia, in his book "Ahlaqi Jalaliy" put forward the advanced idea that morality is relative to society, and morality changes with the change of society.

J.Davani considers society as a dynamic category and believes that the basis of any development lies in human consciousness, thinking, morality, social relations.

It is known that the basis of development of any society is joint scientific activity, discoveries, researches, scientific researches and achievements of our scientists of the past. In other words, there is a dialectical connection between the past and the present, as well as the development of the future, and this connection is reflected in the education system, in its content, in production. The dialectical interdependence and development of life have shed light on the equivalent expression of the active or passive attitude of humanity to existence in each period.

Every stage of human development, its purpose, the human problem, the change in its way of life, the struggle for a better life, the pursuit of innovation, the achievement of modernity form the basis of dialectical contradictions. If we look at the recent past, we see that such changes in economic, spiritual production were slow, active in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century, with an active, radical change. Education is a determining factor in social development in society and plays a role in influencing and changing it. The idea put forward in the work of the Eastern scholar Abu Nasr Farabi "People of the noble city", that is, the increase of enlightened people in society, changes the social, economic, political, spiritual image of society. Modern knowledge, experience and skills applied in life are the spiritual basis that drives our development. In this context, changes in education become a major cause of progress in society. Studies show that there is no socio-economic development without personnel at the level of social demand.

Education today requires the solution of important problems of social development. A number of programs adopted in our country

are evidence of this. For example: National Training Program, Law on Education, National Program of General Secondary Education, State Educational Standard of Continuing Education, creation of a new generation of literature, introduction of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process, modernization of the educational process, etc.

The struggle for human consciousness, thinking, the formation of a new attitude, overcoming the state crisis, requires the implementation of new reforms in the education system, its content and training. This requires an innovative approach on a universal scale. An innovative approach requires reforms in the economic, political, social, spiritual and educational spheres.

This innovative approach is aimed at economic production, qualitative transformation of labor activity, the formation of labor relations, the creation of the material base of the republic.

Today, the main factor in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the training of highly competitive and highly specialized personnel at the level of international standards through the radical improvement of continuing education.

The innovative approach used in economic production is important in building our prosperous society, creating our material wealth, increasing competitiveness. It is polytechnic education that forms the basis of these successes. Especially in recent years, the establishment of prestigious international universities and institutes and their affiliates is the basis of an innovative approach in the system of continuing education.

In this regard, we consider the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until October

2030, 2019 as one of the main foundations for building a new state of Uzbekistan.

innovative approach to learning. “Ta’lim, fan va innovatsiya”³.

Historical periods have shown that education, as the vanguard of society, must advance and be scientifically substantiated. Therefore, education cannot lag behind in the development of a social society, in a passive way to society.

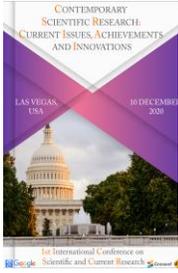
CONCLUSION

Forming a creative outlook on the basis of arousing students' interest in learning in education is aimed at forming an innovative mood in pedagogical activity.

The innovative approach in the education system is closely related to the issue of society as a whole. The socialization of the individual is inextricably linked with the educational system, its content and the technology of organizing the educational process in the formation of new views in his consciousness, the formation of new attitudes to labor.

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Psychological Terms In Marketing

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ABSTRACT

Places of application of psychological terms in Uzbek marketing terminology. This psychology is the most important area in marketing. The bulk of marketing terms are psychological terms.

KEYWORDS

distraction, sensitivity analysis, self-gift, persuasion, objectivity, smile, honest comparison, psychological pricing assignment.

INTRODUCTION

All the time and the whole society was ruled by human consciousness, human thinking. The psyche in a person means what he is capable of, what is his nature. We are not really talking about any field, human psychology is very important in all fields. Whether he is a teacher or a builder, he acts in society based on the abilities of his mind. But without exaggeration, we can say that human psychology comes first in marketing.

The first and most important rule of the science of sales: “The seller must force “the buyer to buy the product with his sweet words, smile, quick wit, delicacy, intelligence

and logic.” The art of selling is not rudeness or violence, but a person’s ability to adequately express their upbringing and mind.

According to statistics, one seller deals with an average of sixty buyers a day. They all have their own personalities. One of the qualities of a good salesperson is to look at everyone’s heart and not miss a single one. It follows that the foundation and goal of marketing is the buyer. If a salesperson is bad, if he approaches his work coldly, he loses fifteen (15%) customers every year.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Sensitivity analysis is a method of identifying critical design parameters.

Persuasion is the primary goal of most marketing communications. Persuasion is a conscious activity aimed at selling or possibly changing a customer's attitude towards a product, service, concept or idea.

Impact is the impact on the audience of marketing communications.

A self-gift is a situation in which a buyer buys products and services for himself as a reward or for comfort. It is often done as an impulsive purchase.

Impartiality means that the competitor does not remain silent about the positive side of the product or allow them to be interpreted in a negative sense.

A fair comparison is to hit a competitor's product on the ground, ruin its market, not try to force it out of the market and act with respect for the competitor's interests.

A smile is not a bad thing for a genuinely laughing person. In business, entrepreneurs solve big problems with a smile. Buyers will not choose this store if neither the seller nor the eyes are smiling.

Customer Training Brief - Customer training in marketing is key to productivity. They cannot impress sales without knowing their consumer, their customer. From customer research:

A customer who has a clear goal and who knows what he needs - he has a high level of self-confidence, defends his views in a dispute with the manager. He may even ignore the manager. The salesperson's job at this time is to present clear evidence, voice their opinions and listen carefully.

A customer who knows everything - he thinks he knows more about a product or service than anyone else. That's why he tries to show himself smart, he wants to teach the shortcomings of the work, and in the meantime he insults the seller. At that time, the seller's task is to treat the buyer as if he were an expert in the field, and in some cases to use praise for the buyer.

A customer who loves to talk - he just loves to talk, has a sense of humor, it's easy to convince him. The salesperson's task is to ask a general question and, if possible, get a "yes" or "no" answer. Do not deviate from the topic.

An insecure buyer is shy, always looks at everything with suspicion, tries to find as little as possible in the product, considers his decision to be wrong, even if he decides to buy it thoughtfully: the seller's task: to explain the advantage of the product, to be patient with questions. There are also categories of buyers: buyer who says find a drink, argument buyer, problem buyer, benevolent buyer, buyer who wants to buy but does not have the opportunity, buyer who does not intend to buy but buys.

Post-purchase irritation is a period when a customer is annoyed that they made a mistake after purchasing. This discomfort can be overcome by using the factors that cause it. Typical mistakes: in addition to general anxiety and danger, such as the choice of an inconsistent size, volume, shape, or color in the target, anxiety can also be the result of life experience and wisdom that is entirely relevant to making a purchase.

Distracting attention is characterized by the formation of misconceptions, impressions, impressions from the consumer as a result of advertising information.

Self-gifts - a situation in which the buyer buys products and services for himself as a reward

or for comfort. It is often done as an impulsive purchase.

Psychological pricing targets are prices that are set at the correct and acceptable emotional level for each market. For example, if a cup of coffee costs \$ 1.95, then that price seems more attractive than the \$ 2 price. The psychological price will be concentrated in numbers, not in an expensive cup, yet the coffee in the cup will have great value in the eyes of society.

CONCLUSION

As a result of research Uzbek marketing terminology, we saw that the field of marketing consists almost entirely of psychological terms. Because marketing is not selling a product directly, but organizing sales through other means of influence. This is achieved through the exchange of human labor. In fact, psychology has its place in all professions. But psychology comes first in marketing.

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The Importance Of Science In Value And The Spiritual Rise Of Humanity

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the concept of science, its formation and development features, objective and subjective factors of science development, the system of sciences, the importance of science in the spiritual development of mankind, the value of science and its results, the spiritual and cultural function of scientific values.

KEYWORDS

science, the emergence of science, the development of science, science ethics, science products, intellectual activity, scientific research, scientists, scientific theories, education, scientific institutions, value, the transformation of science into value, scientific value, system of scientific values.

INTRODUCTION

The situation that is happening all over the world today has created the need to study events on a global scale. It has become the main task of modern scientists to find knowledge that can correctly explain such processes and expand the possibilities of life, able to predict the path of development. At present, in addition to the above tasks, the problems of a new approach are posed. However, research has shown that it is not limited to science alone. This provides an opportunity to look at the problem of nature,

society and man in a new way, and this approach has begun to serve the solution of a number of problems facing humanity and increases the importance of the values of science in scientific knowledge.

Another distinctive feature of science as a form of social consciousness is that the colorful sciences involve the study of existing phenomena and processes of being (outside of man, independent of both man and humanity). The law of universal gravitation,

quadratic equations, the periodic table of chemical elements, the laws of thermodynamics are objective. Their action is not determined by thoughts and moods, nor by the personality of the scientist. Science describes its conclusions in theories, laws, and formulas. In this way, he puts the individual, emotional response of the scientist to the events being studied and to the social consequences that this or that discovery may lead to out of parentheses. Rational scientific knowledge is objective and impersonal. In other words, all the actions that science performs with its subject take on a new quality in the name of laws and regular casual relationships.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The impact of the transformation of science into a value in the period of radical changes and renewal on the spiritual life of society is an objective-historical law inherent in the transition period. By the twentieth century, the role of science in the development of society, as well as in socio-cultural and spiritual life has increased to an unprecedented extent. As a result of the close cooperation of science with production, its ties with social life were strengthened. "The science system is generally divided into the following major groups: the natural sciences, the exact sciences, the technical sciences, and the social sciences. Many independent disciplines were separated from each of these groups. Independent disciplines have to solve large and perspective problems of scientific research in interrelated fields. This requires the development of interdisciplinary and complex research." [1]

"Scientific values" and "science values" are essentially synonymous concepts. (After all, when we say scientific knowledge, we always mean scientific knowledge). The great German philosopher I. Kant actively supported the tradition of distinguishing between the concepts of knowledge, thought and belief,

and was the first to show the need to differentiate between the concepts of knowledge and value.

The distinction between knowledge and value does not preclude, but requires the study of value on a scientific basis and the understanding of knowledge, science as a value. Scientific values, as an important component of our spiritual values and a fundamental value, are distinguished by a number of features, the laws of development. Understanding science as a value requires, first of all, a deep understanding of scientific knowledge and the great creative power of science in society and individual life, the role of salvation, the development of scientific knowledge, the freedom of speech, press and conscience, the establishment of democratic values. reaches

Before defining the place and role of scientific values in the system of spiritual values, it is expedient to think about its essence, composition and functions.

At the same time, first of all, it should be noted that scientific values are relative. Science is understood as a value not for all members of society, but only by the highest elite of society (intellectuals, entrepreneurs, officials). At the same time, for intellectuals who have devoted their entire conscious life to science, scientific values are understood as the highest value, the meaning of life, the means of expressing identity. It should also be emphasized that scientific values are universal values. Everyone, regardless of their social origin, race, nationality, gender, has the right to enjoy and develop scientific values in order to realize their spiritual and intellectual values and talents. The constitutions of all democracies emphasize that the right of every citizen to education is guaranteed by the state.

Understanding science as a value is a natural human right, not a privilege granted to any

class, class or class in society. However, to exercise this natural right, people are required to have intellectual capacity, strong memory, critical thinking skills, and a love of truth. People begin to look at science with a special interest and love from an early age in order to realize their God-given innate intellectual abilities. Those who understand science as a value and dedicate themselves to it do not see science as a means to live an easy, prosperous and fulfilling life. Perhaps, on the contrary, they are subjected to their own toil and boundless toil, but they find pleasure and enjoyment in the toil of knowledge, in every innovation they have achieved.

Scientific values are a set of ideas, works, educational and scientific institutions, a team of scientists, scientists, which allow to realize the intellectual and spiritual abilities and talents of people, to study the scientific heritage of our ancestors, to create innovations and discoveries through the study of reality.

Both the subject and the object of scientific values are hard-working scientists. The attitude of the whole society towards science is clearly seen in the attitude towards scientists. Caring for a scientist, sponsoring science, supporting it in every way is the main task of a democratic and progressive state. In this regard, President Sh. Mirziyoyev's views are noteworthy: "Supporting the activities and research of leading scientists, talented young scientists, increasing the prestige and prestige of scientists in society will remain one of the priorities of our state" [1].

The peace and enjoyment that science gives is superior to any other pleasure. Admittedly, the flavor that emerges here is a real and simple blessing. It is not about deception. Because of science, man ascends to the heavenly heights, and his body is incapable of doing so.

The values of science are not only the manifestation of talent, but also an effective influence on the discovery, mastery of the laws of society, nature and the development of thinking, the acquisition of skills of epistemological, intellectual approach to existence, increasing the scientific potential of society. In this sense, scientific values are essentially the realization of people's ability to think theoretically, the need to study the laws of evolution, the deep study of scientific heritage, ideas and fundamental works that encourage innovation and discovery, as well as educational and scientific institutions, researchers. a team of scientists, a set of scientists.

CONCLUSION

In short, scientific values take a leading position in the system of spiritual values of an industrialized society, developing as a basic value. On the basis of scientific value, all elements of spiritual values (moral, political, legal, ideological, artistic, philosophical values, etc.) are intellectualized. Especially in the context of the scientific and technological revolution, the ethics of science, the responsibility of the scientist is the fundamental basis of scientific values. In the current conditions of building civil society in our country, the high civic position of scientists, their devotion to the development of science, devotion to the motherland and our people are of great importance.

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Specific Features Of Children’s Literature

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ABSTRACT

This article about Specific features of Children’s Literature. When we think of a children’s story today, we probably think of it as entertainment, rather than as a tool for moral instruction. Children’s literature includes books, poems and plays meant for children. Even though the genre is defined by its audience, children and adults alike enjoy stories intended for children. Children’s literature is an age category opposite adult literature, but it’s sub-divided further due to the divergent interests of children age 0-18.

KEYWORDS

Children’s literature, Defines children’s literature, A literary genre, Traditional literature, Fiction, Non-fiction, Biography, Poetry and verse, Scholarship on children’s literature, young-adult fiction, comic books, genres.

INTRODUCTION

Children’s literature is for readers and listeners up to about age twelve and is often illustrated. The term is used in senses which sometimes exclude young-adult fiction, comic books, or other genres. Books specifically for children existed by the 17 th century. Scholarship on children’s literature includes professional organizations, dedicated publications and university courses. There is some debate on what constitutes children’s literature. A much-overlooked type of

children’s literature is work written by children, such as THE YOUNG VISITERS by Daisy Ashford or the juvenilia of Jane Austen or Lewis Carroll, written to amuse brothers and sisters. Perhaps the most common definition of Children’s literature is those books intentionally written for children. Nancy Anderson, associate professor in the College of education at the university of South Florida in Tampa. Defines children’s literature as all books written for children, “excluding works

such as comic books, joke books, cartoon books, and nonfiction works such as comic dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference material”

Some of this work, of course, is also very popular among children and adults that THE NEW YORK Times created best seller list. Often no consensus is reached whether a given work is best categorized as adults or children’s literature, and many books are marketed for both adults and children.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The most restrictive definition of children’s literature are those books various authorities determine are “appropriate” for children, such as teachers, reviewers, scholars, parents, publishers, librarians, retailers, and the various book-award committees.

Parents wishing to protect their children from the unhappier aspects of life often find the traditional fairy tales, nursery rhymes and other voyages of discovery problematic, because often the first thing a story does is remove the adults influence, leaving the central character to learn to cope on his or her own: prominent examples of this include Snow White, Hansel and Gretel, Bambi and A Series of Unfortunate Events. Many regard this as necessary to the story, after all, in most cases the whole point of the story is the characters’ transition into adulthood. The broadest definition of Children’s literature applies to books that are actually selected and read by children. Children chose many books, such traditionally sense, they also choose literary classics and recognized great works by modern writers, and often enjoy stories which speak on multiple levels. In the opinion of novelist Orson Scott Card: one makes a good case for the idea that children are often the guardians of the truly great literature of the world, for in their love of story and unconcern for stylistics fads and literary tricks, children unerringly gravitate toward truth and power.

Someone who enjoyed Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland as a child may come back to the text as an adult and see the darker themes that were lost on them as younger readers.

In addition, many classic books that were originally intended for adults are now commonly thought of as works for children. Mark Twain’s Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was originally intended for an adult audience.

Today it is widely read as part of children’s school curriculum in the United States.

A literary genre is a category of literary composition. Genres may be determined by technique, tone, content, or length. Nancy Anderson, associate professor in the College of Education at the University of South Florida in Tampa has delineated six major categories of children’s literature, with some significant subgenres:

1. Picture books, including board books concept books, pattern books and wordless books.
2. Traditional literature: there are ten characteristics of traditional literature: 1) unknown authorship, 2) conventional introductions and conclusion, 3) vague settings, 4) stereotyped characters, 5) anthropomorphism, 6) cause and effect, 7) happy ending for the hero, 8) magic accepted as normal, 9) brief stories with simple and direct plots, 10) repetition of action and verbal patterns.

The bulk of traditional Literature consists of folktales, which conveys the legends, customs, superstitions, and beliefs of people in past times. This large genre can be further broken down into subgenres: myths, fables, ballads, folk music, legends and fairy tales.

3. Fiction including the sub-genres of fantasy and realistic fiction. This genre would

also include the school story, a genre unique to children's literature in which the boarding school is a common setting.

Non-fiction

Biography, including autobiography

Poetry and verse

CONCLUSION

Children's literature is an age category opposite adult literature, but it's sub-divided further due to the divergent interests of children age 0-18.

Picture books appropriate for pre-readers ages 0-5.

Early Reader Books appropriate for children age 5-7. These books are often designed to help a child build his or her reading skills.

Chapter book appropriate for children ages 7-11.

Short chapter books, appropriate for children ages 7-9.

Longer chapter books appropriate for children ages 9-12.

Young- adult fiction appropriate for children age 13-18.

The criteria for these divisions are just as vague and problematic as the criteria for defining children's books as a whole. One obvious distinction is that books for younger children tend to contain illustrations, but picture books which feature art as an integral part of the overall work also crosses genres and age levels. Tibet Through the Red Box by Peter Sis is a one examples of a picture book aimed at an adult audience.

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Description Of Divine Images In The Mythology Of Avesta

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes such issues as the introduction of a mythological layer into the religious system of the Avesta, the sacred source of Zoroastrianism, the image of luminous abstract images of the Supreme God Ahura Mazda and the pantheon surrounding him (a system of divine images).

KEYWORDS

Avesta, Zoroastrianism, Ahura Mazda, Vohu Mana, Asha Vakhishta, Khshastra Varya, Spenta Armaiti, Haurvatat, Ameretot.

INTRODUCTION

The period of origin of Zoroastrianism is the end of the second millennium BC and the beginning of the first millennium, that is, about three thousand years ago. This was between the Bronze and Iron Ages, the period when the first territorial oasis state associations were created. According to the requirements of its time, Zoroastrianism embodied the spiritual, legal, moral and philosophical foundations of certain social relations [1.61-73].

The difficulties associated with understanding the Avesta, which is the embodiment of Zoroastrian ideas, are well known to science. Because the Avesta has nothing to do with

time and space. The statement is not directed at a specific person. Perhaps as if it were directed towards the mind of the “listener” or “reader”, mixed with elements of general appeal. Because of this feature, in order to understand the Avesta, it is necessary to return to the period of its origin, that is, to the “return” to the primitive periods of the development of human creative thinking.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

If we apply this situation to the mythological world of Greek literature, or rather, the question becomes even clearer. Truly mythical thinking revives the essence of being through

imagination, creating various symbolic images. He tries to understand their relationship through a pattern of everyday real-life landscapes on earth. The principle of this approach is not strange to the Avesta. In particular, in the Avesta, cosmogonic representations form a category. For example, the sky is “the hem of the dress” on Ahura Mazda [2.128], the roundness of the Earth”, and the “front” and “back” sides of the being are symbols of the south and north. We can say that the introduction of the same mythological layer into the religious system was an important historical decision in the understanding of the Avesta. First of all, Zoroaster claimed that the Universe was created by the only Creator [3.19]. Sometimes phrases such as “I stretch my hand to you in prayer in Gohs” sound like a call to the image of God in his mind, to his heavenly place [4.53-56]. However, Geush Urvan in Goh is like a “bull, a bull's spirit” (soul), his cry to God, a verse about “double spirits” and so on, as a deviation from the original unity due to the division of faith. In this sense, an important spiritual event for his time took place, which can be explained by the fact that Zoroaster called not only Ahura Mazda the only creator, but also the divine system of deities mentioned in the Avesta. Clearly, it is believed that Ahura Mazda created all the Gods to facilitate the faith of slaves. In the early stages of Zoroastrianism in Central Asia, before its spread to Iran, Ahura Mazda and the surrounding pantheon (a system of divine images) were luminous abstract figures. In particular, Ahura Mazda himself and the first place of the gods created by him were considered the shining Grano Dmani (“House of Praise, Glory”) behind the Sun. Considering that the first revelation of Zoroaster was in Khorezm, there is no doubt that the first homeland of Zoroastrianism was Central Asia [5.352].

In the mythological tables of the Book of Avesta, anthropomorphic descriptions of this

or that god and goddess are often compared to humans.

Ardivi Sura Anahita, for example, is compared to a young girl with a slender figure, slender breasts, as shown above. Zoroastrianism was Central Asia [6.64].

Of particular interest in the mythology of the Avesta is the world of ideas about cosmogonic existence [7.147]. The layers of the mythology of the Avesta deal with how to interpret the groups of the Zoroastrian theological system, consisting of ahurs (celestial spiritual beings worthy of worship) and yazads (worthy of worship), and their place in religious practice and in socio-moral relations [8.8].

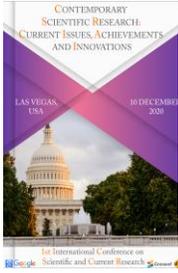
CONCLUSION

Above Fravashi and scribes there are always living saints - Ameshaspents. They consist of the aforementioned qualities of Ahura Mazda, that is, functional emanations: Vohu Mana, Asha Vakhishta, Hshastra Varya, Spenta Armaiti, Haurvatat, Ameretot. Each of these beings is a system as a patron in their area, and in general it is divided into specific tasks of Ahura Mazda, such as good thoughts, divine order, worthy strength, holy obedience, physical health, and ensuring eternal life physically and spiritually. Although the image of these auxiliary emanations is a series of abstract symbols in the Avesta, signs of patronage of certain areas of nature and society, real aspects of life have been preserved in their historical roots [9.101-110].

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Investigation Of The Influence Of The Characteristics Of Dynamic Action On The Amount Of Deflections Of Non-Rigid Road Pavements

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the primary results of the study, a comparison of the results and their influence on the characteristics of the dynamic impact on the amount of deflections of non-rigid road pavements.

KEYWORDS

Dynamic installation DINA 3, dynamic loading installation UDC - 2, static loading installation Microdyn.

INTRODUCTION

In the 2020 academic year, together with the recommendations of the Department of Survey and Design of Roads to determine the strength of non-rigid road pavements as part of the universal diagnostic complex of the dynamic loading installation, "Dina-3M" (Fig. 1) The results were taken (table 1).

Measurements of deflections using acceleration sensors have shown that under the dynamic action of a punch, the resulting acceleration of the coating can be ten or more times higher than the acceleration due to gravity. [1,2]

Weight of the load (P), Kg	Shoulder height (H), cm	Static deflection of the shock absorber, cm	Dynamic deflection of the shock absorber, cm	Pulse duration (t), ms	Average effort (Fcp), T	Maximum effort (Fmax), t
25	1	132	0.00301	0.894	7.0	7.3
25	2	132	0.00549	1.093	8.5	6.5
25	3	132	0.00539	1.305	10.1	5.1
25	3	132	0.00539	1.305	10.1	5.1



Fig 1. DINA-3 installation with dynamic loading devices

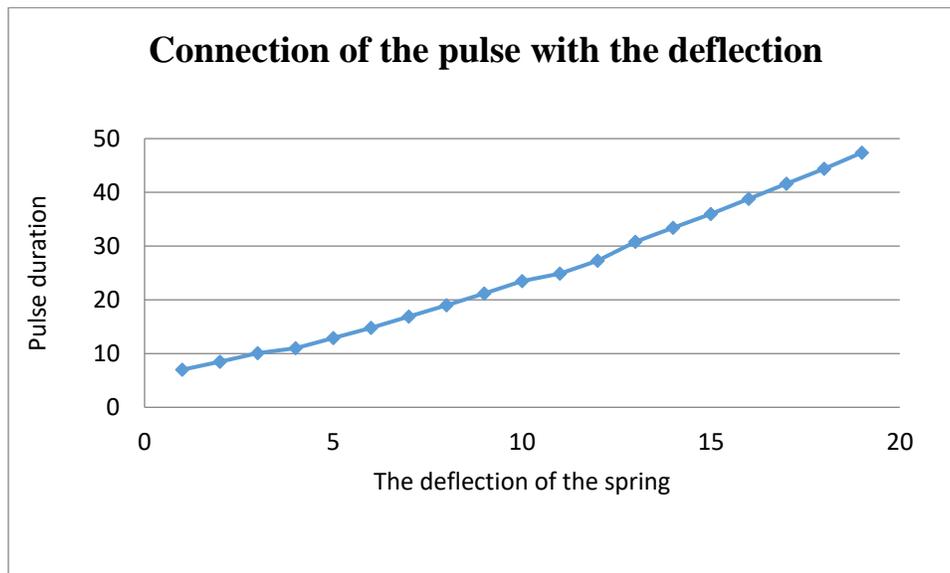
For the installation of UDC-2, the parameters of the dynamic impact at different values of the shoulder of the elastic element are given in Table 1

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The results of the measurements of the road surface of the site “4P2 Tashkent city - Toytepa city - A373 avtoyuli “(55 km)

Table №2

Road section	Measuring point	The values of the fixed elastic deflections, mm (for all devices except for "Microdia")		
		Dynamics		Statics
		(UDC - 2)	(DINA 3)	(Microdin)
"4P2 Tashkent city - Toytepa city - A373 Avtoili" (55 km)	1	0.184	0.254	0.11
		0.187	0.296	0.16
		0.188	0.221	0.09
		0.181	0.278	0.232
		0.185	0.197	0.1
		0.187	0.323	0.195
		0.187	0.311	0.075
	Average Value	0.185	0.268	0.192



Graph: 1. Connection of the pulse duration with the deflection of the elastic element (UDK-2)

CONCLUSION

The conducted studies of the influence of the parameters of the dynamic impulse made it possible to determine their optimal values. It was found that at the same drop height of the load, a decrease in the pulse duration, achieved by increasing the rigidity of the elastic element, leads to a significant increase in deflection, and the dependence is described by a power function and is characterized by an error of only 1.5 ... 2%.

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Nurata Ridge Streams And Their Rational Use

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ABSTRACT

The saturation and morphometric parameters of the rivers on the northern and southern slopes of the Nurata ridge have been studied and measures for their rational use have been developed.

KEYWORDS

Nurata ridge, northern slope, southern slope, river network, morphometric indicator, flood, “mejen” status, water flow, streams.

INTRODUCTION

Surface water is extremely unevenly distributed in the Nurata ridge and foothills. There is no permanent water supply network in the foothills. The short length of the ridge and the dry climate allowed the formation of small rivers or streams that did not cost much water. The river network on the southern slope of the Nurata ridge is larger than on the northern slope. The reason is that the northern slope of the mountain is short and steep, while the southern slope is much flatter and wider. That is why the river network is much more developed here.

There are more than 50 streams of different lengths and different water costs from the southern slope of the Nurata ridge. The

beginnings of the streams that start from this mountain lie at an altitude of 1500 m. The source of water collection of some rivers (Tosinsoy, Oktepasay, etc.) starts from the height of 1800-2000 m, from the watershed of the mountain. The water flow of the rivers of the Nurata ridge consists mainly of seasonal melting of snow, rainwater and groundwater. In the low mountain and foothill plains, the role of atmospheric oil in the formation of river flow is negligible. Most of the precipitation is spent on evaporation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The distribution of water flow costs in rivers throughout the year is characterized by floods

and floods. The floods mainly coincided with the period when the snow melted and the maximum spring rains fell. Therefore, 50-60% of the annual water flow of many rivers falls in the spring months. At this time, the maximum cost of water flow will be 15-20 times higher than the average annual water flow.

The water flow on the southern slope is distributed according to the seasons: 39.2-50%

in spring, 22.0-30.4% in summer and 14.0-21.0% in winter. On the southern slope of the ridge, April is the wettest period (16-25.5%). For example, the maximum daily water consumption in Tosinsoy was 1.8 m³ / sec in April 1959, and in Oktepasay it was 2.97 m³ / sec. From May, the water flow in all rivers decreases, (except Tosinsoy and Oktepasay) the mejen state begins and is saturated only with groundwater (see Table 1).

Table 1

Morphometric indices of the rivers on the southern slope of the Nurata ridge

No	Streams	Length, km	Basin, km ²	Average annual
1	Jonichaksoy	12	14,1	0,02
2	Qorasuvsoy	62	1137	0,81
3	Sabriksoy	40	30,7	0,05
4	Saganaksoy	30	59,8	0,10
5	Narvonsoy	32	32,7	0,10
6	Sochishmasoy	17	39,3	0,19
7	Kattasoy	-	89,4	0,27
8	To'sinsoy	84	718,5	1,50
9	Nakrutsy	-	151,0	0,18
10	Qizilbuqsoy	38	309,5	0,43
11	Yuqorisoy	-	267,0	0,29
12	Oqtepasoy	60	715,3	1,15

The rivers in the Nurata Range also play an important role in the annual distribution of water flow, the height of the catchment basins, and which side the slopes face. Flooding in rivers is observed in the second half of February on the southern slope and in March on the northern slope. The absolute height of Mount Nurata to the west decreases, and as a result the water flow in the streams decreases rapidly from July to September.

Due to the lack of forests, the sparse vegetation cover, the very steep slopes of the mountains and the bare rocks in many places, floods are often observed after heavy rains or torrential rains.

According to A. Saidov (1972), on the southern slopes of Mount Nurata in 1905, 1917, 1922, 1921, 1930, 1933, 1949, 1963 there were strong floods. The strongest floods were in 1922, 1929, 1940, 1963 and 1969. In 1940, the floodwaters in Tosinsoy reached 179 m³ / sec and flooded the village of Mitan. The maximum rise of this flood lasted 5-6 hours, after which the level dropped and flowed for 2

days. Floods most often occur in April and March. However February can be observed even in December. Floods are observed in almost all rivers every year.

Various floods are also observed in Osmonsay, Kolbasay, Uchmasay, Majrumsay, Ukhumsay and others on the northern slope of the Nurata ridge. Especially in 1969, a strong flood came in Osmonsoy and its maximum flow reached 180 m³ / sec. On the southern slope of Mount Nurata, the maximum modulus flow reaches 5 l / sec. The height of the module and the height of the flow depend on the amount of atmospheric precipitation. For example, the Sochishmasoy flow module reaches

5 l / sec.

It should be noted that 45 rivers flow from the northern slope of the Nurata ridge, the largest of which are Osmonsay, Kolbasay, Uchmasay, Majrumsay, Ukhumsay and Sentabsay. Because these streams are mainly saturated with groundwater, the amount of water varies little throughout the year but floods can occur when it rains and the snow melts quickly (see Table 2).

Table 2

Morphometric indices of rivers on the northern slope of the Nurata ridge

№	Streams	Length, km ²	Basin kv ²	Average annual water consumption, m ³ / sec
1	Osmonsoy	13	30	0,200
2	Kulbasoy	10	33	0,140
3	Uchmasoy	10	40	0,200
4	Uhkumsoy	11	73	0,430
5	Majrumsoy	15	47	0,140
6	Sintabsoy	16	74	0,170
General indicators of streams		75	297	1,280

CONCLUSION

Above is information about the largest streams in the Nurata ridge. Large streams, in turn, are formed by the addition of small streams or streams. For this reason, small streams or ravines in the Nurata ridge should be studied in detail.

Today, a number of scientific, organizational and economic problems related to the rational use of river water in the Nurata ridge area have emerged. These include:

-detailed study of river water, full accounting of its resources, scientific substantiation of ways of its effective use;

-river water management and construction of reservoirs;

-reduction of evaporation of river water, absorption into the soil, consumption of transpiration;

-prevent springs from being blocked;

-implementation of flood control measures;

-use of river water in arable farming;

- development of river fishing;
- combating river water pollution.

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Development Of Tourism In Zaamin National Nature Park By The Cluster Method

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the practical aspects of the development of tourism in the cluster method in the Zaamin National Park, based on the requirements of the time.

KEYWORDS

Tourism, mechanism, foreign tourist, ecotourism, agrotourism, ethnic tourism, cluster, national nature park, tourist flow, ecological trail.

INTRODUCTION

Undoubtedly, one of the most popular sectors in Uzbekistan over the past two years is tourism. The fact that our state has issued a number of decisions and decrees on the development of tourism, and the effectiveness of its implementation is reflected in the changes in our daily lives - shows that a huge mechanism is working well. As a result of the parallel development of foreign and domestic tourism, the flow of tourists has increased several times. This, in turn, has led to an increase in revenue through tourists.

According to the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2018, 2 million foreign tourists visited

Uzbekistan and the share of GDP was 2.3%. It is noteworthy that in the coming years, work is underway to increase the flow of foreign tourists to 4-4.5 million and its share in GDP to 5%.

In order to further develop tourism, the International Investment Forum was organized on August 29-30, 2019 in Jizzakh region. The forum discussed prospects for the implementation of a cluster project in the field of tourism in Bakhmal and Zaamin districts in cooperation with Chinese and Turkish businessmen. According to him, the project is divided into 3 stages: 1) ecotourism; 2) agrotourism; 3) ethnic tourism.

2,000 hectares of land will be allocated for the development of ecotourism. The project envisages the organization of ecological trails in the area, horseback riding, donkey and quad biking, construction of funiculars, a ski complex, a restaurant and information center, a museum and shops selling local handicrafts.

5,000 hectares of land will be allocated for the development of agro-tourism. Holiday homes, sports complexes, and nurseries for the conservation of rare animal and plant species will be built on the site. Livestock and honey farms will also be established. Here, tourists will be able to ride camels, watch the game of "kupkari", pick fruits, and participate in agricultural activities such as weeding.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Ulugbek Kasimov, the first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Tourism Development, believes the project will be as unique as Yellowstone National Park. "Yellowstone is visited by 20 million people every year," he said. This can be a huge benefit for the locals. Due to this, we decided to develop this project in cooperation with the Jizzakh regional administration. The goal is : to preserve the existing ecosystem and to create an additional source of income for the population, "he said. It should be noted that Yellowstone is the world's first national park, while Zaamin National Park is the first national park in Central Asia. In addition, both national parks are located in the mountains and are easy to visit.

According to the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the mountainous areas of Zaamin district on hot summer days there are about 50-100 thousand visitors a year. New eco-routes and winter skiing sports also need to be developed to further increase the flow of tourists. In order to attract foreign and domestic tourists to the region throughout the year, it is necessary to bring infrastructure such as

skiing, suspension and rope bridges, funiculars and hotels to the level of world tourism.

This year, the Turkish company IDEALIST has developed a draft master plan for a free tourist zone in the Zaamin National Park. The draft master plan envisages attracting investments, including funds for the development of tourism (accommodation facilities, roads, restaurants, shops and other tourism infrastructure facilities), road transport and communal infrastructure.

Together with the State Committee for Tourism Development, the Ministry of Construction, Jizzakh regional administration, relevant ministries and departments until June 1, 2021 with the involvement of foreign design institutes, as well as consultants will develop a detailed plan of free tourism zone and ensure its approval in the prescribed manner :

- underground transmission of electricity networks in the region;
- availability of a free tourist zone and special pedestrian and bicycle lanes on the roads connecting it with other areas;
- determination of points of electric power stations for electric cars and other types of vehicles (powered hybrid vehicles) in the area with a total capacity of not less than 11 kW;
- determination of the location of runways for aeronautical vehicles and small-capacity aircraft (helicopters) in the prescribed manner on the territory;
- placement of objects in extreme sports, including zipline, selfie zones in scenic and unique places for photography;
- determination of the location of road signs to be installed in the area;
- placement of tourist streets, which provide for the sale of souvenirs and food products;
- study of positively tested experience of foreign countries, determination of waste disposal sites in the region and the location of standard sanitary facilities;

Together with the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Jizzakh regional administration, a service point and a modern car park will be opened in the national currency at the entrance to the free tourist zone until May 1, 2021. ensures that “The Suffa Plateau-2400 International Seasonal Resort” and “Uriklisay Tourist Complex” will be established in the free tourist zone.

CONCLUSION

To create a free tourist zone in the Zaamin National Park, the following work should be done:

-construction of modern hotel complexes, cultural, health, trade, entertainment and other facilities of tourist significance on the territory of the free tourist zone, as well as the organization of facilities of modern engineering infrastructure;

-foreign and foreign tourism infrastructure facilities (hotel complexes, cultural and health, trade and entertainment and other facilities of tourist importance) in the free tourist zone, projects for the creation of special functional and seasonal recreational recreation areas with the necessary conditions for tourist services; attracting investments from local investors;

-organization of specific tourist routes, taking into account the ecological potential of the region;

-Ensuring the cheapness of vehicles, the introduction of new modes of transport in the region (buses, minibuses, funiculars, etc.), including those running on alternative energy sources, the expansion of passenger transport routes, the organization of its uninterrupted traffic, development of appropriate transport infrastructure;

-creation of additional conditions for tourist safety, including the provision of tourist infrastructure with video surveillance systems, the organization of warning systems, the introduction of a single database of tourists visiting the region, the introduction of emergency care;

-ensuring separate customs and tax regimes for business entities and investors (including foreign investors) implementing and operating projects in the free tourist zone;

-implementation of projects to create a unique ecological system based on the introduction of new modern energy-saving systems and technologies using alternative and renewable energy sources;

-conservation of unique natural objects and complexes, genetic fund of plants and animals in the region, as well as the implementation of measures to prevent and minimize the negative impact of activities on the environment

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Effective Methods Of Teaching A Foreign Language

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ABSTRACT

The article covers the analysis of innovative methods concerning teaching a foreign language for special purposes and the idea of effective teaching a language learner with the help of modern educational practice.

KEYWORDS

Effective teaching, Perceptions, Goal-setting methods, creating a reading mechanism, Innovative approaches.

INTRODUCTION

Teaching a foreign language as using modern innovative approaches has been an integral part of education in all its branches. Experts in various fields have a high level of cooperation with foreign partners because of the increasing demand for language learning. In this regard, using the most effective methods and approach.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In today's developed society, teaching foreign language with modern methodology of teaching a language is considered quite important for language educators. Considering the fact that traditional

methodology is based on mainly a reduction of the integration of language skills and student-centered classroom, it is crucial to use modern effective approaches while teaching a foreign language. It is completely obvious that most of the classes are teacher centered in traditional methodology where myriad of tasks are on the burden of teachers, whereas in today's developing teaching educational system requires learner centered classes. The role of the teachers in modern classes should be as a facilitator who encourages and increases students' extrinsic and intrinsic motivation to get knowledge by independent learning. There is a broadly utilized methodology of language encouraging

supported by numerous educators dependent on the open technique where emphasis is given to the students instead of instructors in the classroom. In this regard, the memorization of words by students with their implications and rules of syntax is not supported by educators.

While teaching a foreign language it is crucial to create friendly atmosphere, less anxiety and importantly, learners' cooperation and active involvement to the lessons. The provided methods should promote communicative competence of the learners in order to help them to become fluent, accurate and appropriate on their speech. Furthermore, conducting cooperative learning with authentic materials as a group and pairs is very productive. Cooperative tasks assist to provide friendly environment and learning opportunities to practice learners' language efficiently strongly.

Regarding the methods that can help to teach a foreign language effectively, different method and approaches including Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), Task Based Instruction (TBI), Problem Based Learning (PBL) and Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) can be integrated as taking into account target learners' needs, lacks and wants.

Furthermore, today's modern classes demands conducting more communicative activities such as role-plays, discussions and oral presentations in foreign language classes. Richards (2006) strongly believed that group work, role plays and project works as well-known activities of Communicative Language Teaching, assist learners to interact in different contexts to negotiate meaning. Role-play activities are concise and experimental. As Harmer (2001) stated that role plays can be used for fun, motivation and to give an opportunity for learners to express themselves in a more direct way. Provided role plays reflect the real-life situations and

problems that occur frequently in real-world environment and profession-specific communicative situations. There is a broadly utilized methodology of language encouraging supported by numerous educators dependent on the open technique where emphasis is given to the students instead of instructors in the classroom. In this regard, the memorization of words by students with their implications and rules of syntax is not supported by educators. TBI is an effective method because it offers a lot of advantages as this approach is communication based and allows target learners to transfer previously acquired knowledge to totally new communication contexts.

Integration of information technology and modern teaching methods helps to quickly understand new material. By combining different methods, a teacher will be able to solve specific curricula. In this regard, teachers and students need to become familiar with modern methods of teaching foreign languages. As a result, they develop the skills to choose the most effective ways to achieve their goals. Using a variety of teaching and takes place in small steps and is based on the student's existing knowledge system. At the initial stage of the learning process, the teacher should focus on the student's pronunciation. Native speakers can also understand speech with grammatical errors if the speakers pronounces the words correctly. Therefore, in teaching, the emphasis should be put on pronunciation. In this regard, the use of different audios of native speakers can be effective to provide productive results. The teacher should teach the correct pronunciation of letters and words during the lesson. There is also strong emphasis on oral and reading skills in the early stages. In terms of the types of speech activities in foreign language teaching, the following tasks should be performed in the teaching:

- a) create a reading mechanism;
- b) improving oral reading techniques;

- c) teach them to understand what they are reading.

At the elementary level, the emphasis is put on reading aloud. However, it should be noted that although the work in the early stages is mainly focused on the development of oral skills, it does not solve the problem of developing oral speech in English. It is only in the process of preparing for a real oral presentation. In addition, reading words accurately and fluently will increase a student's interest of learning language.

Question-answer exercises can also be used to strengthen the student's speech, improve their memory. In addition, a variety of games in the group can increase a student's interest in language learning and speed up learning. In conclusion, modern language teaching is aimed at forming a more cultured individual who has the skills to self-analyze and systematize new knowledge.

Making a shift from computer-assisted language learning to mobile assisted language use is very productive and effective in terms of teaching a foreign language innovatively. The usage of mobile phones for speaking activities and vocabulary games can be effective for developing learners' language ability and their communicative competence. Integration of different technological-based activities enhances student-centeredness, their engagement, interaction as well as collaboration in foreign language teaching classes. For example, activities on Quizlett, Padlet.com, AnswerGarden.com, PickerWheel.com can be designed based on MAL approach and they address the learners needs and makes the lessons more interactive.

CONCLUSION

Selecting effective teaching methods is very important in foreign language classrooms and learners' different learning styles, proficiency

level and their needs and lacks should be taken into account while choosing appropriate method. Thornbury (1999) mentioned that differentiation teaches learners to understand that there is not one way to learn and everyone is different and has different strengths. In the course, tasks, activities and materials should varied with appropriate methods in order to help learners to avoid decreased attention, boredom and increase their interest level. Applying various methods in teaching is much more useful than applying one method that may include some characteristics which may have negative results for the learners.

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Influence Of Music Therapy On A Child's Condition

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the concept of "music therapy". About the fact that music therapy is actively used in pedagogical and educational programs, on the need to pay great attention to the selection of the necessary melodies and sounds, with the help of which you can have a positive effect on the child's body and improve well-being, cheer up, and improve performance.

KEYWORDS

music therapy, music healing.

INTRODUCTION

Music therapy is music healing. The term "music therapy" has a Greek-Latin origin - it means "music therapy". Music, due to its aesthetic impact, can really raise or lower mood, distract from dark thoughts, excite, inspire. Music therapy is actively used in pedagogical and educational programs. Music relieves stress, stimulates creativity, and even improves physical fitness.

How can music affect a person's condition?

A person is listening to music, as if adjusting to it. Melodies that bring joy to a person have a good effect on the body: they stimulate digestion, improve appetite, improve

metabolism, increase attention, and normalize blood pressure. Music can change the physical state of a person.

How can music affect a child's condition?

Music therapy is music healing. Listening to correctly selected music increases the immunity of children, relieves tension and irritability, headache and muscle pain, restores calm breathing. Great attention is paid to the selection of the necessary melodies and sounds, with the help of which you can have a positive effect on the child's body and improve well-being, cheer up, and improve performance. In the morning it is

recommended to include good songs with good lyrics. To relax and relieve physical stress, for a pleasant immersion in a daytime sleep, you can use classical and modern relaxing music filled with the sounds of nature (the sound of sea waves and the cry of dolphins, the murmur of a brook). Quiet, gentle, light, joyful music will help children wake up after a nap. In ancient times, doctors believed that music was able to cure a person when he was sick. It was believed that even the sound of different musical instruments affects human health in different ways:

- Violin sounds can cure bad mood;
- flute helps when a person has a cough;
- viola sounds - neuroses disappear;
- the harp contributes to the return to a good and cheerful mood.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Russian scientists I.M. Sechenov, S.P. Botkin and I.P. Pavlov proved that with the help of music you can regulate the mental state of patients, and if you choose the right musical rhythm, you can alleviate the state in which a person is after stress. It has been proven that the healing properties of music are not associated with musical trends. Folklore, modern melodies, jazz and classics can heal. The main condition is that the music should be liked and evoke positive emotions. D.D. Shostakovich said: "People need all kinds of music - from simple flute tune to the sound of a huge symphony orchestra, from an unpretentious popular song to Beethoven's sonatas."

The sound of music, influencing the physiological processes of the child's body, increases the efficiency of the muscular and respiratory systems. If the child performs exercises with musical accompaniment, pulmonary ventilation improves, the amplitude of respiratory movements increases. When performing movements to

music, children develop musicality, its main components are hearing, emotionality, responsiveness. An emotional outburst charges the child with vital energy, so you need to dance with children every day, but not for long. Remember to pay attention to the child's physical and mental health. I would like to draw the attention of teachers and parents to the fact that the main task is to teach children to listen to the sounds of life, which we call the living music of nature: birdsong, the murmur of streams, the rustle of leaves, etc. Super heavy rhythms or super-fast, strong volume, very high or, on the contrary, very low sounds cannot have a beneficial effect on the health of the child.

A silent environment can negatively affect the child, it affects the psyche, since it is not a familiar surrounding background.

Children, as we know, with different temperaments, therefore, the music must be selected in accordance with the character of the child. Melodies with a calm rhythm - restless children should listen to. According to doctors, Viennese or German music from the works of Mozart, Haydn, Schubert is suitable for such children.

Children who have poor appetite, breathing problems are advised to listen to music by Tchaikovsky (valse), Vivaldi. The following things have a calming effect on the nervous system: singing of birds, Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, Tchaikovsky's Seasons.

The most important for preschoolers are the training of observation, the development of a sense of pace, rhythm and time, mental abilities and fantasy, verbal and non-verbal communication skills, the development of volitional qualities, endurance and the ability to restrain affects, the development of general fine motor skills and articulatory motor skills.

The direct therapeutic effect of music on the neuropsychic sphere of children occurs with its passive or active perception. In preschool age, the activating effect of music is achieved by the musical accompaniment of various games, and by the special correctional orientation of traditional activities with children.

CONCLUSION

Summing up the above, it should be noted that music therapy is an important component of the development of every child, since it brings positive things both to the life of children and to the inner world of everyone. The main thing to remember is that doctors treat, and music heals the souls of people!

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Rational Analysis Of Oriental Miniature

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the work of one of the most talented figures of the Renaissance culture of Khurasan and Central Asia. The great artist Kamoliddin Behzad brought a lot of new things into oriental miniature. His works of art inspire artists to this day.

KEYWORDS

Kamaleddin Behzad, illustration, “pictorial chronicles”, “Zafar-name”, “Gulistan”, “Mantik-at-tayr”, “Bustan”

INTRODUCTION

Oriental miniature is one of the remarkable phenomena in the visual arts of the peoples of the world. Until the XVI century a miniature, as a rule, was an integral part of a book, or in other words, a book illustration, but later, miniatures on separate sheets are increasingly found. Therefore, it owes her vivid manifestation to the manuscript, since the oriental miniature organically blended into it, often illustrating works of art. In addition to the quality of decorative design, the value of the manuscript was determined precisely by the presence of miniatures. We can say that the miniature illustrating the text was an adornment of the handwritten book. The art of decorating the handwritten book in the

East has always been distinguished by its aesthetic grace, harmony of colors, as well as the richness of symbolic and semantic content.

Kamaliddin Behzad (1455-1535) was the founder of the artistic style of the Herat school. He developed the art of painting, painted portraits and various illustrations for art books. In his genius work, miniature reached the heights of possible perfection, the ideal embodiment of its artistic and aesthetic principles. Behzad made his greatest contribution to the development of book illustration, to which he gave special expressiveness. Along with that, he was the

first artist in the East to raise portraiture to a higher level, turning it into an independent art, separate from book illustration. The works of Kamaledin Behzad are distinguished by their delicate expressive patterns, rich colors, lively poses and gestures of the people depicted. Behzad demonstrated an unusually broad outlook on life and a deep perception of it in various forms. Using complex architectonics (schemes of a circle, spiral, diagonal construction, etc.), the artist has achieved a spatial, airy composition. Expanding the framework of the depicted world, activating the emotional side of the composition, sharpening the drama of plot moves, he achieved a more expressive interpretation of the plots, with a mass of emotional and psychological details, a deeper and more voluminous understanding of life. If in the early miniatures the artists limited themselves to showing the main action of the story, then later, especially in Behzad, a more flexible and full-blooded character appears in a varied, rich environment. Behzad's creativity, based on the traditions of high heritage, absorbing all the best and synthesizing the experience of the best schools, appeared as a mature culmination of the entire ideological and artistic system in the East. The genius of Behzad, a versatile artist who worked both in everyday life and in lyric genres, who laid the foundation for "pictorial chronicles" and individual portrait, decisively influenced all the masters of the Herat school, giving it stylistic unity [1, p. 7].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The miniatures executed by Behzad have come down to us in the cycles of lists "Zafar-name" Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy, approx. 1480, "Gulistan" Saadi, approx. 1480, "Mantik-at-tayr" Fariddudin Attara 1483, "Bustan" Saadi, 1488-89, in two copies of Nizami's "Khamasa" from 1442, miniatures of the 1490s, XV century's "Portrait of Sheibani Khan". It is Kamaliddin Behzad who was instructed by Hussein Mirza to accept the challenge from

the Ottoman Sultan: as a result, the artist creates a series of portraits, unusual for miniature painting, in which the manner of European painting of the 15th-16th centuries is felt. Among them, "Dervish from Baghdad" is the amazing work, the original of which is kept in Bellini's album in the library of the Capa Museum in Istanbul and dates back to 1500 [3, p.106]. K. Behzad was able to create a surprisingly subtle psychological image, thereby confirming the idea of the high professionalism of the miniaturists, their knowledge of the academic tradition of drawing and painting. In the East, ornament was widely used in decorating handwritten books, filling the space around miniatures, fragments of architectural structures inside compositions, or played an independent role in the form of ornamental medallions.

The aesthetics of the ornamental style, brilliantly expressed in many of Behzad's works, was originally interpreted in many works of European artists of the 19th-20th centuries. Behzad also used ornament as a decorative element, but as a true master he did not limit himself to the function of the pattern and introduced it into the fabric of the main images. An example of a brilliant synthesis of figurative and ornamental beginnings is the exquisite composition "Girl among flowering branches", created in 1480. On a golden-yellow background, the figure of a gracefully curving moon-faced girl in a black dressing gown seems to hover, on which patterns in the form of broad-leaved branches. The figure seems to merge with the ornament, forming a kind of bright plastic metaphor, poetically praising the triumph of life and beauty. This technique of fusion of ornament and human figure became widely used in the subsequent art of the XX century (in particular, it clearly manifested itself in the contemporary art of Uzbekistan).

CONCLUSION

Miniature painting of the East gives a concentrated image of the worldview and attitude of the people, since in living images it reproduces the very reality of life, the historical and religious identity of the people. The range of images depicted is not particularly wide - these are musicians, dervishes and lovers, guests at a feast, warriors, and camel drivers. The bright beauty of oriental miniature, poured in lines, shapes and colors, is always available to the eyes and feelings of every viewer. Her images are amazingly festive, full of joy and charm of life, and reality, fiction and symbolism seem to merge in her into a single whole. A peculiar feature of oriental miniatures is that no matter how historical the events depicted on it are, they are transmitted to the contemporary artist's environment and setting. Costumes of heroes, architecture, household details accompany the time and place of creation of miniatures. This always helps researchers in establishing the country of creation of the miniature itself, in comprehending various kinds of realities of the corresponding time and place. Miniature painting of the East to this day generously gives its beauty and retains its charm.

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Dealing With Common Barriers Faced By Tour Guides

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ABSTRACT

Tourism as a phenomenon and also as a means of socio-economic good is becoming increasingly important. Like any other product growth of tourism depends upon tourist satisfaction. Guides play a vital role in bringing satisfaction to tourists visiting a country or region. While tour guides are expected to assume roles of cultural ambassadors it is imperative that they get a supportive work environment. This article discusses barriers like noise, accent, mispronunciation, beggars, code of ethics and the ways to overcome them, also professional behaviour in terms of four essential attributes, as well as common challenges faced by Uzbek tour-guides while they are working, after all, draws the conclusion with the communication strategies used by tourist guide during the communication with foreign tourist.

KEYWORDS

Tour guide, tourism language, communication strategies, and professional behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an activity which involves the direct contact between cultures and all that this includes (folklore, customs, gastronomy, etc.) and therefore, tourism language is considered here as a joint element between tourists and the place they are visiting and their cultures.. In this context, tourist translation becomes indispensable, since tourists come into contact and get to know a country by tourist guides, advertisements, etc. Tour guides must transfer information that may not exist in the target culture in a very attractive way, so as to

attract tourists to the target destination. By doing so, guides become intercultural mediators and play an important role in the tourist sector. Likewise, guides must meet all the translation competences that we have seen before, that is, "translating competence", "linguistic and textual competence in the source language and the target language", "research competence", "cultural competence", and "technical competence". In this sense, guides must keep the essence of the source text, its content, its

function, its cultural references, and at the same time they must approach the translation to the target audience, by making the content comprehensive, promoting the destination and making it closer to them.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Sometimes, tour guides can't effectively get tourists' message due to barriers. In tour guiding, these barriers could be:

1. Noise: in a noisy place, guides simply cannot hear visitors properly. The solution of this problem moving to a quieter place if possible. If not, then keeping the communication for a later, quieter time can be the way. Or using an electronic tool like a microphone to increase the volume of guide voice is also effective solution.
2. Accents: it may be difficult for tourists to understand the guide as the guide speaks English as a second language, with an accent (how to say the English words). In order to solve this problem the guide should improve accent as much as possible, learn how to say words correctly using Dictionary Apps on the phone, by Internet.
3. Culture: our understanding and interpretation of things may be very different from what guides should consider these characteristics of different cultures. To deal with is the guide should listen carefully to what is being said and try to understand it from a different point of view. It should not be taken too personally—should understand that culture has differences and that these may cause difficulties among people.
4. The next problem is mispronunciation. The tour guides find it difficult to pronounce the English words because they are not familiar with the words and the way to pronounce them due to lack of chances to speak EFL.

Mispronunciation can lead to misunderstandings between speakers. Consequently, it is important for them to be able to learn EFL pronunciation so that they can pronounce English correctly.

5. Touts/hawkers/beggars. Tourist guides may face some threats from some disturbed characters like touts, hawkers, beach boys and beggars who are trying to disturb the tourists while on the tour. So the guides have to protect them from them while interpreting at the tour sites.
6. Getting last minute information. In some cases guides may receive the tour details in last minute which does not allow them opportunity to prepare, organize themselves for the assignment in well advanced and it may reduce the service quality.
7. Appearance of tour guides & code of ethics. It is necessary to prescribe a suitable uniform for tourist guides then it will be able to distinguish clearly. Also, it is necessary to have standards for physical appearance including personal hygiene. Further, should introduce codes of ethics for tour guides then it will help to solve most of the associated issues.

It is obviously seen that one of the main problem related to language is the guides' lack of vocabulary and collocations. The mastery of vocabulary is very important for the local guides. Most of them do not have enough vocabulary, and thus they find it difficult to speak English. The lack of vocabulary is one of the major problems for them as foreign language learners of English. They need to enrich their vocabulary as much as possible including the use of idiomatic words and collocations, so that they can make a good impression with foreign tourists.

It is suggested that professional behaviour may be defined in terms of four essential

attributes: first, a high degree of generalized and systematic knowledge; second, a primary orientation to community interest rather than to individual self-interest; third, a high degree of self-control of behaviour through codes of ethics, and finally, a system of rewards (monetary and honorary) that is primarily a set of symbols of work achievement.

In addition, while taking interview from the Head of Tourism Training Consulting Center, Nargiza Salomova Tolibovna, open-ended questions were applied and she tried to illustrate a set of common challenges faced by Uzbek tour-guides while they are working. They can be defined as followings:

- a) Language barriers (lack of fluency and vocabulary in foreign language);
- b) Cultural misunderstandings because of the differences in intercultural dialogues and lack of knowledge in navigational skills, like historical-archeological knowledge.
- c) Background obstructions like noise, interference of other people

It is defined that “communicative competence as the underlying systems of knowledge and skill required for communication”. Moreover, there will always be language barriers in an interaction of two or more people; even they share the same kind of language. And it will become worse and worse if they do not share the same kind of language. Based on the functions of communication strategies, there are following types of communication strategies consisted of:

a) concept of avoidance or reduction strategies

This strategy includes topic avoidance, message replacement and message abandonment. The speaker or guides uses this strategy to avoid talking about certain topic in the conversation. The reason of using this

strategy is probably because of the lack of knowledge, idea, or vocabulary items about the topic area. The speakers might feel that it would be too difficult for them to talk about this certain topic as they would probably get stuck in the middle of the conversation due to their lack of linguistic competence. For example:

Tourist: “Was this site really established by the Russian military leader and who was that person like?”

Guide: “Right, the site was erected by the initiation of Russian constructor, as you all see the buildings constructed by Russians display more European style, that is the introduction of tented roofs into brick architecture and baroque style dominated structural design. You see here... (in this example, instructor has successfully avoided from speaking about certain topic, exact information on one person, that is rather unknown for the guide).

b) Concept of self-monitoring strategies

In this strategy, the guide uses to correct own mistake during the conversation and have initiation to correct it by asking, getting information from foreigner himself. The guide uses self monitoring as the effort to make the speech clearly. For example:

Guide: Most of the travelers from Muslim world are much interested in visiting pilgrimage sights in Samarkand like memorial complexes of Imam al- Bukhary, Prophet Daniel, Shahi Zinda complex and.. where else?

Tourist: And the cave of Davud... ,mosque Hazrat Hyzr and ...

Guide: Of course, Hazrat Hyzr mosque and Davud’s cave are also mostly visited places by Muslims.

c) Concept of interactional strategies

In this strategy, the guide used interactional strategies in their conversation which aim helpful the guide to avoid misunderstanding in the communication.

In addition, the guide used this strategy was the utterances are not clear enough for foreign so that the foreigners cannot achieve what the guide mean for example:

Tourist guide: Just the way I think the culture of British people is similar like Uzbek people.

Foreign tourist: Look a similar?

Tourist guide: Yeah, is similar.

From the example above, look a similar the foreign asked for confirmation of the guide's utterance. The foreign repeated his sentence to confirm whether what he hears are the same as what the guide's mean or not.

The process of communication strategies used by tourist guide occur during the communication with foreign tourist since the conversation did not always go as smoothly as it expected. And the factors that made the tourist guide chose certain way to control the communication was due to their lack of English grammar, vocabulary, and lack of self-confidence.

CONCLUSION

The tour guide as “the soul” of the tourism industry plays an essential role in the success of the sector by delivering high quality services. Working on the front line of tourism reception, tour guides are leading players in enhancing the image and the reputation of tourist destinations, with the service quality that they deliver regarded as an important barometer for measuring overall success of the tourism industry. The article discusses main barriers of tour guide during the process of working, types of communication strategies and the ways how to cope with these issues. Taking everything into account,

tourist guides themselves have the core responsibility to improve their moral, intellectual and professional qualities to resolve problems stemming from patterns of sub-standard abilities, and lack of service professionalism.

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The Role Of Foreign Languages In Developing Career Path

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ABSTRACT

In this article, benefits of learning foreign languages for any new-era people are discussed. The author tries to support his arguments with credible facts and examples.

KEYWORDS

Develop career, Intercultural communication, Relationship building, Podcaster, additional income.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a vital tool that we use to communicate with other people in our daily and working lives.

Be able to speak any foreign languages or be able to play any instruments which would you choose? This question was asked in a survey conducted on social networks. The overwhelming majority of the participants chose foreign languages. Indeed, today knowledge of one of the foreign languages has become the norm in our life. And this is due to the fact that in each profession, in order to become a specialist, you must know have at least one language. It doesn't matter what your profession is, whether you are a doctor, an engineer, an architect or a sportsman, and so on. Today's days calls for it. Knowing foreign languages, you can bring to your country foreign news, foreign experience that relates to your profession. Also it can help you to establish intercultural

connections. Also you can continue your carrer or start your carrer at foreign countries knowing foreign languages. Additionally you can bring the achievements of your profession in your country to the world arenas.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

What other advantages knowing of foreign languages have:

- 1) Relationship building;
- 2) You can be blogger, YouTuber and podcaster
1. Relationship building. If your partner or client is a foreigner, you can "build" a relationship building between you. Because having the ability to speak a second or third language transcends spoken dialogue and allows you to relate to different cultural groups in a personal manner. Speaking to anyone in their own

language breaks down barriers and allows them to feel more comfortable and confident.

2. Blogger, YouTuber, Podcaster. Another privilege of being bilingual or so is that it enables you to set up your online business as well. You may create your own YouTube channel or blog and share your knowledge on your field based on your experiences. Its content being in a language understandable to everyone is major factor in gaining popularity and as many followers as possible.

If your content is useful and becomes popular eventually you may earn money by accepting requests from companies those who want their ads to be shown on your blog or channel.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the acquisition of foreign languages can bring countless benefits to anyone no matter in what field they are including awareness of latest news related to one's job, access to information in their source languages, being able to introduce one's achievements worldwide and exchange ideas internationally etc. As highlighted several times above, knowledge of foreign languages is one of the keys to success in any field.

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Water Resources Of Molguzar Mountain And Front Plains

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comprehensive study of land and water resources of Mount Molguzar and foothills and developed recommendations for their use.

KEYWORDS

Molguzar Mountain, natural resource, northern slope, agriculture, irrigated agriculture, arable lands, spring farming, land and water resources.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to optimize the natural environment in a situation where the relationship between nature and society is becoming increasingly complex and sometimes dangerous situations arise in certain areas. Therefore, it is necessary to change the natural environment by implementing various measures, including the management of events and processes in nature that are inconvenient for human life and living, to create a scientific and practical basis for increasing the productivity of natural resources.

The share of agriculture in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is large. The basis of agriculture is water resources, the more fertile the land, the greater the quantity and quality

of crops grown, or vice versa. Consequently, the importance of water in agriculture is immense. But land does not have the same productivity everywhere, and water resources are not enough. Therefore, measures will be taken to improve the condition of fertile lands and more efficient use of water resources.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There are ample opportunities to improve land use and develop new lands in the Molguzar Mountain and foothills. The area of arable lands in the region (more than 30 thousand hectares) can be increased by the same amount. Because the northern slopes of Molguzar Mountain are sloping, there is enough moisture (up to 400-500 mm) for

spring farming. The soils scattered here (typical and dark gray soils) are rich in humus (1.5-2.0% to 6-7%) and not saline at all. It is known that at an altitude of 600-1200 m above sea level, groundwater is completely fresh and located at a considerable depth (20-120 m). Therefore, no saline accumulation occurred in the soils. If we take into account the fact that the population of the region is growing and the problem of unemployment is growing sharply, the problem becomes even clearer.

The large-scale development of spring farming solves not only economic but also a number of social problems. If we take into account the very low water content of the streams on the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar, we can see that the development of irrigated agriculture is very limited. This makes the importance of arable farming even more important. There are thousands of hectares of land for the development of arable agriculture, especially in the Beshkivi, Molguzar, Rovot company farms in the region. If these lands were developed and grain crops were planted and the yield was increased to 10-12 quintals, a worthy contribution to the current work of grain production in Uzbekistan would be made.

On the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar, the sum of useful temperatures above +10°C varies from 3500 to 3000 C at altitudes of 800-1400 m, and at 3000 C and below at altitudes above 1500 m. This provides ample opportunities to grow almost all spring crops. In addition to cereals, the area can also be planted with peas, lullabies, vineyards, orchards and orchards. All this will fill the table of our people and improve the gene pool of the people.

On the northern slope of Mount Molguzar, large areas are grazed. Now the increase in the number of livestock is leading to a deterioration in the condition of pastures. The transition of livestock from pasture to feeding

all types of livestock in cattle farms, special farms gives good results. The previous pastures should be used as hayfields. Currently, the predominance of livestock in the private sector is causing confusion in their accounting data. It is difficult to think about the norm of using natural pastures without knowing the number of livestock. So, it is expedient to follow the path of intensive economic development in the use of land and water resources. The land-water resources on the northern slope of Mount Molguzar have great economic potential under very favorable natural conditions.

CONCLUSION

In Molguzar Mountain, the average water consumption of all waters exceeds 16 m³/s. But the bulk of it is used outside of our research area. Work has begun to expand irrigated agriculture. When the Rovot canal in Rovot is completed, it will be possible to develop about 1,000 hectares of land. This canal receives water from the Jizzakh Reservoir. In particular, due to the expansion of the DM-3 irrigation canal in the north-east of the region, it is possible to create about 4,000 hectares of irrigated land. It is important to intensify irrigated agriculture. Now it is necessary to change the traditional methods of irrigation (using ditches and flooding).

In the use of land and water resources in the Molguzar mountain and foothill plains, it is advisable to take the following measures:

- of the hitherto known methods of irrigation, it is necessary to introduce drip underground and sprinkler irrigation. If this were done, the area of wetlands would have doubled. This requires a complete re-mechanization of agriculture;
- it is necessary to strictly regulate the use of water from springs and streams for daily household needs in the villages of the region.

This firstly prevents water pollution and secondly reduces water wastage;

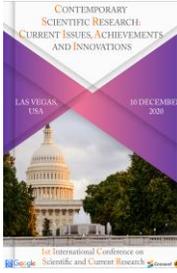
-one of the required measures is to stop the erosion and degradation of lands as a result of water erosion;

In the rivers Achchisay, Pishogorsay, Rovotsay, Ardakhshonsay, it is necessary to organize floodplains and make efficient use of spring flood waters.

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Training Of Qualified Personnel-Guides In The Field Of National Tourism In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the features of training qualified personnel in the field of tourism, using the example of guides. At this stage of tourism development, this issue is the most relevant. Professional features of guides in Uzbekistan and their duties are revealed. Guides play an important and fundamental role in tourism. They make life easier for tourists and help them create an experience for themselves. Guides are front-line staff who provide a "moment of truth" for tourists and can make or break a trip. There are public and private training centers on the territory of the country that help both beginners and those who have been working in the tourism sector for several years to achieve success. There are additional requirements for qualified guides in Uzbekistan. A guide is a person and personality that tourists get to know first of all when entering the territory of a country, they serve as an illustration of the reputation, character, in a word, the entire image of the country for visitors. The article also provides examples of educational institutions that train professional guides.

KEYWORDS

Tourism industry, training, competence approach, guide, educational institutions, guide services.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan has huge opportunities in the tourism industry. Our country has a rich spiritual and cultural heritage. Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other cities of the Republic attract more and more foreign tourists every year. Uzbekistan has a huge

potential in the field of pilgrimage, ecological, mountain and other types of tourism.

In accordance with the decree of the head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev "on measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 2, 2016, tourism

is defined as a strategic branch of the country's economy.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The tourism sector is the most actively developing, but the problem of staffing is

quite acute. The issue of training highly qualified specialists in Uzbekistan is one of the most urgent at the current stage of development of national tourism.

Consider the variety of professions related to the travel industry:



Let's take a closer look at the specifics of training guides in Uzbekistan.

Our country has managed to preserve the ancient sights, while dynamically developing and turning into a modern state. Magnificent mosques and cathedrals, squares and fortresses, beautiful parks and valleys-rest for the whole family. Guides in Uzbekistan can introduce you to such a variety of cultural monuments.

International tourism destinations are becoming more accessible and in demand, and some countries do not even require a visa to enter. Many travelers prefer to come to a foreign country to get acquainted with its cultural values, but ignorance of languages

can become an obstacle to visiting excursions. The guide is exactly the person who will help in this situation.

Guides play an important and fundamental role in tourism. They make life easier for tourists and help them create an experience for themselves. Guides are front-line staff who provide a "moment of truth" for tourists and can make or break a trip.

Their duties include visiting interesting places together with a tour group and telling about the sights, life and history of the country, city or specific location in their native language. The guide is also responsible for organizing the group's trips, for the safety of each of its members, and for solving problems

that arise. The service of guides is required to ensure the safety of life, property, health of the tourist, as well as the preservation of cultural heritage and the environment of the country/region, while the service of guides must comply with the requirements, legislative and regulatory documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition, qualified guides in the country are subject to additional qualification requirements: higher and secondary education, professional training, knowledge and skills, experience in organizing relevant tourist destinations.

Guides are required to:

- pass certification in state bodies in the field of tourism, have experience in organizing excursions with various routes;
- have complete information about the country / region where excursions are held, places of interest, historical and modern changes and spread around the country/ region, culture, local traditions and customs;
- know the conditions of stay, familiarize with registration documents, contact details of emergency services and government agencies;

Finally, guides should periodically improve their skills and skills once a year.

To obtain a guide certificate based on international standards, each candidate who wants to provide guide services in the Republic must:

- be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- have a higher education;
- pass the exam (certification);
- have relevant documents, including a certificate and badge, books, articles, etc., get

acquainted with archival documents, collect interesting, historically significant facts.

As for the professional skills of tour guides, their skills are clearly felt in the process of communicating with tourists, and their skills are evaluated by how well and practically they maintain mutual understanding with their clients, even in some difficult situations. As you know, the relationship between guides and tourists is one of the most important factors during the activity.

In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to establish a constructive dialogue and join efforts between guides and stakeholders to create a solid Foundation for further cooperation and implementation of joint projects in excursion activities and promotion of the profession of "guide".

Guides need to develop skills that will help them quickly adapt to the changing situation on the labor market and new requirements. Qualified personnel of the tourism industry should strive for self-determination, self-realization, self-development.

In Uzbekistan, there are sites where tourists can choose their favorite guide. Everyone has their own portfolio. A guide is a person and personality that tourists get to know first of all when entering the territory of a country, they serve as an illustration of the reputation, character, in a word, the entire image of the country for visitors. That is why the guides insistently demanded to remain fairly neutral and unbiased in the political and religious Affairs of their own state. Consequently, excessive information or narratives about politics or religious matters can reduce the reputation of the guide's own country, and this is noted in the legal acts of the tourism sector as a violation of the laws. In addition, the guide is always responsible for preserving the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage of their country,

reminding and giving appropriate instructions to tourists to respect and preserve the national heritage of the country/region.

It is clear that the contribution of guides to providing information, providing explanations, and developing narratives is becoming a pressing issue. As competition increases, various stakeholders such as governments, media, industry, and other bodies are identifying guides to play a greater role in welcoming and informing tourists. Today, they are no longer individual personnel, but should be an integral part of the appointment policy.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 2, 2016 № PD-2666 "On organization of activities of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development", Republican Scientific-Educational Consulting Center "Uzbektourism" was converted to sue "Republican center for advanced training and retraining of personnel in the sphere of tourism" under the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism development.

It is the Republican center that produces brochures and booklets, methodological literature, excursion texts, materials for the "Portfolio" of a tour guide. In addition, it forms a database of guides-translators and guides of the Republic and periodically updates it, conducts competitive events between tourist enterprises and tour guides, cooperates with international tourist organizations in the field of exchange and obtaining information.

There are also private training centers on the territory of the country that help both beginners and those who have been working in the tourism sector for several years to achieve success, only by gaining new knowledge and skills, adding to existing experience and improving their skills.

The new generation of tour guides demonstrates both a higher level of professional training and a desire to further improve their skills and knowledge in this field. According to statistics, today about 260 thousand people are employed in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan. Training of specialists in colleges, lyceums and five higher education institutions in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva is put on a solid Foundation.

By decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3815 dated June 28, 2018, the first state University with international status was established. Since 2019, the international University of tourism "silk road" in Samarkand has been implementing a joint 3+1 bachelor's degree program with the issuance of double degrees. The University is a leading scientific and educational center of the Central Asian region, providing research and obtaining advanced knowledge. The educational institution trains personnel, including guides, for the development of priority sectors of the economy, including tourism, who are responsible to the state and society for the results of their activities.

Since 2019, universities in Turkey and Uzbekistan have been training qualified personnel in the field of tourism. Turkey is one of Uzbekistan's closest partners. Work in this direction has reached a new level after the official meetings of the two heads of state. The first result of this cooperation was the master's degree program "travel Management and guide support", organized on the basis of a joint program of the Tashkent state University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi and Ankara Haji Bayram Vali University for the development of tourism.

CONCLUSION

In the 2019/2020 academic year, 10 young people who successfully passed the entrance exams in this specialty were accepted as

students. As indicated in the agreement between the two parties, the first part of the academic year students studied in the capital of Turkey, Ankara, at the University of Haji Bayram Vali. They studied such subjects as Museums, Tourism assets of Turkey, Archeology of Anatolian civilizations, Byzantine art and architectural works, Protocol and Code of social behavior, research Methods and publication ethics, and Iconography. July 1, 2020 Rector-Prof. Dr. Yusuf Tekin was found in the Internet at an online conference with students who have completed the first semester of their education. Undergraduates are currently continuing their studies in Tashkent. They must master the rich spiritual values of the Uzbek nation, original national traditions, language and literature, history, and be able to Express their thoughts in Uzbek, Russian, English, and Turkish. This is an important step towards increasing the tourism potential of Uzbekistan. During the semester-long training process organized by the Turkish partner University, future specialists will be thoroughly trained in modern travel management skills, working with tourists and ways to increase the attractiveness of tourist centers.

Uzbekistan is actively developing in the tourist direction. However, the Association of guides of the Republic was established in the country only in February 2019. There are not so many schools of guides and not in all cities, so many people have to constantly develop and improve their knowledge on their own. The more valuable such shots become. The main thing is to love your work, know the history of Uzbekistan, and be proud of its cultural heritage.

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Development of ecotourism in Jizzakh region

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ABSTRACT

In order to develop ecotourism in Jizzakh region, 3 ecotourism routes have been developed and scientific recommendations for their implementation have been given.

KEYWORDS

Ecotourism, architectural, historical, art, archeological monuments, shrines, ecological address, routes.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the importance of ecotourism is immeasurable, it includes issues such as conservation of natural landscapes, solving the problems of specially protected areas and analysis of human impact on the environment. Ecotourism or ecotourism - "ecotourism" in English means "travel to the green world and the preservation of nature." This is what has always attracted tourists from all over the world. Because a person who is tired of air and water polluted by various factors as well as noise and social conflict wants to see himself in the bosom of nature and feel a part of nature. Because when nature, which he has created, embraces him again, he feels that the

processes of renewal and regeneration are taking place in the body.

The number of objects of historical, cultural, architectural and archeological significance that can attract tourists in Uzbekistan is more than 7,000, including 545 architectural, 575 historical, 1,457 art and 5,500 archeological monuments. Of these monuments, only 140 are covered as tourist attractions. This figure is only 2%. Exact information about the remaining tourist attractions and valuable monuments is also insufficient. According to the data, there are 310 tourist attractions in Khiva, 221 in Bukhara and 118 in Samarkand.

In Jizzakh region, 372 cultural heritage sites are under state protection. That is, 42 of them are preserved as historical monuments and shrines, 267 as ecological sites, 63 as monumental monuments. At the same time, more than 10 hotels operating in cities and districts of the region have the capacity to receive 35,000 tourists a year. From the above, it can be seen that great achievements can be made in terms of receiving tourists in the region.

Jizzakh region is now one of such places, where tourism can be organized in the following areas:

- A trip to the national park, nature reserve and pleasant mountains;
- study of endangered flora and fauna;
- active recreation;
- Scientific research of unique monuments and shrines.

The unique beauty and unique nature of the region, as well as the ancient history and culture of the local people fascinate foreign tourists. The Bakhmal and Zaamin districts, located in the northwestern part of the Turkestan Mountains, have great potential for attracting tourists. The area is home to the Zaamin National Park and the Zaamin State Nature Reserve, which are characterized by cold water flowing from their rivers and thick pine forests that cover the mountain slopes.

3 routes have been selected for the development of ecotourism in the mountains of Turkestan. These are Jizzakh-Peshawar, Jizzakh-Zaamin National Park, Jizzakh-Muzbulak-Osmat routes.

Of particular importance on the Jizzakh-Peshawar route are the Khojai-Serob ota shrine and the Peshawar cave. The Khojai-Serob ota shrine is located in the upper part of the village of Pishagor. Pishagor Cave is

located in the western part of Mount Turkestan, on the northern slope of Mount Molguzar, on the left bank of the Pishagar River - Dolona - Kuduksay. This cave is in need of in-depth scientific archeological research and can provide a lot of new, interesting information about our ancient land.

The Jizzakh-Zaamin route starts from the museum in Zaamin and includes mountain villages such as Bogishamol, Hulkar, Togterak, Duoba and Ettikechuv. In addition to the organization of guest houses in the houses of mountain villages, it is possible to build special lawns around the riverbanks and remote natural areas, to organize exhibitions reflecting the culture, lifestyle, customs, flora and fauna of the local population.

The Jizzakh-Muzbulak-Osmat route starts at the Amir Temur Gate and connects to the shrine of Sa'd ibn Abu Waqqas. The shrine is located in the village of Avliya in Gallaorol district and is divided into two areas. From the Jontekesoy area in the upper part of the village of Muzbulak you can observe the Zaamin State Reserve.

It is necessary to create mobile websites in Uzbek, Russian and English for the independent movement of foreign tourists on these ecotourism routes. An important issue in the mountain villages of the route is the organization of special accommodation that meets modern requirements for the reception of foreign tourists. That is why it is necessary to conduct research from the point of view of tourism development on the transformation of every household in the mountain villages into guest hotels. Because the number of tourists visiting Bakhmal and Zaamin districts of the region is growing from year to year due to the growing demand for recreation in the mountains.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of ecotourism in Jizzakh region is economically beneficial. This requires a multifaceted approach to the issue, not a one-sided one. No large-scale changes should be made to the area. It is not advisable to build hotels, restaurants, consumer services in these areas. Everything should be natural and kept as it is. It is also interesting for tourists, who can not only see with their own eyes the lifestyle, customs, local cuisine and family traditions of the local population, but also directly participate in them. Not only will this be interesting and enjoyable for the tourist, but they will realize that the ancient roots of the eternal closeness and relationship between nature and man are inextricably linked with nature and the life of our villages, and the importance of preserving them as they are.

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Aspects Of The Organization Of Ecotourism Routes In The Turkestan Ridge. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, 2(11), 87-90.



Interrelation Of Turkestan Ridge And Foothills

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ABSTRACT

The exchange of matter and energy between the Turkestan ridge and its foothills has been studied and analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Turkestan ridge, Goralash pass, Zaamin river, natural resource, ecosystem, geopara, mountain plain, groundwater.

INTRODUCTION

The Turkestan ridge was first included in the Pamir-Alay and then the Aloy-Gissar mountain ranges, and is divided into the Turkestan, Zarafshan, and Gissar ridges to the west of the Mastchoh node, which is a continuation of the Alay mountain range. This ridge stretches from the Mastchoh pass to the city of Jizzakh in a meridional direction for 320 km, the height of which decreases from east to west. The eastern part is high, so there are glaciers here. In the eastern part of the ridge, some peaks rise to 5,620 m, with an average height of more than 4,000 m, while the western part is low, forming several branches on the northern slope. They are separated from each other by

ravine-like rivers. These networks include sediments, sloping plains, and deep river valleys. The lands of the Turkestan ridge close to the Fergana valley consist of wide hills, and the southern slope is short, rising steeply above the Zarafshan valley.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the western part of the ridge there are several convenient passes (Shahristan, G'oralash, Qoshtepa, Lattaband and Sovurbel). The most famous of these is the Shahristan Pass (3380 m) on the road from Uratepa to the Zarafshan Valley and from

there to Dushanbe, located in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan. Shahrstan Pass is one of the passes in history that contributed to the development of the Great Silk Road.

The Turkestan ridge is divided into two branches, the North (Molguzar Mountain) and the South (Chimkartag) Mountains, in the headwaters of the Zaamin River, the Goralash Pass. Between these mountains is the Sangzor Valley, famous for its beautiful nature.

It should be noted that the study of the interdependence of mountains and foothills is not only relevant in solving serious problems of natural conditions and the use of natural resources, but also from a general scientific point of view. In fact, it is here that the interdependence of nature and society, that is, the territorial interaction between the mountain and the plain, is manifested in the full sense, with all its depth, versatility, and complexity.

As a result, the Turkestan ridge and foothills allow to study many different variants of the models of "Nature and Society" systems, and on this basis, to find common patterns of interaction between nature and society and to develop tactics and strategies for optimizing these interactions. However, so far the interdependence, development, and performance mechanisms of similar systems have not been studied. The fact is that human economic activity in the Turkestan ridge today affects the processes taking place in its large natural complexes - ecosystems, showing the clear existence of mountain-plain systems, that is, the direct contact and influence of mountains and plains. However, for a long time in ecology, natural geography, economics and other sciences, mountain and plain landscapes (ecosystems) are considered in special groups and separated (with a Chinese wall in the middle), as a result, to some extent lags behind the requirements of practice.

It is especially important to determine the dynamics of change of landscapes (ecosystems) in the current context of increasing overall impact on the environment and natural resources, especially in the current context of declining productivity of natural resources due to improper and wasteful use of natural resources. Therefore, there is a need to examine the mechanisms that ensure the interaction of the Turkestan ridge and the foothills. On the basis of many years of research and collected materials of Professor L.A. Alibekov, a natural-geographical concept of geopara - "mountain-plain" twin geocomplexes was developed and introduced. Geopara - a system of twin natural geographic complexes of different levels "high mountains", "average mountains", "low mountains", adjacent natural-territorial complexes, the common origin of which is the commonality of modern matter and energy exchange processes.

A geopara is a territorial sum of mountains and plains in which opposing natural-territorial complexes are directly related and develop and form as a whole system with the presence of interactions. The basis of the general existence of the geopara is the large-scale tectonic and atmospheric movements in the landscape crust. Tectonic movements cause the mountain and the plain to develop in interdependence, and usually adjacent areas are also involved when mountain ranges rise. The atmospheric factor, the circulation of air masses, is also very important in ensuring the integrity of the geopara. Due to air currents, dust is carried away, which plays a very important role in the "mountain-plain" geopara.

The functioning of the geopara is due to the reserve of internal and external energies. Energy comes to the geopara regularly from solar radiation and atmospheric circulation. This factor mainly ensures the transport of air masses from the plane to the mountain. But in the geopara, gravity serves as the most

important energy source that drives different currents of matter in the mountains. A very complex sequential (cascade) cycle of energy begins with water vapor rising to the top of mountain ranges and ends with the flow and crushing of rocks in riverbeds. Part of the gravitational energy of gravitational energy is converted into surface energy accumulated by deposits in the plains and foothills. The systems of the geopara are unequal, they accumulate in the mountainous part, there is a continuous loss of energy stored in the reserve, and in the plain part, it accumulates in a connected (combined) form.

The Turkestan pre-mountainous proluvial plain is characterized by the absorption (filtration) of transit groundwater and atmospheric oil from the mountain, which is an underground stream, as well as the flow of water flowing from the mountain along the river.

The hydrogeological conditions of the foothill plain of Turkestan depend on many factors, such as geological structure, lithological composition of the rock, altitude and climatic conditions. The groundwater surface of the proluvial rock is evenly distributed, and its slope is consistent with the slope of the surface. Groundwater lies at different depths depending on geomorphological conditions. In the foothills, groundwater cone discharges are common and proluvial deposits are located deeper in unsorted areas. As we move away from the mountain, the slope of the foothills decreases sharply and the lithological composition of lyossimon suglinoks increases. As a result, the water permeability of rocks decreases and groundwater approaches the surface, and in some places even rises to the surface as a spring.

The groundwater formed on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge moves north. Due to such movement of groundwater, large reserves of groundwater are accumulated around the cities of Zaamin and Dashtobod. More than 100 artesian wells have been dug in

the area to use groundwater for agricultural purposes, and artesian wells are still being drilled. As a result, in recent years there has been a sharp decline in groundwater levels. The decline in groundwater levels in the plains is also affecting the mountains.

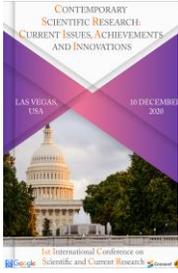
CONCLUSION

As a result of many years of observations and research conducted by the Turkestan ridge and its foothills, it has been found that the northern slopes of the ridge are degraded due to the decrease of groundwater level in the foothills. For this reason, it is necessary to develop and strictly adhere to the limit of groundwater use in the foothills.

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Civilizational Pedagogical Systems - Intellectualization Of Educational Content As A Didactic Basis

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ABSTRACT

This article considers the development of an organizational-structural model for the formation of civilized pedagogical systems.

This article will be used by those who are concerned with improving future teacher training.

KEYWORDS

civilization; systems, pedagogical; intellectualization; content of education; organizational and structural model; system; educational process; purpose of education; content of education; monitoring; pedagogical activity; conclusions; recommendations; creative learning; an innovative approach; provision; intellectual activit.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that in developed countries great attention is paid to the material and spiritual enrichment of society and the intellectualizations based on them and as a result, through them, the state acquires great intellectual potential. This also creates ample opportunities for the formation of a harmoniously developed generation that can be an active participant in any civilizational process. This research paper also describes the results of our research on the solution of the problem of the formation of educational civilizational systems that provide didactic

assistance in shaping the content of education for the preparation of future teachers for intellectual professional activities.

It is known that the education system and the corresponding educational process is a dynamic system that develops and improves in accordance with the level of development of society. There are didactic grounds for calling the education system a dynamic system. They include:

A system is a set of elements that are interconnected, structurally and organizationally a bit [p. 4.504].

1. The pedagogical system is a holistic system of education, characterized by invariant elements that are interconnected and in a certain relationship [4. 403-b.].
2. A civilized system is a set of elements and subsystems that are integral in the introduction of methods that ensure the development and improvement of the structural and organizational parts of the interdependent material and spiritual heritage of society in its development.
3. In describing the system of civilization, we have taken as a logical basis the following definition of the term civilization: "Civilization is the end result of increasing and improving the material and spiritual wealth created by society in the process of its development" [4. 557-b.].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is clear from the tariff given to the civilized system that the structural and organizational parts of development are also determined by the mechanism of development by ensuring the stability (dynamic form) of development in accordance with the level of development of society.

These aspects became an important basis for the formation of the concept of a civilized pedagogical system.

4. Civilized pedagogical systems are a set of methodological components (system elements and subsystems) that ensure the development and improvement of organizational and pedagogical activities in the interdependence of scientific and methodological and technological support at the level of intellectualization of the educational process.

Civilizational pedagogical system expresses the educational process in the form of system elements, subsystems, reveals the laws of development (progress) in the educational process by establishing the relationship between parts and indicators, and helps to optimize this process.

The results of our research in this area have shown that the civilizational pedagogical system can be expressed in the form of an organizational-structural model [1-3]. In this case, the civilized pedagogical system was considered as a single system, and the corresponding subsystems and system elements were identified. The relationships between subsystems and system elements are scientifically and methodologically based. Based on this, we have expressed the organizational-structural model of the civilizational pedagogical system as shown in Figure 1.

Hence, as shown in Figure 1, the subsystems of the civilizational pedagogical system consist of: the educational process; educational purpose; educational content; intellectualization of educational content; intellectualization of the educational process; pedagogical activity; intellectual potential of the teacher; guarantees of continuous development of educational process and pedagogical activity; innovative approaches to the creative study of processes; monitoring of civilized pedagogical systems; the result appropriate to each civilizational pedagogical system; conclusions appropriate to each outcome; as well as recommendations appropriate to each conclusion and outcome.

It takes the form of a pedagogical system based on the content-essence and organizational-structure of the mentioned subsystems and system elements, the educational process and the corresponding educational content. Therefore, in the

pedagogical activity of the educational process, it is necessary to first pay special attention to the content of education. In such cases, the values formed are transformed into educational values and delivered to the masses living in that period, and as a result, the content of the education of that period became the didactic basis. Thus, depending on the level of development of society, pedagogical systems are formed, which are developing and improving in accordance with the level of development. Our modern education system, built on such a basis, now aims to form a harmoniously developed generation with innovative intellectual potential, capable of penetrating the subtleties of the nation's psyche and mastering the basics of literacy in education. The results of our research in this area show that there are a number of civilized pedagogical systems in human history.

We found it necessary to express them in the following sequence:

1. 1 "Civilizational pedagogical system based on the Avesto period
2. . 2. Civilizational pedagogical system based on education of IV-I centuries BC.
3. Civilized pedagogical system based on education in the I-IV centuries AD.
4. Civilizational pedagogical system corresponding to the "Early Renaissance".
5. Civilized pedagogical system in accordance with the "Last Renaissance".
6. Civilizational pedagogical system of XIX-XX centuries.
6. Civilized pedagogical system in accordance with the period of consolidation.

Modern requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities that can be acquired in accordance with the stages of civilizational pedagogical systems mentioned in our study: Assessment of the level of intellectuality of civilized pedagogical systems: at each stage of

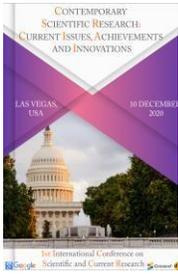
civilizational pedagogical systems methodologically based. As a result, the scope and scope of future work was determined. Thus, we come to the conclusion that civilized pedagogical systems are a multifaceted, complex and creative organizational and pedagogical activity, which can ensure the creation of a promising and effective methodology of the educational process and the preparation of competitive modern teachers for professional activities.

CONCLUSION

When working with civilized pedagogical systems, it is necessary to collect data from the studied processes, to divide them into systems according to the blocks of subjects in the curriculum, to create databases on them and to bring them to the information. Only in this way can the formed databases be effectively used in the training of future teachers.

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Improving The Quality And Effectiveness Of The Educational Process

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ABSTRACT

The article provides the social essence of an innovative pedagogical approach. Innovative technologies have been revealed, the relevance of the issue has been highlighted, the goals and objectives have been outlined, the practical significance has been laid.

KEYWORDS

Innovative, motivation, education, head of department, pedagogical technologies.

INTRODUCTION

The large-scale reforms carried out at the modern stage of the country's development indicate the need to improve public administration in the field of Science and innovation, increase transparency in the formation of state programs on scientific activity, accelerate the implementation of scientific achievements and innovative technologies in economic sectors and regions.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Education is an educational system of an individual, as well as a set of acquired knowledge, skills, values, tasks, experience and skills. Education in the broad sense of the word is the process or product of the

formation of the mind, character and physical abilities of a person. Culture is not the experience of one person, but the experience of the whole society. Education is the process of transferring this knowledge accumulated in culture to new generations. Education is purposefully provided by the society through educational institutions: kindergartens, schools, colleges, universities and other institutions, which do not exclude the possibility of self-education, especially in connection with the wide availability of the Internet.

Innovation is an innovation carried out or implemented that improves the efficiency of processes and the quality of students

purchased by the education. At the same time, for its implementation, innovation must meet the current socio - economic and cultural needs. An example of innovations is the introduction into the education process with new consumer characteristics or the increase in the quality efficiency of a particular way.

Innovation processes include all the work related to best practices, many organizational changes in the field of continuing education, achievements of scientific thought and their introduction into practice. The educational process, which occupies a central place in pedagogy, can be considered innovative, since its purpose is to transfer new knowledge to students, to form new personality traits. If we have effective methods of studying and evaluating innovation processes, it will be possible to regulate them, increase their practical benefit and increase their focus.

Innovative behavior is not adaptation, but the maximum development of individuality and self-activity. The teacher should be guided by the idea: if someone gives up some of his values and ideals, he breaks their moral and intellectual integrity, becomes unhappy, loses freedom. Freedom implies respect for yourself as a person. In society, there are "special methods" that force a person to stop innovative activities. It is useful for the teacher to realize, experiment and get rid of psychological barriers, "complexes" that prevent him from carrying out innovative activities. Standardization of behavior and the inner world of the teacher is accompanied by an increase in the number of instructive recipes in his activities. Consciousness collects more and more ready-made samples of a variety of pedagogical activity. This leads to a decrease in the level of creativity of the teacher in accordance with the educational community. But the development of society requires innovative behavior from the teacher, that is, active and systematic creativity in teaching.

Educational technology is a guide that characterizes and organizes the educational process and attains the set educational objectives. Therefore, educational technology is aimed at achieving high results in the didactic application of scientific knowledge taking into account the empirical innovations of teachers, the system category oriented to the analysis and organization of the educational process and the development of the personality of students of this process. This educational system consists of the following components: educational objectives; educational content; educational motivation and tools; Organization of the educational process; student; teacher; the result of activity. Educational technology involves two interrelated processes: the organization of student activities and the control over these activities. Teaching innovation technologies public hearing didactic materials of using of innovative motivation from the Educator now recognized article can be trained as pedagogical technologies.

The motivational zodiac sign of the didactic process allows to accelerate the penetration of the reader into the cognitive activity. Lessons to maintain the activity at the required level of activity, it is necessary to teaching methods and techniques of Organization of students depending on the quality of the extension should be able to choose the case.

Innovative technologies improved of society. It is easy to materialize cognitive aims, express them in the course of the type of activity. Innovative e-didactic forms of education – abilities of the educator and it is a system of interaction between the tutor and the educator, which is carried out on the basis of psychological, general-pedagogical, didactic and personal methodological procedures aimed at designing the content of education taking into account their interests, in accordance with the purpose of education, as

well as the implementation of pedagogical, information-communication methods, forms and teaching methods.

CONCLUSION

Innovation activity of the head of the department is a process that prepares future specialists to work in new conditions it is an indicator from making qualitative changes in education based on previous acquired knowledge and from taking a new approach to achieving high efficiency. The purpose of such a system is to improve the quality indicators of the educational system, which represent the content and nature of education, its signs, possibilities, functions, stages and principles of development and methodological recommendations for their use, as well as the process of formation of the qualities formed in pedagogues in this regard.

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Use Of Multimedia Tools In Mother Tongue Education

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to improving the use of multimedia in education, the formation of students' digital knowledge skills.

KEYWORDS

Multimedia, methodology, lingvodidactics, audiovisual technology, integration, creative thinking

INTRODUCTION

Acquisition of modern knowledge, true enlightenment and high culture is becoming a constant vital necessity. To achieve development, we need to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technology. This will allow us to take the shortest path. It is no coincidence that 2020 has been declared the “Year of Science, Education and the Digital Economy”. At a time when digital knowledge is in demand, it is important to acquaint children with information and communication technologies from an early age. As a result, a person begins to understand and enrich his “I”, to find his social role in the relationship with the outside world, to develop creativity. One of the priorities of modern pedagogy is to bring up a

highly spiritual, well-rounded person who is constantly working on self-development”[1: 341]. Modern virtual reality, created with the help of rapidly developing technologies, is becoming an effective means of intercultural communication, therefore one of the most important capabilities of a modern person, ICT and multimedia, has begun to be measured by the effective use of audiovisual technologies. Living in the information age, we are witnessing the rapid use of information technologies, which open up new opportunities and require a new approach to the educational process in educational institutions, and these processes are expanding and improving.

Along with a number of didactic possibilities of information technologies in education, they are recognized as an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. The information and communication technologies used in the educational process affect not only the formation of knowledge and skills in this area, but also the expansion of the student's worldview, improvement of personal qualities, increased interest in the process of learning and study. serves for development. According to many scholars, ICT also has a significant impact on the development of students' creative thinking. Ensuring the content and form of the lesson by using text, speech, graphics, animation, music, video, and a combination of different methods effectively and appropriately in the classroom opens the door to new opportunities in developing students' creative abilities: quick access to information, Combining audio and visual materials makes it easier to draw conclusions independently and consciously. The integrated approach of teachers, scientists and programmers creates a new learning environment and plays an important role in improving quality.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

“It should be noted that the formation of multimedia information (material) requires the participation of at least three elements (speech, image and animation). For example, the use of multimedia technology in the presentation of information on radio or television, silent images, or the presentation of materials studied by the educator using the traditional method (explanatory-visual method, “chalk-board” method) it cannot be”[2:27]. Multimedia developments are created based on special programs and requirements.

Presentation of educational materials in the form of multimedia reduces reading time. In the new innovative information environment,

students actively participate in the learning process, learn to think independently, put forward their views, analyze real-life situations. Especially in native language classes, it is easier to take students from the lower stages of thinking (such as reading, telling, copying) to the higher stages of thinking (analysis, synthesis, creative thinking) through multimedia. Mother tongue lessons focus on developing a child's speaking skills and vocabulary, as well as spelling skills. The use of video, audio and graphics in this process increases the efficiency of achieving the goal.

It is recommended to use multimedia opportunities at any stage of education and training. And the fact that it can be used at all stages of the lesson shows that the technology is almost universal.

This versatility creates additional convenience for both teacher and student. This is one of the main reasons why these technologies are now becoming one of the main forms of science. It offers a wide range of resources and materials to choose from. The presence of various tables, diagrams, diagrams and animated materials next to the plain text not only enriches the content of the lesson, but also makes it easier for the student to master. Especially in the consolidation phase of mother tongue lessons, it is advisable to use videos based on literary works or to find audio and video (combining exercises and assignments) based on poems (pieces of speech) performed by the artist himself. In this case, firstly, interdisciplinary integration takes place, secondly, the student receives additional information, thirdly, he analyzes and draws conclusions, the process takes place before his eyes. Graphics and animation can be effectively used during the homework phase. Naturally, animations developed in accordance with the conditions of the exercises and tasks (taking into account age and worldview) will arouse the student's interest. This interest motivates you to do

your homework and prepare well for the next lesson. In addition, seeing, hearing, and doing exercises at the same time can increase a child's self-confidence.

CONCLUSION

The priority of multimedia lessons is the development of effective independent creative skills in students in a modern information-rich learning environment. With this in mind, when developing a multimedia program, the teacher determines not only the educational tasks of the topic, but also the goals (educational, educational, developmental), in addition to the components of information culture (the ability to choose the necessary information). development, acquaintance with new methods of processing technical information, the formation of practical skills in computer processing of information, etc.).

At the same time, the responsibility of the teacher increases: in addition to deep knowledge and experience in his subject, he must be able to widely use digital educational resources and form them among his students. we must not forget.

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The Role Of Innovative Activities Of Highly Qualified Personnel In The Strategic Development Of The Regions

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the development of innovative activities of highly qualified personnel in the strategic development of each region of the country.

KEYWORDS

High education, university, intellectual activity, qualified personnel, innovative development, social protection, competition.

INTRODUCTION

At the new stage of the development, the country has focused on increasing the innovative potential of each region. This task accelerated the process of their work with foreign partners and the importance of local staff in this process was emphasized. At present, the use of local opportunities and qualified personnel is of great practical importance in the development of the region. The strategic development of the region can be fully realized only with the help of highly qualified personnel, their active participation in direct reforms, as well as innovative activities. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the training of the new staff on the basis of higher education in the regions and the

effective use of the scientific potential of the branches as an important task. It is advisable to further expand the opportunities for retraining and advanced training on the basis of local universities.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The expansion of this process will reduce the financial costs of modern staff training. Improving the material and technical base of universities to ensure the effectiveness of work aimed at this goal can be achieved through the invitation of qualified personnel from leading universities to the educational process. The creation of opportunities for adults to study in correspondence course is

also an activity in the innovative direction. The establishment and expansion of this form of education will not require large financial costs for different segments of the population living in the provinces. That is, the cost of distance learning is covered by everyone. Part-time education can also be organized in the branches of universities opened in the regions, as these educational institutions have highly qualified professors and departments of specialization. It will be possible to establish training centers in the regions to train older people and organize various vocational training courses in these centers. In order to organize the work of these centers on an innovative basis, it is possible to achieve the goal of conducting the educational process on the basis of inviting professors from leading universities for a certain period, and then training the staff of the training center at the leading universities.

As a result, jobs related to several intellectual activities will be created in regional centers. The development of modern higher education institutions in the regions increases the ranking of these universities. [1]In particular, a training center for Afghan youth has been established in Termez. Citizens of Turmenistan and other foreign countries have expressed interest in studying at the Bukhara Medical Institute. The number of foreign students in higher education institutions in Tashkent and other regions is growing. It should be noted that the population recognizes education as an important means of social protection of their children and therefore pays for education, invests in the future of their children. In this process, once again it is necessary to emphasize the role of branches of universities operating in the regions, that is, on the basis of branches in each region can be expanded training.

The abolition of the quota for admission of students to higher education institutions, especially in the new stage of development, expands this possibility. [2]This process

creates the task of recruiting qualified professors and creating living conditions for them. It should be noted that the number of unemployed people in society will increase due to the number of young people who do not have a special profession or whose professional skills do not correspond to the market economy. This process requires the state to develop measures to create employment opportunities for them, that is to create new jobs. Therefore, the involvement of talented young people in the emerging, developing higher education institutions in the regions will increase the intellectual potential of the region in the future.

CONCLUSION

An in-depth study of the nature the problem leads to the conclusion that innovative development is a combination of objective and subjective factors occurring in human activity. It should be noted that human has a problem of paying attention to the ethics of innovative activity and the consequences of innovation. In the modern development of society, it is necessary to achieve the rise of cultural processes and the spiritual world of man. Because economic development cannot fully solve the problems of a global scale, therefore, there is a need to achieve a unity of economic and metaphysical aspects in the concept of "innovation".

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From The History Of The Fergana Economic Region

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ABSTRACT

The Fergana economic region, which has a place not only in the Central Asian economic region, but also in the economic life of the whole country, has become a region that provides the country with light industry, food and chemical products. In addition to the availability of a variety of natural resources in this economic region, cotton, silkworm, and fruit growing are very well developed. The article analyzes the structure of the Fergana economic region and its role in the national economy.

KEYWORDS

Economic region, light industry, textile industry, sector, equipment, mechanical plant, collective farm, reconstruction, mechanization, Kokand mineral fertilizer.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan itself is divided into 6 economic regions in accordance with regional specialization: Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Karshi, Bukhara-Kyzikum (which includes the Bukhara and newly formed Navoi regions), Lower Amu Darya and Surkhandarya region of the economy [4:72]. Among them, the Ferghana economic region plays an important role with its potential. The Ferghana region occupies most of the vast and beautiful valley between the three republics - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which includes a small part of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

The Ferghana economic region was characterized by three sectors - cotton growing, silkworm breeding and fruit growing: it produced more than 35% of the

cotton harvested in the country, more than 56% of cocoons and a large number of dried fruits. Ferghana Economic Region, which is a large economic region for the production of cocoons and cotton, as well as for the development of light industry, in 1960-1970. was higher than in the existing economic regions of the country in terms of agricultural production, which accounted for 22.9% [5:73]. By the 1970s, 2% of vegetables grown in the country were grown in the Ferghana region itself.

Although the Ferghana economic region was one of the regions with the development of horticulture and viticulture, the main industrial product, the region was mainly specialized in cotton growing. Here, 80 percent of the

developed territories of the republic are concentrated. For this reason, in the 1950s, about 95 percent of industrial production accounted for refineries and refineries [2:31]. The six largest oil refineries in the Ferghana Economic Region accounted for half of the total production capacity of the entire stock of oil refineries in Uzbekistan and 60% of its production capacity. In 1983, industry enterprises produced 135.2 thousand tons of vegetable oil. This amounted to 36.1% of the republic's production [6:19].

Light and textile industries are also the main industry in the Ferghana Economic Region. Light industry accounted for 51.1 percent, and heavy industry - 27.5 percent. The Ferghana economic region (Ferghana, Andijan, Namangan) occupied an area of 19.2 thousand square kilometers, and in 1988 the population of this region reached 5.053 thousand people [3: 145]. In 1960-1970, 64% of cocoons cultivated in Uzbekistan and 45% of silk fabrics were grown in the Ferghana Valley. In addition to light industry, the region's light industry has such large enterprises as the Atlas production association, Margilan silk factory, silk-weaving and shoe factories, Ferghana textile factory, Namangan silk fabric factory, Andijan knitting factory. The largest in Central Asia Kokand spinning mill, Sovetabad tannery, nonwovens manufacturing plant, Kuvasay porcelain factory and others were also the largest in Central Asia.

The Kokand hosiery factory produced 99.5% of the country's hosiery [7:33]. The ginneries in Ferghana, Kokand, Kuva, Tashlak and Yaipan served for the supply of raw materials for the good of the country, and the cotton fiber produced in Namangan was exported not only to the textile centers of the country, but also to Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England and the United Kingdom. Japan The spinning and weaving factory in Fergana, the textile factory, and then the Dzerzhinsky silk factory gave products in the interests of the country.

Three times more cocoons were produced in Uzbekistan than in all of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, and two times more than in the republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan. In addition, the Namangan silk and costume fabrics factory, Andijan knitwear factory, Uzbekistan rough and artificial leather production association, Ferghana shoe factory, Kokand shoe factory and Fergana silk knitwear factory produced their products for the country's benefit.

The Ferghana economic region was the largest producer of vegetable oil (42.3% of the total oil production in the country). More than 40% of the total volume of oil produced was delivered to other regions of the country, fully satisfying the needs of the region's population and a number of industries. The development and strengthening of the industrial and technical potential of the industry ultimately had a decisive influence on the growth of industrial production, increasing the role of the region in national production.

In 1980, 63% of the production of raw materials in the republic, 90.1% of silk fabrics, -28.1% of cotton fiber, -45.7% of home knitwear, -18% of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and parts, 39.5% of leather shoes, 42 , 3% canned vegetable oil. Ferghana economic region provided 31.9% and 22.0% of wine production. In addition, this figure was 100% for electric motors, 70% for centrifugal pumps and 31.9% for petroleum products.

Once the Ferghana economic region was specialized in other sectors and the volume of production per capita in the republic even in the union exceeded the average.

The region also has developed industry, including the Strommashina plant for the production of water pumps and diesel engines in Andijan, the Kommunar plant for large-scale repairs of the cotton industry throughout the country, engine repair plants for the Avtotraktorremont trust, spare parts and oil

plants, textiles, repair, which restore the basic equipment of the cocoon processing industry, which serves the needs of collective farms, shops and repair shops.

At the same time, these enterprises were among the most harmful to the environment. For example, the Kuvasay cement plant, the Kokand plant for the production of silicate brick and the Kokand new chemical plant were among the most environmentally harmful enterprises [9: 281]. By the 1980s, studies in Kokand showed that 3.8 percent of food, 4.9 percent of drinking water and 18.8 percent of the atmosphere contain highly toxic chemicals that are harmful to human health [8: 8].

In the post-war years with technical reconstruction, large mechanized plants increased 15 times, and 346 large industrial enterprises were created in the region. Of these, 93 were subordinate to the Ferghana National Economic Council, the remaining 253, as well as more than 3,000 small enterprises, were subordinate to the production departments of the regional executive committees [1:33].

In addition, for the industrial development of the republic, a large number of personnel was required to come to Uzbekistan, and new cities and new enterprises were filled with new personnel from year to year. In particular, the good relations of the Ferghana region with all regions of the former Soviet Union on migration issues have intensified the migration process here.

In the postwar years, a large chemical industry was created in this economic region. The chemical industry is one of the most developed industries in the Ferghana Economic Region. Its share in the gross output of the chemical industry of Uzbekistan amounted to 22%. A special place is occupied by the production of mineral fertilizers. The Ferghana plant of nitrogen fertilizers and

furan compounds, the Kokand superphosphate plant worked at the expense of phosphorites imported from South Kazakhstan, which produced products for the national economy of the republic. The plant provided about half of the country's superphosphate mineral fertilizers. The superphosphate hydrolysis yeast plant built in Kokand gave Uzbekistan a place and became one of the new chemical industries in the former Soviet Union [11:65].

In Ferghana there were two more hydrolysis plants - in Andijan and Fergana. Kuvasay also produces toxic chemicals used against pests of cotton and other crops. There were hydrolysis plants in Andijan and Ferghana, and a rubber shoe factory in Papa. The Ferghana chemical fiber plant, launched in 1969, became the first company in the country specializing in the production of chemical fiber. The second phase of this enterprise was commissioned in 1977. By the 1980s, the Ferghana economic region of the republic specialized in the production of acetate silk, mineral fertilizers, etc. [10:64].

In general, the policy of economic planning of the Soviet state linked the regions with economic management through zoning. Although the planned guidance was based on the usual acceleration, here the development mechanism was implemented by the state [12].

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Independent Students In A Learning Environment Teaching To Think

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the process of teaching independent thinking to primary school students based on enhanced learning activities. The article can be used by those who deal with the problem of improving the creative abilities of students.

KEYWORDS

learning, upgrade, activity, independent thinking, advanced ideas, conclusions, facts, conclusion, supplement; didactic; lesson; subject; training; teacher; textbook; events; science; technical technology; intellectual inner feeling; aspects of teaching beginners .

INTRODUCTION

it is known that teaching students to think independently helps them to make the right decisions, to think analytically, to study the active issue of the independent learning process.

Independent thinking is usually reflected in the educational process of the pedagogical relationship between teacher and student. At the same time, of course, independent thinking is based on mutual trust, demand in the educational process, respect for the thinking of others, discipline and the appropriate spiritual level and intellectual potential.

The results of our research and observations in this area show that in the environment of learning activities, the teaching of primary school students to think independently has to be divided into interrelated, constantly taking into account the connections (connections) between them. We have described the organizational structure related to them as follows (Figure 1).

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As can be seen from the picture, in the environment of learning activities, when teaching primary school students to think independently, all three main parts of

students' learning activities are fully covered. The main part of the "Learning Process" includes the following components: learning elements, highlighting the main problem, the text of additional information on textbooks, interactive method and its goals and objectives, pedagogical approach, questions (simple, descriptive, explanatory), educational content, education giving, the organization of the educational process, the purpose of education, technology, teaching, the subject of study, the educational process.

The main components of the student learning environment "Cognitive process" take into account the following components: the student's desire for initiative, knowledge, cognition (the process of generating real knowledge), mechanisms of creative development, inductive thinking, summarizing, interactivity, communication, questions evaluator

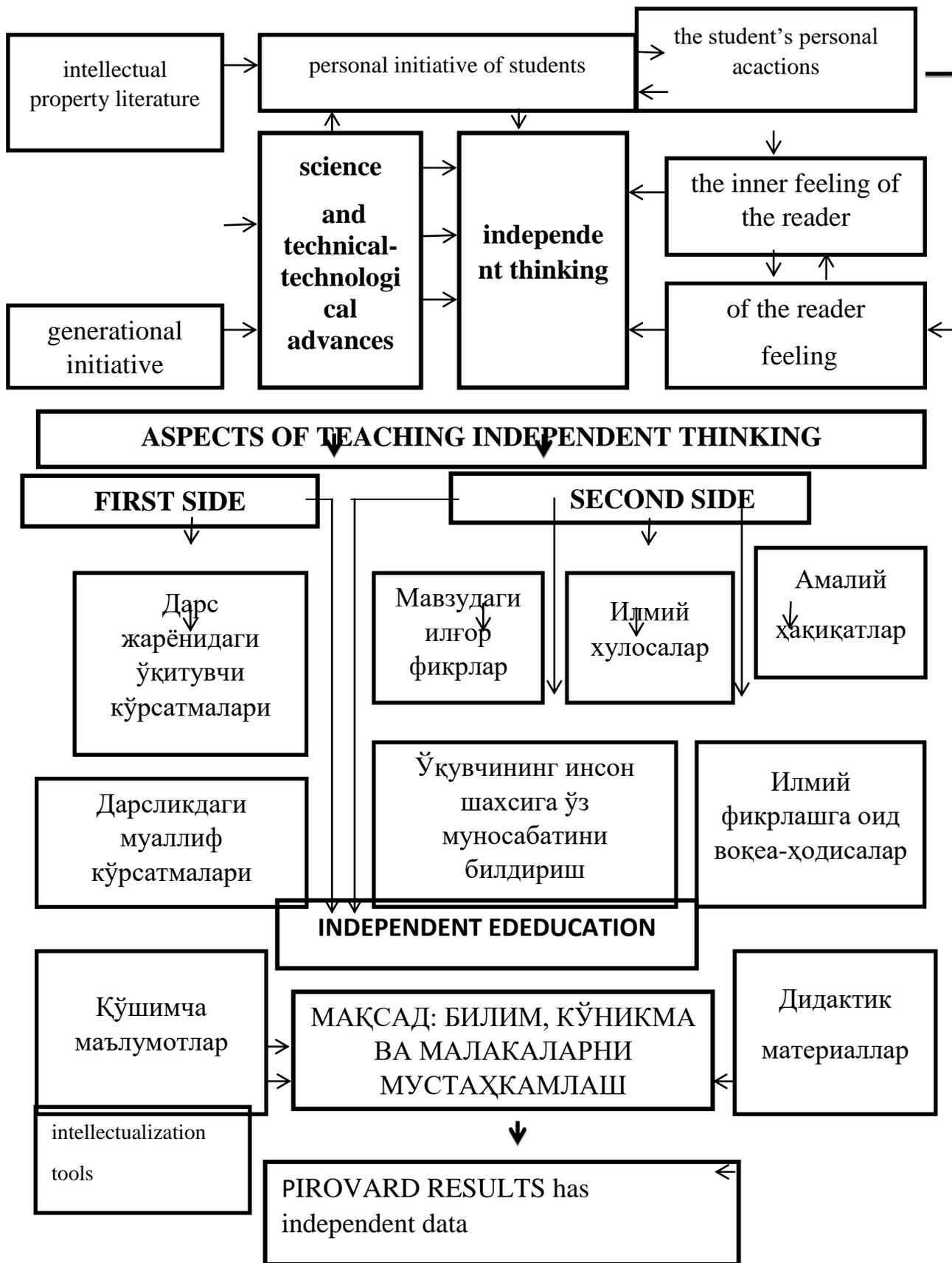


Figure 1. Organizational structure of teaching primary school students to think independently in the environment of learning activities.

The following components are also considered in the assessment of students' learning environment: student's sense of joy, student's ability to make the right decisions, Boomerang technology, BBB technology, student's didactic ability, organizational skills, performance evaluation, mastery level, mastery quality, monitoring.

This means that the student's independent thinking is based on the texts that are the didactic material of textbooks in any subject, as well as the solution of appropriate questions, exercises or examples, and this situation continues to improve with the development of education. On this basis, the process of independent thinking will be gradual. We divided it mainly into aspects in two directions (Figure 1). The first will consist of the authors' instructions in the textbooks and the teachers' instructions in the course of the lesson. Also, the second aspect that leads to teaching students to think independently includes the following components: advanced ideas on the topic; scientific conclusions; practical facts; the student's expression of his or her relationship to the human person, events and phenomena related to scientific thinking.

In the formation of the student's independent thinking, the components of the above-mentioned aspects are selected and used in accordance with the source being studied. These are sufficient conditions for independent learning.

Now, on the basis of such supportive sources of independent learning (additional information and didactic materials), it will be possible to guarantee the optimal option of achieving the desired result. We call it the end result

In determining the final result, special attention is paid to the following:

- the obtained result can meet the requirements of the course objectives (educational, pedagogical, developmental);
- the practical significance of the result, ie the possibility of using the result in the later stages of education;
- A set of independent data formed in the reader, and so on.

The role of the resulting independent data set in the learning activities of students is unique, that is, it is a driving force in the development of personal abilities, and the organization of this process itself is characterized by innovative technologies.

CONCLUSION

In general, interactive methods in teaching students to think independently in a learning environment are an important didactic basis for teaching students to think analytically, to generalize the study of processes, and to determine whether an end result has been achieved. The reason we say this is that in the interactive methods mentioned above, students carefully balance each other's ideas, analyze them, and form an independent opinion based on them.

Therefore, in teaching students to think independently, it is necessary to pay close attention to the existence of the following pedagogical conditions:

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Novel Demand And Its Options (To The Odil Yakubov's Literary And Aesthetic Views)

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article is devoted to the study of Odil Yakubov's literary and aesthetic views on novel thinking. The author's views are studied in connection with his work "The Old World".

KEYWORDS

Literary-aesthetic, novel thinking, criticism, novelist phenomenon, social factor, spiritual world.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the novel genre has a long history. As a great literary and aesthetic phenomenon, the novel contributes to the development of literature. In addition to depicting life in its entirety and complexity, this genre includes both lyrical and dramatic genres. Since the advent of novels, debates about this genre have continued. Our literary critics have been expressing their views on the novels and their views on what requirements the genre meets and what it has opportunities.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Literary scholar Sabir Mirvaliev's monograph "Uzbek Novel" explores the long-term development of this genre in Uzbek literature, starting from the sources from which the roots of Uzbek novelism are nourished. And he says of the genre: "The breadth of the

novel genre's potential also shows the sheer number of issues surrounding it". [1.p.23]

Umarali Normatov in a literary conversation with the writer Pirmkul Kadyrov on this topic asks the writer to focus on the following aspects of the genre: "The novel needs huge life problems. The protagonists of the novel must be able to carry on their shoulders the novel ideological-artistic nagruska. The scientist believes that the main issue is the artistic reflection of huge problems in the play.

Sabir Mirvaliev, in his article "Prose's Glaze", acquainted with the works of this genre and said that these mistakes of writers are due to the fact that they do not focus on current issues in life: "One of the serious shortcomings of our current novels is that some writers are trying to create novels

artificially, narrowly understanding the concept and scope of the genre”. [2.p.33]

We see the same critical attitude in the views of the writer Odil Yakubov. The author says: “A couple of years ago, when a young writer called an average story a “novel”, he tried to make it a ‘novel’ instead of shortening it, narrowing it down, revealing the characters more deeply and declaring it as a story. This published novel, if its name is not mentioned in one or two critical articles, has sunk into the sand without leaving any trace in the heart of the reader. [3.p.37] Indeed, there is a great truth in the writer’s lamentations. The novel requires great strength from the creator. It is only as a result of a change in the way we see, observe, perceive, and finally think, that complex forms of artistic depiction of being emerge in it. Without the novelist life-spiritual, literary-aesthetic experience of a novelist, his involvement in this genre leads to the creation of works called novels. The main goal of the writer is to have a Romanesque mindset to tap into this genre. We refer to Odil Yakubov’s commentary on novel thinking in his literary-aesthetic views: “Novel thinking is not in the presence of a novel event, an event, a great drama in the play,” but in the writer’s perception of life as a great novelist. In fact, a single story can be seen by two writers in two different ways. A writer can take this event as a simple event that happens in everyday life and write a story or narrative on this basis that he only occasionally reads. The second writer, if he has the above-mentioned thinking, certainly sees the deep social factors, tragic fates, huge conflicts and drama of ideas underlying this event, which, as a result, creates a huge and serious novel based on this event.” [3.p.37] An example of this is the author’s novel “The Old World”. The novel begins with the image of a winery far from the royal palace. We see the main characters with us here. All the victims come to this winery. Firdavsi, the author of the famous Shahname, describes Bobo Khurmo, a huge orchard, Malikul Sharob, who was expelled from the

king's court, and other people. This problem, which at first glance seems simple, is not in fact small, but an assessment of human dignity. The writer had a deep understanding of the events of life and was able to feel the spirit of the period in these events. Throughout the work, historical figures such as Beruni and Ibn Sina, who put the interests of the people before their own interests, served in the cause of science throughout their lives, and hated laziness, are deeply portrayed through an analysis of the heroic spiritual world.

The author seems to be telling the reader that these historical figures - Beruni and Ibn Sina – through the artistic depiction of Shah Mahmud Ghaznavi, that life is not eternal, that a person should be left with good deeds, not the owner of wealth once in a lifetime.

CONCLUSION

Odil Yakubov’s comments on novel thinking are well-founded. The writer does not prefer to look for a romantic event, an event, a great drama in life, but considers the writer's perception of life events as a great artistic novelist to be a true creativity. According to the author, a writer can create harmonious works of this genre only as a result of creative research, that is, when the novelist has a life-spiritual, literary-aesthetic experience.

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The Study Of Ablative Case Acquisition In The Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

The issue of ablative case acquisition has been an interesting one in psycholinguistics and applied linguistics. In this article, it is sought to test Krashen's Natural Order Hypothesis employing Uzbek children in the first language environment. The present study has been studied with 4 Uzbek children in different age groups from 1.7 to 3.8. The words which are told by children are noted by researcher.

KEYWORDS

Natural Order Hypothesis, first language acquisition, inflection, word combination, ablative case -da

INTRODUCTION

The case forms of the nouns and make it subject to the verb. Agreements not only subordinate the noun to the next word, but also determine its function in the sentence. In particular, ablative case -da connects the noun as a participle and the place as a tense. [3.p.136] The semantics of the ablative case -da are characterized by different types of meanings, such as place, time, and object. These meanings vary depending on the nature of the compound words. [4. p.206]

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The order in which suffixes are learned is largely determined by semantic complexity. [1.p.54] Children learn certain additions from simple to complex. One of the most important issues in the field of language acquisition is to determine which of the word-groups in the

Uzbek language occurs earlier and which semantic meaning they represent. By defining this, the semantics and grammar of tablative case -da in the teaching of Uzbek as a foreign language will be determined.

Experience. Four respondents were observed to determine the stages of mastering the semantics and grammar of ablative case. Two of the respondents are girls and two are boys, who live in different regions, including Tashkent, Tashkent region, Namangan and Navoi regions. The youngest is 1.7 years old and the oldest is 3.8 years old.

The experimental observational work was performed by the researcher without any stimuli to the respondents, only by recording the words encountered in the speech of the children in the process. The registration

process was carried out by the children's mother and kindergarten teacher.

The quality of the experimental material was based on the words and phrases that the children encountered in their speech for 6 months. The following are the words and phrases found in the respondents' speeches for the month in which the observation began:

Munisa (1.7 years old, Tashkent):

In the 3rd month of the observation, the direction of the route was found in the substitution of me (me). In the 6th month of the observation, it was found only in the same rhyme, and not in the other words in the speech.

Miromon (2.6 years old, Namangan): menda (me), menda bor (I have got), abamda (at my mother), dedamda (at my father)

Muhammadali (3.2 years old, Navoi): uyya (at home), isha (at work), ayamda (at my mother)

Farzona (3.8 years old, Tashkent region): manda dak yok (I have not earring), manda yokmi tas (I have not stone), lavashda (in the cafe), do'xtirda (in the hospital)

Discussion. Observations show that in children's speech, the conjugation of direction initially occurs in the sense of place with personal pronouns. The child learns to speak in a stimulus-response relationship, [2.p.2] that is, when the child is asked to give an item to a child in communication, the expression I have / I have got is often used, and then when the child is shown something unfamiliar or new, the need arises. This word appears in the speech due to the expression. In recipients 1 and 2, the ablative case is at the initial stage of assimilation, while in subsequent recipients, the affix is at the level of active assimilation.

It is possible to observe the beginning of the use of the ablative case -da both of with pronouns and the noun phrases. It is

appropriate to interpret this in terms of its denotation, as it also conveys the meaning of direction when it comes to the pronouns of the show and the nouns: such as, menda (me), menda bor (I have got), uyya (at home), isha (at work) and etc.

The development of a child's speech is directly related to the speech of an adult. Mistakes in the use of words in the speech of adults are also noticeable in the speech of children. For example, at the Farzona's speech there have many examples which lavashda (in the cafe), do'xtirda (in the hospital). In the examples, instead of place names, ablative case -da is added to object nouns in the direction meaning.

The ablative case has many similar meanings. These meanings vary depending on the nature of the compound words. If the frequency of the x affix is high, the x affix is also quickly assimilated by the child if the denotative meaning has adjacent meanings / meanings, only the adjacent meanings are assimilated later. [5.p.350] In particular, in the case of noun + verb conjugations, there are cases when the suffix is omitted.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of observation experiment, the future tense of is initially assimilated into the adjunct meaning of the suffix - the meaning of the pronoun. This means that when teaching Uzbek as a foreign language, the ablative case -da should be taught in the form of pronouns, not in the sense of its denotation, but in the sense of the adjunct meaning. It was later discovered that the assimilation of the suffix denotation begins almost simultaneously with the demonstrative pronouns and in nouns. So, in the later stages, it is better to teach nouns to show that they come to.

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